

RUNNING RECORD

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

VOLUME 5

CHAIRMAN

Government
Publications



CONSEIL CONSULTATIF DES DISTRICTS BILINGUES

- VOLUME 5 -

1. Ordre du jour, cinquième séance plénière, 11, 12 et 13 janvier 1973
2. Réponses des gouvernements provinciaux à la lettre du Président les prévenant des travaux du Conseil
3. Compte rendu des visites au Labrador, Nouveau Québec, Québec et Terre-Neuve
4. Etudes des statistiques et changements des populations de Colombie britannique, (voir tome 4) Nouveau-Brunswick et Alberta
5. Compte rendu de la visite de la région Yarmouth-Digby de la Nouvelle-Ecosse
6.
 - a) Progrès de l'enquête sur le statut des langues officielles dans les bureaux fédéraux desservant les districts bilingues
 - b) Etat financier du Conseil au 30 novembre 1972
 - c) Correspondance diverse
 - d) Mémoire sur l'ACELF - A. Savoie
 - e) Mémoire sur le bilinguisme à Moncton - Rev. P.C. Cormier
 - f) La loi sur les langues officielles du Nouveau-Brunswick
7. Enoncé du Gouvernement sur le bilinguisme dans la fonction publique fédérale
8. Paper on "The permanence of Bilingual Districts (W.F. Mackay)
9.
 - a) Énumération des régions minoritaires dans l'ensemble du pays
 - b) Calendrier provisoire des étapes de l'enquête et de la rédaction du rapport final du Conseil
 - c) Projets de consultation dans les régions minoritaires et avec les gouvernements provinciaux
10. Procès-verbal, cinquième séance plénière, 11, 12 et 13 janvier 1973 incluant la rencontre avec le Commissaire aux langues officielles



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Government
Publications





CONSEIL CONSULTATIF DES DISTRICTS BILINGUES (1972)

ORDRE DU JOUR PROVISOIRE

Cinquième séance, les 12 et 13 janvier 1973

Ottawa

9 h. vendredi, le 12 janvier 1973

- I - Adoption de l'ordre du jour
- II - Procès-verbal de la quatrième séance, les
3 et 4 novembre 1972
- III - Affaires découlant du procès-verbal
 - 1. Administration: Personnel et budget
 - 2. Rapport de l'enquête touchant le statut des
langues officielles dans les ministères et
agences du gouvernement fédéral
 - 3. Compte rendu des travaux poursuivis en
collaboration avec Statistiques Canada pour
la préparation de cartes géographiques à
l'aide de l'ordinateur et démontrant la
densité de la population minoritaire
 - 4. Correspondance
- IV - Discussion de l'énoncé de l'hon. C.M. Drury,
Président du Conseil du Trésor touchant "le
bilinguisme dans la Fonction fédérale au Canada"
- V - Compte rendu des visites effectuées dans les
districts bilingues identifiés et prise de position
sur les décisions arrêtées à la réunion de la
veille à l'égard de:
 - 1. Labrador et Terre-Neuve:
 - Churchill Falls, Labrador City et Wabush
 - Stephenville et Péninsule de Port au Port
 - 2. Québec: Schefferville et Sept-Iles
 - 3. Sud-ouest de Nouvelle-Ecosse: Yarmouth,
Church Point et Digby

VI - Colombie britannique

1. Rapport de M. Hickman
2. Examen des statistiques détaillées par secteur de dénombrement pour la région de Coquitlam

VII - Nouveau Brunswick

Etude des cartes et statistiques

VIII - Alberta

Etude des cartes et statistiques

- IX - Buffet à 18 h. avec le Commissaire aux langues officielles, M. Keith Spicer, à ses bureaux à 171, rue Slater, Ottawa, suivi de consultations

9 h. samedi, le 13 janvier 1973

- X - Revue de l'énumération des régions ayant une minorité linguistique de 10% et plus dans le Québec et les autres provinces

1. Elaboration des critères et des priorités touchant les endroits à visiter, incluant les régions suggérées par le premier Conseil pour étude après le recensement de 1971

2. Suppression des régions marginales ne rencontrant pas les critères

3. Elimination des autres régions ne requérant pas une visite

- XI - Plan de travail, projets de voyages et calendrier des six prochains mois

XII - Prochaine séance plénière

1. Heure et endroit

2. Ordre du jour

XIII - Autres affaires

XIV - Ajournement (13 h. samedi)

P. Fox, président
N.M. Morrison, secrétaire

Décembre le 29, 1972

SECOND BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD (1972)

DRAFT AGENDA

Fifth Meeting, January 12 and 13, 1973

110 Argyle Avenue, Ottawa

9:00 a.m., Friday, January 12

- I - Adoption of Agenda
- II - Minutes of Fourth Meeting, November 3 and 4, 1972
- III - Business arising from the minutes:
 - 1. Administrative matters: Staff and Budget
 - 2. Report on progress of survey of government departments and agencies
 - 3. Report on collaboration with Statistics Canada re computer maps and data
 - 4. Correspondence
- IV - Discussion of statement on "Bilingualism in the Public Service of Canada" by Hon. C. M. Drury, President of the Treasury Board, December 1972
- V - Report on recent field trips and review of informal discussion of previous evening about visits:
 - 1. Labrador and Newfoundland:
 - Churchill Falls, Labrador City & Wabush
 - Stephenville and Port au Port
 - 2. Quebec: Schefferville and Sept-Iles
 - 3. Southwestern Nova Scotia: Yarmouth, Church Point and Digby
- VI - British Columbia
 - 1. Report by Mr. Hickman
 - 2. Examination of detailed statistics and map by Enumeration Areas (EAs) for Coquitlam
- VII - New Brunswick
 - Presentation and discussion of maps and statistical analysis

VIII - Alberta

Presentation and discussion of maps and statistical data

- IX - 6:00 p.m. Buffet dinner followed by informal discussion with Mr. Keith Spicer, Commissioner of Official Languages and senior staff members, at the office of the Commissioner, 171 Slater Street, Ottawa

9:00 a.m., Saturday, January 13

- X - Review of list of all official language minority areas over 10% in Quebec and other provinces.
1. Discussion of criteria and priorities concerning areas to visit, including those recommended for consideration after 1971 census by first Advisory Board
 2. Possible elimination of small sub-marginal areas not meeting criteria
 3. Consideration of other areas that may not require visits
- XI - Consideration of plan of work, travel arrangements and tentative timetable for next six months, i.e. January to July 1973
- XII - Next general Board meeting
1. Time and place
 2. Agenda of work
- XIII - Other business
- XIV - Adjournment (13:00 hours Saturday)

Ottawa,
December 29, 1972

Paul Fox, Chairman
Neil M. Morrison, Secretary



GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

OFFICE OF THE PREMIER

ST. JOHN'S

- 2 -

- (d) Mr. James Lemke, Chairman, Board of Trustees,
Local Improvement District of Wabush
- (e) Mr. Joseph Rousseau, M.H.A., Member
representing Electoral District of Labrador
West (12 Reid Street, Labrador City)
- (f) Mr. Robert S. Baxter, Resident Manager,
Wabush Mines, Wabush
- (g) Mr. John W. Beaver, Vice-President &
General Manager, Churchill Falls (Labrador)
Corporation, Churchill Falls.

If it would be of any help to you, I could
notify these persons of the Board's impending visit.

Kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

J.G. Channing

J.G. Channing,
Deputy Minister,
Office of the Premier.

Rob.

Wm. Roushley, (2nd) M.P.



GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

OFFICE OF THE PREMIER

ST. JOHN'S

Mr. Neil Morrison,
Secretary-General,
Bilingual Districts Advisory Board,
Ottawa K1A 0M5,
Ontario.

Dear Sir,

Re your letter of October 31st. to Premier
Moore.

The following is a list of persons with whom
the Board may wish to meet on its visit to Stephenville
and Labrador:

(i) STEPHENVILLE

- Jack Marshall, Jr.*
u.f.
- (a) Mrs. Jean Fowlow, Mayor of Stephenville
 - (b) Mr. Frederick Stagg, M.H.A., Member representing Electoral District of Port au Port.
 - (c) Magistrate J.A. White

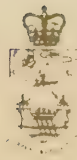
(ii) LABRADOR

- (a) Mr. Wm. Campbell, Chairman, Board of Trustees, Local Improvement District of Labrador City
- (b) Mr. Val Gregoire, Mine Manager, Iron Ore Company of Canada, Labrador City
- (c) Magistrate F.M. Rowe, Labrador City

Phone Conference
on Sun, Tues, Nov 7

with ...
...

Oct 20/72



PREMIER OF NEW BRUNSWICK

October 31, 1972

Dear Mr. Fox:

This will acknowledge and thank you for your letter of October 14, together with enclosures, concerning the work of the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board.

I appreciate having this information, and have referred your letter to Mr. Normand Martin, of the Cabinet Secretariat.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Richard Hatfield".

RICHARD HATFIELD

Mr. Paul Fox
Chairman
Bilingual Districts Advisory Board
O T T A W A, Ontario K1A 0M5

Regina, Saskatchewan

S4S 0B1

November 7, 1972

Mr. Paul Fox,
Chairman,
Bilingual Districts Advisory Board,
Ottawa, Ontario.
K1A 0M5

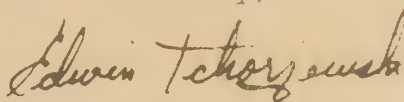
Dear Mr. Fox:

The Honourable Allan Blakeney, Premier of Saskatchewan, has referred to me your letter to him of October 14, 1972. I am writing to acknowledge receipt of your letter and other material which was attached.

As the Minister of Culture and Youth for the Province of Saskatchewan I will be the Minister representing Saskatchewan in any meetings arranged by your Board. Please direct any further correspondence on this subject to me. I look forward to hearing from you in the future.

Thank you for making me aware of the progress of the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board.

Yours sincerely,



Ed. Tchorzewski,
Minister of Culture and Youth

cc: Hon. Allan Blakeney,
Premier

Mr. Frank Bogdasavich,
Deputy Minister of Culture and Youth



PROVINCE OF
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

2 November 1972.

Mr. Paul Fox, Chairman
Bilingual Districts Advisory Board
OTTAWA, Ontario

Dear Mr. Fox:

I was interested to hear of your appointment as Chairman of the Advisory Board and to hear that the new Board will shortly be commencing a new inquiry based on the results of the 1971 decennial census of Canada.

I have asked the Honourable Gordon L. Bennett, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Justice, to continue as Prince Edward Island's representative in discussions with the Advisory Board. I know that he will look forward to meeting with you and other members of the Board.

As in the past, I would ask that any request for meetings or other arrangements be made with Douglas Boylan, Secretary to the Cabinet. Mr. Boylan will assure that adequate arrangements are made for any visits or discussions which you might envision. His address is as follows:

Executive Council Secretariat
P. O. Box 2000
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
(902.892.4296)

Yours very truly,

Alexander B. Campbell
Premier
Prince Edward Island



VICTORIA

November 6, 1972.

Mr. Paul Fox, Chairman,
Bilingual Districts Advisory Board,
Ottawa K1A OM5,
Canada.

Dear Paul:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter
dated October 14th, 1972.

Would you please contact Mr. John Wood, my
Administrative Assistant, regarding co-ordinating your
activities here in British Columbia.

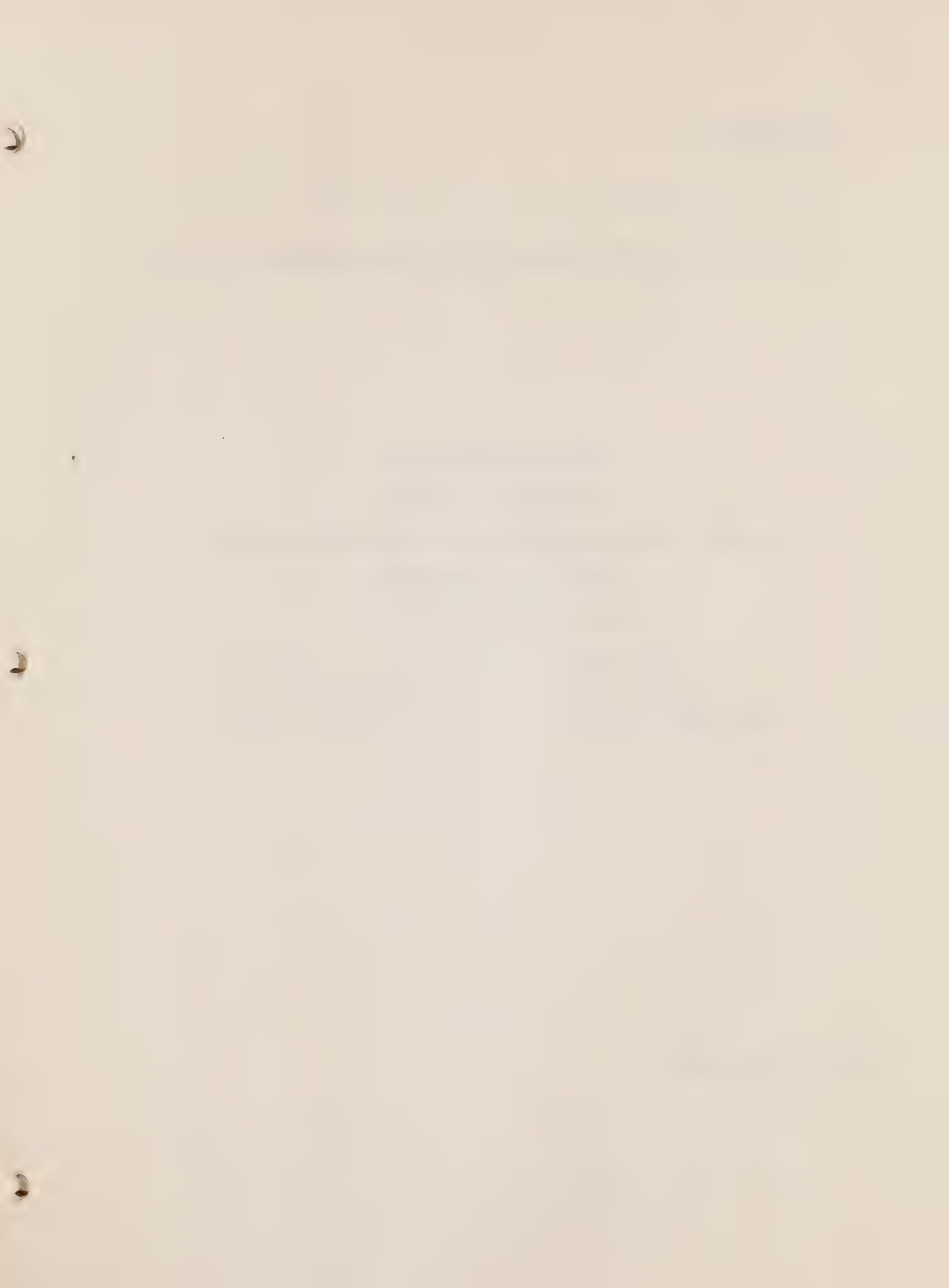
Yours very truly,

David Barrett,
Premier.

6

7

8



CONFIDENTIAL

SECOND BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD (1972-1973)

ITINERARY AND NOTES

OF TRIP TO AREAS IN

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR AND NORTHERN QUEBEC

NOVEMBER 13-17, 1972

BY TRAVELLING TEAM OF:

Paul Fox
Jane Carrothers
Eleanor Duckworth
Alfred Monnin

Adélarde Savoie
Neil Morrison
Roland Morency
Donald Cartwright

December 28, 1972

SECOND BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD (1972-1973)

ITINERARY OF VISITS TO LOCALITIES IN LABRADOR WEST,
NEWFOUNDLAND AND NORTHERN QUEBEC - NOVEMBER 13-17, 1972

Visits by Board members and staff to:

Churchill Falls (Labrador) - November 13-14, 1972

Paul Fox, Chairman, Toronto
Eleanor Duckworth, Member, Halifax
Jane Carrothers, Member, Calgary
Alfred Monnin, Member, St-Boniface
Adélard Savoie, Member, Moncton
Neil Morrison, Secretary-General, Ottawa
Roland Morency, Assistant Secretary-General, Ottawa
Donald Cartwright, Research Consultant, Ottawa

Wabush - Labrador City (Labrador) - November 14-15, 1972

Paul Fox	Adélard Savoie
Eleanor Duckworth	Neil Morrison
Jane Carrothers	Roland Morency
Alfred Monnin	Donald Cartwright

Schefferville (Quebec) - November 15-16, 1972

Paul Fox	Adélard Savoie
Eleanor Duckworth	Neil Morrison
Jane Carrothers	Roland Morency
Alfred Monnin	Donald Cartwright

Port au Port Peninsula (Newfoundland) - November 17, 1972

Eleanor Duckworth	Adélard Savoie
Jane Carrothers	Roland Morency

Stephenville (Newfoundland) - November 17, 1972

Eleanor Duckworth	Adélard Savoie
Jane Carrothers	Roland Morency

Sept-Iles (Quebec) - November 15-16, 1972

Neil Morrison	Donald Cartwright
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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1972

- 13:00 EST Group assembled at Dorval Airport, Montreal
- 14:00 Leave Dorval EPA flight #104. Flight departure delayed. Further delay at stop-over in Wabush. Late arrival at Churchill Falls, approximately 18:45 NST
- Met at Airport by Mr. Ford Loucks, Guest Relations Coordinator, Churchill Falls (Labrador) Corporation and driven to Churchill Falls Inn.
- 20:30 NST Reception and dinner followed by meeting with officials of Churchill Falls Corporation and Principal of school.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1972

- 8:30 NST Tour of Churchill Falls power installation, offices and other facilities followed by visits to school, post office, bank, stores, etc. in community building centre
- 12:30 Lunch with some local citizens at Churchill Falls Inn
- 14:10 AST Leave Churchill Falls by Quebec Air flight #265
- 14:50 Arrive Wabush
Drive to Sir Wilfred Grenfell Hotel
- 16:30 Meeting with Resident Manager and Industrial Relations Superintendent of Wabush Mines in company suite at the hotel
- 18:30 Reception and dinner by Iron Ore Company of Canada, Labrador City with company officials and representative citizens of Labrador City and Wabush followed by meeting in company suite at Sir Wilfred Grenfell Hotel

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1972

- 9:00 Tour of Iron Ore Company mining operations, processing plants and offices at Labrador City by some members of the group and visits to schools, police and shopping centres by other members.
- 13:20 AST Leave Wabush by Quebec Air flight #312

- 12:50 NST Arrive Schefferville, Quebec
Drive to Hotel Montagnais
Following lunch some members of the group
visited the parish priest, Father Bélanger,
others visited schools, offices and stores
- 19:00 Reception and dinner by Manager, Iron Ore
Company Mines and other officers of the
company and their wives at the company
guest house followed by a meeting.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1972

- 9:00 Meeting with the Mayor of Schefferville at
City Hall and visits by various individual
members to Anglican clergy, schools and
Steel Workers' Union Local
- 13:25 NST Leave Schefferville by Quebec Air flight #317
- 15:00 AST Arrive Wabush
- Messrs Fox, Monnin, Morrison and Cartwright
continued on same flight arriving at Sept-
Iles 15:10 EST
- Messrs Cartwright and Morrison stopped at
Sept-Iles
- Messrs Fox and Monnin continued on the same
flight to Montreal arriving 17:35
- Mr. Fox left Montreal 18:30 on Air Canada
flight #651 arriving in Toronto 19:40 and
Judge Monnin took Air Canada flight #235
leaving Montreal 18:35 arriving Winnipeg
21:05
- 20:50 AST Miss Duckworth, Mrs. Carrothers, Mr. Savoie
and Mr. Morency left Wabush on EPA flight
#106.
- During the stop-over in Wabush they talked to
a radio news representative and visited local
business centres.
- The flight from Wabush to Deer Lake Airport
via Gander was delayed and arrived after mid-
night. The group drove to the Holiday Inn in
Corner Brook arriving about 1:30 on Friday
morning.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1972

10:00 NST Left Corner Brook by car

11:30 Arrived Stephenville

 Meeting and lunch with local member of the
 House of Assembly followed by drive in the
 afternoon to the Port au Port Peninsula and
 return to Stephenville

20:10 NST Leave Stephenville by Air Canada flight #659

21:30 AST Arrival in Halifax

22:50 Arrival in Moncton

23:10 EST Arrival in Montreal

 Miss Duckworth stopped at Halifax, Mr. Savoie
 at Moncton, Mrs. Carrothers overnight at
 Montreal and Mr. Morency arrived back in
 Ottawa at 19:25

 Donald Cartwright and Neil Morrison visited
 Sept-Iles and had conversations with local
 citizens including the Clerk at City Hall

16:00 EST Left Sept-Iles by Quebec Air

18:00 Arrive in Montreal

18:35 Left Montreal

19:10 Arrived Ottawa

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1972

13:00 Mrs. Carrothers continued on to Calgary on
 Air Canada flight #415 arriving in Calgary
 at 19:40 MST

Impressions of visit to Labrador City and to Schefferville - Paul Fox

My impression of Churchill Falls was that the prediction that the population would fall to about 1,200 people and level off at that number meant that there would be relatively few of the minority language group in future years. The present percentage on the 1971 Census basis of francophones is 14% but this amounts to only 320 people. If this number falls in the future along with the total population there would be very few French speaking maternal tongue people in Churchill Falls.

There were several reasons for expecting the francophone population in Churchill Falls to decline. First the maternal tongue French speaking people seemed to be associated with the construction industry in particular and the phase of construction is almost completed at Churchill Falls or soon will be completed there. Secondly, there is a declining population of French speaking children in the local school in Churchill Falls. Third, there is the fact that Churchill Falls seems to regard itself more as a part of Newfoundland than of the cities in Labrador to the West, that is Labrador City and Wabush. In other words the people in Churchill Falls seem to look East rather than West and therefore it is possible that if the people in Churchill Falls look East they will attract fewer French speaking persons from the West, that is from Quebec.

Wabush and Labrador City seem to be the focal centres for growth in the future in West Labrador. We heard different predictions about the size of the population of these two cities in the future but my impression, having seen the mining activity by Iron Ore Company in Labrador City, is that the population and the industrial base in

Labrador City will likely develop considerably in the future. Labrador City is also close to Mount Wright which is developing a few miles away in Quebec as a very active mining centre. The persons arriving to go to work in Mount Wright and Gagnon arrive apparently in the airport in Wabush and Labrador City and so there will certainly be a very strong French speaking presence in Labrador City and Wabush in the future because of the persons who are of French maternal tongue who come to reside there and also members of the same group who pass through Labrador City and Wabush in order to get to Mount Wright and Gagnon.

The question then arises, what should be the extent of a possible bilingual district in the area of Labrador West? Should it contain only the cities of say, Labrador and Wabush, or should it also include Churchill Falls? My opinion would be that if we wanted to establish a bilingual district in Newfoundland and Labrador, it would be sensible to make it a bigger district rather than a smaller district in area and that therefore it might be reasonable to include Churchill Falls and the unorganized territory in Labrador West within a bilingual district that would also include Labrador City and Wabush. The answer, therefore, seems to be that we might consider tentatively the possibility of creating a bilingual district in West Labrador Census Subdivision D which has 10.7% francophone population as of 1971.

The problem of Schefferville is another question. First I might add a few facts that were given to us in Schefferville which seem to add to the story of this part of Canada and may be important to us. Mr. Pituley gave as his opinion, that in five years, Labrador City, Wabush and Mount Wright would make up a region which will have

a population of 25,000 people. Mr. Pituley thought that Schefferville will stay about the same size as it is now. However, he thinks that the population in Schefferville will become more French, largely because the Iron Ore Company is aiming at a bilingual policy and because of political realities in the province of Quebec in which Schefferville is located.

The question of Schefferville is difficult because while there is certainly a very sizeable anglophone minority in terms of a percentage figure, the question arises as to what the future will be of this particular group in Schefferville. There is also the question of what attitude the Board is going to take overall to the creation of bilingual districts in Quebec. I think that any conclusion that we arrive at in regard to Schefferville now must be a very tentative decision. I would suggest that there probably are a number of cities in Quebec, in the Eastern Townships for example, which resemble Schefferville in that they have perhaps 25-30% anglophones but where, as in Schefferville, the anglophone group may be declining at a fairly significant rate. We therefore ought to be careful to avoid arriving at any conclusion that is final on Schefferville before looking at the total picture, not only in Quebec, but in other parts of Canada too.

Bilingualism certainly seems to be working reasonably well in Schefferville at the moment. Our interviews with the Mayor, with representatives of the Iron Ore Company, with clergymen, indicated that there is no great tension, in fact very little, between the two language groups in Schefferville and that in a sense if we were to advise that Schefferville become a bilingual district, the decision would not change very much in Schefferville. However, the

decision might have enormous political implications for the work of our Board and therefore I again suggest that we make a very tentative decision at this stage in regard to Schefferville.

Finally, I want to add some remarks about a suggestion that came from Mr. Monahan when we met in Wabush with representatives from that city and from Labrador City. Mr. Monahan suggested that we take the big picture into consideration and that we look at the whole area of the height of land which is the boundary between Labrador and Quebec, from Sept Ile to Schefferville and that we consider the possibility of including both sides of the border, that is all the area along the height of land which is a region, considering it as an industrial economic area, and declare this region a bilingual district. This to me was a very interesting and fresh idea. Undoubtedly Mr. Monahan is looking at the question from the point of view of his company. He told us that the Iron Ore Company wishes to have a bilingual work force whose members can be transferred from one city to another and work in a new place without having difficulties in language, but I think that without concerning ourselves where the idea came from and whether it represents a company view, we might take the idea itself into consideration as a possible criteria for considering areas as bilingual districts. In short, I am suggesting that any...

November 20, 1972



SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS REACHED DURING VISIT TO CHURCHILL FALLS,
LABRADOR CITY, WABUSH IN THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF LABRADOR
WEST. NOVEMBER 13-16, 1972 - Jane Carrothers

Taking the three towns of Churchill Falls, Wabush and Labrador City with the remainder of the district of Labrador West appears to give the necessary percentage of FMT population. I recall some scepticism on this on the part of some company people. As the percentage for the entire area is just over the minimum required, we attempted to assess the potential population and its origins. Bearing in mind that the FMT population in Churchill Falls appears more stable than the EMT, we assume that when the town and the plant are completed and the construction workers and other temporary personnel leave, there will be less drop in the FMT than in the EMT. Since school facilities for FMT are good, and since the Company people have a positive attitude toward bilingualism, the situation looks healthy. The agreement of the Churchill Falls Company with the Government of Newfoundland on hiring policies is to a measure offset by the fact that the CFCo's only customer is Hydro Quebec. Inevitably for some years to come, skilled personnel will not be found in Newfoundland, and the inference here, as also in Labrador City, is that workers will come from New Brunswick and Quebec. In other words the material we gathered on the spot bears out the conclusions reached by Mr. Cartwright in his various studies.

Wabush - has only 5% FMT population. Wabush Mines also is a Newfoundland company with a special hiring agreement with that government. The two company men we spoke to were somewhat apathetic towards a possible bilingual district, as having very little to do with them. Wabush ships the ore straight from the mine, without any processing, to Sept-Iles. When asked why the competitor, Iron Ore Co. of Canada, operated a concentrator and pelletizer in Labrador City, the answer we received was that the matter was a political one. Most of the Wabush Mines senior personnel and supervisors are bilingual now (does anyone else who was on the trip have a note on this?).

Labrador City - Iron Ore Company of Canada administrative personnel both here and in Schefferville, P.Q., are aware of the importance of keeping top company people flexible and movable, and for this reason encourage bilingualism at this and at the supervisory level. Among the people whom we met at the dinner the Company had for us, only the magistrate, Mr. Rowe, was hostile to the idea of a bilingual district. In the town itself, the president of the Chamber of Commerce was pro, and persuaded his chamber to endorse a resolution to this effect. Labrador City itself is expanding, by some 150 houses. At the same time Labrador City expects to become the service core area for the new town of Fermont, being constructed near Mount Wright, about 14 miles westward in Quebec. Fermont expects a population of about 5,000.

In anticipation of increased business the Woolworth store in Labrador City is undertaking a fourfold expansion. This will not mean a large increase in the number of employees in this particular store, but it will mean that this and other stores must offer services bilingually. The inference here is that the need for bilingual people in Labrador City will increase, and employment will be offered locally encouraging people to stay in the town. The francophone "atmosphere" will be enhanced. The new MHA Joe Rousseau, does not speak French but wished to see his constituents receive protection for language rights. He described the agreements between the various companies and the Government of Newfoundland on hiring, as "pious platitudes" from which one might infer that he realized that at very least the skilled labour force would come from Quebec and New Brunswick, for some years to come. No French services are offered on the local radio station, except for the occasional announcement of public interest. I think one could summarize the attitudes of the people we encountered as ranging from very keen to neutral, with the single exception mentioned above.

Schefferville, Qué - A different problem, qualifies on a percentage basis with 29.5 Anglophones, but this town is on the Quebec side of the Labrador Trough. The proven reserves of iron ore at both Schefferville and Labrador City are immense. The actual benefits which would accrue to this town if it became a BD are small - and the same is the case for Labrador West. By the same token, the dislocation of federal public servants would be minimal. As long as the Iron Ore Co. of Canada remains the only industry in Schefferville the Anglos will retain their rights. The Company is American-owned, Canadian operated. There appeared to be some disagreement as to the stability of the minority, the union leaders were sure it would increase but the company people had told us earlier that it would undoubtedly drop! The company has a policy of making its supervisory staff bilingual, but the union reps told us that these people were mostly anglophone, and that while they took the language courses, they seldom used the language on the job. There did not appear to be very much social mixing among the two language groups, but this impression is based on pretty scant evidence! In general the people we talked to had a fair understanding of the concept of a bilingual district and welcomed the prospect of one; they felt Schefferville was functionally bilingual already.

Port au Port, Newfoundland - The symbolic effects of creating a bilingual district in census subdivision "E" will give the Francophone element of the population, now 15.4%, a very important psychological boost. The leaders of the Francophone community have already received some monies from the Secretary of State to encourage renewal and rejuvenation of the language and culture. The schools provide very little French. The local MHA very helpful, and like Rousseau, he would be pleased to see the people of this area given a boost, whether in language, culture, tourism or what ever.

NOTES FROM LABRADOR - ELEANOR DUCKWORTH - DICTATED WEDNESDAY AFTER-
NOON, NOVEMBER 15, 1972

This morning, I visited two schools in Labrador City, the Notre Dame Academy, which is the Catholic elementary school, and the Collegiate, which is the company high school, each comprised of a French stream and an English stream. The English stream following the Newfoundland curriculum and the French stream following the Quebec curriculum.

My visit to Notre Dame Academy was much more satisfactory because I had more time there. They have 176 French-speaking students out of a total population of about 1,000. There are 12 French-speaking teachers for this stream. This is a high ratio because the principal expected more French-speaking children this year but a number of families left during the strike because they were highly qualified tradesmen and could find work elsewhere. According to the principal, the art, music and physical education teachers are all bilingual and teach both streams. The principal, whose name is Linegar, has made population projections up until 1976. He calculates that whereas now there is a ratio of $3\frac{1}{2}$ English to 1 French child in his school, in 1976 there will be more like 5 to 1. He moreover calculates that of all elementary school-age children, half go to his school and half to the protestant school. About 80% of all school children are in the elementary schools and another 20% are in the Collegiate.

He concurred in the opinion that I got last evening from Sergeant Evans that the stores were increasing their French personnel now because of the influx of French workers for Fermont. I forgot to mention that in his population forecasts, the total population increases both of English and of French.

Mr. Linegar does not speak French. There are two Vice-Principals, one English-speaking and one French-speaking. Each Vice-Principal is more or less responsible for curriculum and the Principal is meant to coordinate that, though I am not sure how he can understand what the French curriculum is. Two of the Quebec teachers do not speak any English so the Principal cannot talk with them.

The preference is to hire single teachers, largely because of accommodation problems. When there are single teachers they can put two in an apartment. A secondary reason is that if a teacher does not work out it is easier to terminate the contract of a single person than a family person who has to transplant his whole family. Accommodation problems seem to be very serious.

Mr. Linegar mentioned a few French-speaking certified teachers who live in Labrador City that are not qualified to teach the new methods which the Quebec curriculum requires so he does not hire them.

This year, for the first time, there is no separate French wing in the building. All the grade one classes are in the same place, alternating one English one French, and the same for the grade two classes, and so forth. They have done this this year in the interest of more integration and are pleased with it so far. At least the Vice-Principal, Mr. Myers is. He was the one who took me around the school on a rather brief visit. The only thing worth mentioning is the library, which has a collection of films, two or three hundred. Most if not all of them are NFB, about 10% are French, they are the distribution centre for the schools in Wabush and Labrador City and these films were acquired when the school was a company school with some financial cooperation from the NFB itself.

They gave me a copy of their yearbook as a present. I am surprised to notice that there is hardly a word of French in it.

Both the Principal and the Vice-Principal asked about money available from Ottawa through bilingual programmes to help their school. They mentioned two particular things they would like B & B money for. One is so that their staff can learn the other language, so that for instance the Principal and Vice-Principals could talk French. The other main reason is to be able to take the kids on trips to Quebec.

The teachers' salary scale is about 50% above the provincial one. I don't know whether this is counting or not counting various hardship bonuses.

At the Collegiate, the Principal, Mr. Swyers, was entertaining an official of the Teachers' Federation from St. John's a Mr. Vokay. Mr. Myers accompanied me from the other school and I requested to see Mr. Laplante whom I had met the night before, so the five of us set out on a tour of the school. It was not very informative. There are about 85 French-speaking students out of a total population of about 550. There are 6 French teachers. The librarian is a French Canadian from Saskatchewan. Of 6,000 volumes, about 1,000 or 1,200 are French. I asked Mr. Laplante if the French library was sufficient for his needs. He suggested that it was not but added that it would be a lot to expect for the school to invest in an adequate library for such a small number of students.

I started to get a feeling today that Mr. Laplante, whom I liked very much, was trying to build up for me the bilingual aspect of the school. There were two or three of the English-speaking teachers we met who Mr. Laplante told me were bilingual, but when I spoke to them in French they were rather ill at ease to carry on a conversation in French. He also told me in the presence of the Principal that the Principal spoke adequate French. I did not hear him say any French and I suspect he hardly speaks it. Mr. Laplante may only have wanted to be kind and flattering to his English-speaking colleagues. And yet, when he told me that teachers were bilingual, that was when the teachers were not present. On the other hand those teachers did speak some French and may speak more than they were able to produce hastily for me.

That is about the extent of what I picked up on the visit to that secondary school but since I have been talking about Mr. Laplante I think I will go on to talk about my conversation with him and Mr. Desjardins at dinner the evening before.

Mr. Desjardins teaches in the Notre Dame Academy and is one of the French teachers who does not speak English. He just came this year from Quebec and does not intend to stay beyond this year. The reason I think that Mr. Laplante may have been wanting to give me an impression of bilingualism in the school is that the evening before he was concerned about whether we were getting an adequate view of things in such a brief visit. He asked at one point whether individuals could make submissions to the Board, stating their feelings about whether an area should be bilingual or not. I am not sure what I answered. I think that the implication of my answer was that it was not necessary, but in fact I would like to discuss this question with the Board members. Later on he said that he would like to state his feeling about whether or not the area should be a bilingual district. He proceeded to do so and his feeling was that indeed it was very important for it to be bilingual. I am sorry that I do not remember his line of argument at that point. It was not very lengthy but I relate his statement to the other major fact that I gathered during my discussion with those two men, namely that many francophones in Labrador City are unilingual.

There are occasionally French films shown in Labrador City. I gather that they are shown in the same cinema as the English films and there is no regular scheduling of French language films. The ones they get tend to be like, "Les Deux Femmes en Or" and "Les Mâles". I asked if they were sub-titled and I was told that for films like that it did not matter. Nobody ever noticed whether they were sub-titled or not. I asked if anybody thought of having a Ciné-Club for French films and they said they did not want to give the impression of creating a French ghetto.

The other main conversation I had last night was with Sergeant Evans of the RCMP. The RCMP in Labrador City has been commissioned to be the provincial police and the local police as well. For the time being I believe he also said they were responsible for Fermont but normally Fermont would come under Sept-Iles' jurisdiction and that would be happening when the city got established.

I had a brief discussion with Paul Penny and Best about hiring policies. I am a bit confused about that now. Apparently the union has nothing to say about hiring, both Penny and Best agreed on that. The conversation I had was three-way, Penny, Best and me, all at once. Penny said that when they are hiring they first try to hire Newfoundlanders, then they go to Manpower and the next priority is Maritimers and after that Quebecers and then anywhere. But even as he said that, and this was rather late in the small hours, I was not clear whether really the Maritimes and Quebec had any priority over anywhere else. It sounded as if he just went to Manpower and if there were no Newfoundlanders they took anyone. He did not stress even the notion of taking a Newfoundlander and training him. Now, what confuses me is whether this is in fact the policy of Wabush Mines and Churchill Falls also or whether the Labrador City Mine has a less firm policy about hiring Newfoundlanders.

Of Mr. Grégoire I enquired why it was taken for granted that there were lots more Quebecers during the construction phase. I suppose that was a naïve question. The answer seems to be simply that they cannot get all the construction workers they need from Newfoundland simply because they need so many workers.

I would be curious to know whether the higher proportion of French speakers in the Census figures for Labrador City reflects a higher number of French speakers employed by the Mine at Labrador City, compared with the Mine at Wabush, or whether that high proportion reflects the service industries in Labrador City.

In summary my view of the Wabush and Labrador City area is that the number of French speakers in Wabush is not likely to increase and is in fact very low; that the number of French speakers employed at the Mine in Labrador City may be higher than in either of the other two companies that we have visited so far, but I am not sure why I feel this - it is not substantiated by any facts I have acquired, and that the service industries in Labrador City are increasing their French-speaking staff. I think it would be important for us to know the outlook of the service industries as to how much they think they will be serving the French population of Fermont.

I have much less to say about Churchill Falls. It seems clear that the 13.7% French population of the 1971 Census is very out of date. For one thing the total population in that Census was over 2,000 and already it is only half that, so that shows how out of date it is and I certainly got the feeling that the French mother tongue percentage is well under 10% now. The Principal said there were 16 students in the French stream at the school out of a total population of 388. The two French teachers themselves seemed to say they had 20 children between them but whatever the case the number is low. The power station was clearly a unilingual working environment; of the hundreds of posted signs that I saw, for instance, within the power station itself, only one had any French on it. There does not seem to be any expansion possible for this industry, once it is constructed there will be a perfectly stable population and their policy is very firm to hire Newfoundlanders.

My feeling is that the total French mother tongue population in all of Labrador West is probably already less than 10%. I want to reserve final judgement about what I think we should do in this area until I have some points of comparison by visiting other areas. Nonetheless, I would like to indicate now that I have some sympathies for the idea of making this a bilingual district in spite of the fact that I think the percentage is already under 10%. We do have the legal right to make it a district because fortunately we can simply take the DBS Statistics and there is something about the area and its contacts with Quebec that make me feel that it would be reasonable to have federal bilingual services. The French speakers who are here are Quebecers who are likely to go back to Quebec. It seems to me that we could take a step that would facilitate their living in Labrador. Many of them are unilingual and so the services offered would be important to them. I would think it would not make much sense to include Churchill Falls in a bilingual district except for the fact that without Churchill Falls, I think the 1971 statistics do not reach 10%.

Now, the date is November 17th. Yesterday afternoon in Wabush I tried to check on the number of French-speaking people who might be coming into the region for the service industries. Jane and I spoke with Mr. Stacey who is the manager of Woolworth's. He says he has one bilingual person on his staff now, an assistant manager. He would like to have more but has not found any who are qualified. I think there was a bit of lack of clarity here on the hiring policy but what came through rather clearly is that their staff comes from the population that is already in Labrador City, so that with the possible exception of the manager or an assistant general manager, an increase in French-speaking people on the staff would not mean an increase in French-speaking residents in the community. The staff would simply have been drawn from local people.

Then, Jane and I went to see Mr. Morency who is not only head of the Chamber of Commerce and an administrator with Ryan Construction but also the General Manager of the shopping centre. I did not put the question so directly to him about where the new French-speaking staff would come from because he clearly wants to push for a bilingual district. What I asked was whether the new bilingual or French-speaking staff necessary in the plans for expanding the Labrador City shopping centre would be available from within the local population, whether there would be enough within the local population. I think he may have guessed what I was driving at. However, he did not give a straight, yes or no answer but my general impression was that most of the shop staff would be drawn from the local population. In a more general context, he was describing the unemployment that was in sight for that community as the young people grew up, as long as it remained a single industry with a fixed labour force depending upon that industry. So that also would confirm the idea that they would not import French-speaking service personnel. He said, by the way, that about 90% of the working force worked for the Iron Ore Company now, so that even if there is a high percentage of French-speaking people in the service industries that would make a pretty small difference to the total population proportion.

About Schefferville, I don't have very clear ideas. That is, the impression we got from the company during the evening was that the English population would be very upset were it not made a bilingual district. The impression we got from the Mayor was that the French population would not be very upset if it were made a bilingual district. Therefore, one would say that it probably should be a bilingual district. On the other hand, I have the feeling that we were speaking to such a minority that I really do not know what other feelings there might be in the community that we did not tap at all. So my confusion about Schefferville stems not from any conflicts in the information I received but rather from a feeling that we did not manage to get all the possible views from that community. I did not meet the labour union people, maybe some light was shed by them.

I found it interesting that Pituley referred to the small English-speaking communities on the North shore. That is, the long time English-speakers as opposed to the new arrivals in Schefferville. I am not sure of my geography, so that I do not know where these communities are exactly, but he seemed to be suggesting that they might fit into the same bilingual district as Schefferville and Sept-Iles.

I just remembered another element of the conversation with the Mayor. He was talking about the construction of roads from Schefferville through Quebec linking Schefferville, Gagnon, Sept-Iles and various other places. Again my geography is not too good here. But the implication is that Schefferville will be still more tied to Quebec as opposed to Newfoundland and here I am thinking that we might get into complicated conflicts about whether to make this area of Quebec bilingual, or whether the

Quebec population with nationalistic feelings would feel very strongly that this area ought to be developed as francophone.

One of the things that confuses me about this whole area is the various opinions about the sources of the labour force. Sometimes we are told that in Newfoundland the company is recruiting almost 100% Newfoundlanders, other times we are told that Quebecers do not want to come to work in these areas. There seems to be some inconsistency not only with these two points of view but with the fact that Quebecers do seem to come on construction crews.

November 20, 1972

Received from Miss Duckworth

December 12th, 1972

These are very belated comments on the visit to Stephenville and Port au Port dictated on December 8th.

This visit consisted almost entirely of a visit with the M.H.A. He is a young lawyer with a great interest in and concern for his francophone constituents. He is very eager to give the lingering French fact every bit of support, in the hopes of maintaining it.

Perhaps the most pertinent piece of information he conveyed to us was that the recommendations of the first Board, that Port au Port be a bilingual district, was received with great enthusiasm. The residents believe that they already are a bilingual district.

The other matter that struck me was that the two central French-speaking communities on that Peninsula have no road link. There is about 15 miles by sea between them; or you have to go the long way round by road, which is about 50 miles. It seems to me a very serious problem. However, there are plans for a road which might in fact materialise within a few years.

We visited only one of those two communities. We went to the school, just after the children had left, and spoke to 4 or 5 teachers. That was the extent of the visit. I found that very discouraging, myself. Over half the kids

in the school do not know how to speak French. And most of these are children the families would be considered French-speaking. Some of them do come from other smaller surrounding communities, and are from English-speaking families. But still, a large proportion of the children from French families do not know how to speak French. And I gathered that there are close to no children who do not know how to speak and understand English when they come to school. Three of the teachers we spoke with were unilingual English. I was not able to tell how much teaching of French goes on in the school. I believe that English is the language of instruction throughout.

Nevertheless, there does seem to be an interest in preserving French. I would have to say that this impression comes mainly from what the M.H.A. said. But also from the fact that Quebec theatre groups go there on tour, and they seem happy about that. And then there are the clubs, which other Board members heard about. I did not hear about them directly, as I was speaking with a different teacher at the time.

I have some inclination to go back there, to the two French communities on that Peninsula. I would like to get a better picture. I am not sure I really know how widespread the interest is, in remaining French.

CONSEIL CONSULTATIF DES DISTRICTS BILINGUES

Réflexions sur notre voyage au Labrador, à Schefferville et Port-au-PortA l'attention du Colonel Roland Morency

Suite à la demande que vous m'avez transmise au moment de notre départ, je vous livre quelques réflexions qui se dégagent dans mon esprit à la suite de notre visite à Labrador, Schefferville et Port-au-Port. Je m'en tiens aux points saillants, laissant de côté une foule de détails qui mériteraient des commentaires intéressants, mais qui ne sont pas essentiels à la décision à laquelle je dois personnellement arriver.

Je ne connaissais absolument pas le Labrador et je suis allé dans ce territoire ayant comme seules connaissances les statistiques et la documentation que nous avait préparées Don Cartwright. Je n'apportais donc avec moi aucun préjugé et j'étais prêt à me laisser influencer et convaincre, dans un sens ou dans l'autre, selon ce que je verrais sur place.

CHURCHILL FALLS

Churchill Falls fait partie de la subdivision D, Labrador ouest. Alors que toute la subdivision D compte 1,455 francophones, soit 10.7%, sur une population totale de 13,620, Churchill Falls fait partie de ce que l'on appelle "le territoire non organisé" qui compte une population francophone de 425 sur un total de 2,615, soit 16.3%. De ce vaste territoire "non organisé", il est évident toutefois que Churchill Falls est le centre important. En effet, la population de Churchill Falls est de 2,355, ce qui laisse dans tout le reste du territoire une population totale de 260 personnes. Churchill Falls même ne compte que 320 francophones sur une population totale de 2,360, c'est-à-dire 13.5%. Dans ce territoire, il faut donc se demander quel est l'avenir de Churchill Falls au point de vue du bilinguisme.

J'ai été très impressionné par ce que j'ai trouvé à Churchill Falls en fait de bilinguisme. Nous avons rencontré plusieurs officiers supérieurs de la Compagnie et il

B.T.O.
23 Mars '72

faut dire que Churchill Falls est à 100% une ville de la compagnie. Il n'y existe aucune forme de conseil municipal et il ne semble y exister aucune autre organisation, soit anglophone ou francophone.

La Compagnie elle-même est très consciente du fait bilingue et a déployé des efforts considérables et dépensé des sommes substantielles afin de l'assurer. Par exemple, l'on peut voir une proportion importante de la programmation en français sur le poste de télévision local. L'on peut tourner le bouton à l'antenne de Radio-Canada à n'importe quelle heure de la journée. L'affichage est bilingue dans une proportion vraiment surprenante. La Compagnie, à ses propres frais, assure l'enseignement en français aux enfants des parents qui veulent faire instruire leurs enfants en français.

Malheureusement, nous avons décelé une tendance qui semble s'accroître de plus en plus et qui fait en sorte que les parents français préfèrent envoyer leurs enfants dans les classes anglaises. Cela réduit évidemment le nombre d'élèves francophones, et si le nombre d'enfants francophones qui veulent recevoir leur instruction en français devient trop minime, la Compagnie finira par éliminer complètement les classes françaises.

A tout événement, il y a deux professeurs à plein temps en français présentement et il se donne aussi dans les autres classes certains cours de français. L'école de Churchill Falls ne dépasse pas la neuvième année, et par la suite, la Compagnie subventionne généreusement les étudiants qui veulent parfaire leurs études à l'extérieur. Nous avons visité la bibliothèque et nous avons constaté qu'elle contenait un nombre raisonnable de volumes en langue française. L'école suit le curriculum de Terre-Neuve pour les anglophones et le curriculum de Québec pour les francophones.

Une bonne partie de la littérature qui émane de la Compagnie est dans les deux langues. La Compagnie tient définitivement à maintenir ce caractère bilingue aussi longtemps qu'il sera requis. Evidemment, elle fait des affaires considérables avec la province de Québec, elle doit employer une certaine main-d'oeuvre et un certain nombre de techniciens qui viennent du Québec et, pour cette raison, elle considère que le bilinguisme constitue pour elle une nécessité. Sauf chez une couple d'employés supérieurs, nous n'avons décelé aucun désir de réduire la part faite au bilinguisme, à brève échéance. Au contraire, il semble que la plupart des officiers supérieurs aimerait voir la situation actuelle se perpétuer.

Il faut toutefois se poser la question suivante: Qu'est-ce que l'avenir réserve à Churchill Falls? Selon les opinions que nous avons pu obtenir, pas autant à Churchill Falls même qu'à l'extérieur, il semble que la population de cette ville soit appelée à diminuer. Lorsque le projet sera complètement terminé, certains gens nous ont dit que Churchill Falls aurait une population qui se stabiliserait aux environs de 1,500 personnes au lieu de 2,360 qu'elle compte présentement. Selon ces mêmes sources, le

nombre de francophones diminuerait dans une progression plus rapide que la population anglophone, ce qui veut dire que la proportion française descendrait au-dessous du 10% requis pour l'établissement d'un district bilingue.

Il peut y avoir une bonne part de vérité dans ces allégations et nous devons en tenir compte. Pour ma part, si j'avais à faire une recommandation pour déclarer district bilingue le territoire non organisé, y compris Churchill Falls, j'aurais de sérieuses hésitations, à cause précisément de l'avenir de la population de Churchill Falls qui reste problématique. Cependant, je reste persuadé qu'il faut considérer Churchill Falls dans l'ensemble beaucoup plus grand de Labrador ouest.

WABUSH

Notre visite à Wabush était probablement la moins "excitante" des quatre que nous avons faites dans cette région. Wabush est situé tout à fait à l'ouest de la subdivision D, à quatre milles au sud de Labrador City. C'est un District d'amélioration locale qui compte une population totale de 3,385, dont 170 francophones, soit 5%. A Wabush nous avons eu nettement l'impression d'être dans un milieu strictement anglais. Nous n'avons rencontré que deux officiels de la Compagnie, tous deux anglophones mais d'allure sympathique. Nous n'avons pas eu de réception à Wabush comme dans les autres centres et nous n'avons pas visité la mine.

De toutes les questions que nous avons posées, rien ne laisse indiquer un développement français à Wabush même. Contrairement à l'Iron Ore Company, qui a une filiale importante à Schefferville, dans le Québec, Wabush a beaucoup moins de contact avec le Québec et le fait français a donc une importance beaucoup plus réduite. En d'autres mots, il ne semble pas que le pourcentage francophone à Wabush augmente sensiblement, mais il pourrait demeurer au statu quo étant donné que la Compagnie doit quand même recruter une certaine main-d'oeuvre spécialisée du côté du Québec. S'il fallait se limiter à l'apport de Wabush pour constituer un district bilingue, la réponse serait nettement négative.

LABRADOR CITY

Le point névralgique de tout ce territoire dans le concept d'un district bilingue reste à mon sens Labrador City. Il s'agit d'une ville constituée en District d'amélioration locale, ayant une population totale de 7,620 habitants dont 860 sont de langue française, soit 11.3%.

J'ai gardé de Labrador City une excellente impression et je reste persuadé que cette localité constitue la clef d'un district bilingue valable dans la région de Labrador

ouest. La Compagnie nous a reçus à dîner et avait invité une douzaine de chefs de file dans différents domaines: le maire de la localité, le magistrat, le sergent responsable de la Gendarmerie royale, le président du syndicat ouvrier, le président de la Chambre de commerce, le député de l'Assemblée législative et des officiers supérieurs de la Compagnie. La représentation était excellente, tant du côté anglophone que francophone. A la suite d'un succulent dîner, nous avons pu échanger pendant près de deux heures des points de vue sur la possibilité, la viabilité et même les avantages ou les désavantages d'un district bilingue, soit pour Labrador City, ou encore pour tout le territoire de Labrador ouest.

La politique de l'Iron Ore Company est d'un caractère nettement bilingue. Un nombre appréciable du personnel de cadre vient du Québec ainsi qu'une certaine partie de la main-d'oeuvre. Cependant, la Compagnie est limitée dans l'embauche de ses employés par la politique de la Province de Terre-Neuve qui exige que, dans la mesure du possible, la Compagnie emploie au moins 90% de Terre-Neuviens. D'après les avis recueillis, Labrador City ne devrait pas connaître une diminution substantielle de population et il semblerait que le pourcentage de francophones devrait se maintenir.

L'on a admis que la population avait un caractère de semi-permanence (quick turnover) mais, en ce qui concerne les francophones, quelqu'un a dit que ceux qui partiraient seraient sans doute remplacés par d'autres francophones, ce qui ne devrait pas réduire leur proportion. Selon le gérant de la Compagnie, il entrevoit comme une seule grande région Wabush, Labrador City, Schefferville ainsi que Fermont qui doit bientôt se développer. Et pour lui, cette région doit avoir un caractère bilingue. Les entreprises qui travaillent dans cette région ont des liens très étroits avec le Québec et il y aurait des avantages marqués à ce que la région soit désignée comme bilingue.

A la suite d'une discussion assez longue, positive et très intéressante, au cours de laquelle quelques voix discordantes ont été entendues, le président de la Chambre de Commerce, appuyé par le président du Syndicat ouvrier, a formulé une proposition recommandant que toute la subdivision de Labrador ouest soit recommandée comme district bilingue. Cette proposition a recueilli l'unanimité des suffrages. Elle n'a sans doute pas eu l'heur de plaire à certaines personnes présentes puisque le lendemain nous avons été approchés par un représentant du poste de radio local qui se sentait assez frustré parce que les médias d'information n'avaient pas été informés de notre visite. Quelqu'un avait dû le mettre au courant de ce qui s'était passé à la réunion de la veille.

Le lendemain matin, nous avons visité de façon assez élaborée les mines de la Compagnie Iron Ore. Nous avons pu nous rendre compte qu'on utilisait le français de façon assez satisfaisante, que les francophones occupaient des postes de direction et que l'avenir du français à la Compagnie semblait relativement assuré.

On a remarqué toutefois un manque d'organismes français dans le genre de club social, etc., ayant pour but de promouvoir le fait français. Les gens ont des rapports entre eux, vont se rencontrer dans des soirées, etc., mais il ne semble y avoir aucune préoccupation chez la collectivité française de maintenir son identité par le moyen de structures organiques.

Comme résultat global, je me sens prêt à recommander que le district de Labrador ouest soit recommandé comme district bilingue. Il compte une population de 10.7% et l'on peut certainement maintenir qu'il s'agit d'un cas marginal. Cependant, étant donné la proximité de ce territoire du Québec, les relations qui doivent exister entre les deux entités, les efforts qui ont déjà été faits et qui se maintiennent en faveur d'un bilinguisme intéressant, de l'attitude de la population anglophone et francophone, il semble souhaitable de n'en pas exiger plus que la loi en demande et de recommander que tout Labrador ouest soit district bilingue, puisqu'il compte 10.7% de la population française.

Et pour ceux qui ont visité Port-au-Port, il ne peut y avoir de doute qu'un tel district bilingue veut dire beaucoup plus dans la réalité qu'une recommandation semblable pour la région de Port-au-Port même si le pourcentage francophone dépasse 15%.

SCHEFFERVILLE

Schefferville se trouve à environ 150 milles au nord de Labrador City dans la province de Québec mais tout près de la frontière du Labrador. La Compagnie Iron Ore y maintient aussi une mine dont elle fait l'exploitation à sol ouvert. Elle emploie environ 900 employés.

Schefferville compte une population de 3,270, dont 965 sont de langue anglaise, soit 29.5%. Pour la première fois, nous visitons une localité où la minorité était de langue anglaise dans une municipalité à majorité francophone. Dans cette ville nous avons été reçus de façon splendide par les officiers supérieurs de la Compagnie et leurs épouses. Nous avons visité un certain nombre de personnalités, comme le curé, un des ministres protestants, le maire de la ville ainsi que quelques employés. Nous avons également fait une visite élaborée de la mine.

Les impressions générales qui se dégagent:

1. Schefferville est une municipalité isolée qui se trouve à des centaines de milles des agglomérations avoisinantes, si l'on fait exception de Labrador City. Si l'on veut déclarer un district bilingue, ce sera donc la municipalité de Schefferville et rien autre chose.

2. Schefferville est déjà un district bilingue dans la réalité sans l'être de façon officielle. Les services bilingues semblent disponibles partout et la population paraît bien s'entendre. Le curé nous a donné une foule de renseignements intéressants et les principaux problèmes qu'éprouve la population découlent principalement de deux groupes d'Indiens plutôt que des anglophones et des francophones.

3. Nous avons été reçu par le maire de la municipalité qui, à la dernière élection provinciale, s'était présenté comme candidat péquiste. M. Bégin nous a très bien reçus, nous a expliqué que les services de sa municipalité étaient disponibles dans les deux langues, qu'aux assemblées du Conseil, lorsqu'une question était posée en anglais, la réponse était fournie en anglais et qu'il n'avait aucune objection à ce que Schefferville soit reconnue comme un district bilingue. En d'autres mots, il se considère le maire de toute la ville et, comme 30% de ses commettants sont de langue anglaise, il reconnaît qu'en justice ils ont le droit d'être servis dans leur langue. Le même phénomène semble prévaloir dans tous les services publics offerts à Schefferville, soit au niveau municipal, provincial et fédéral.

Etant donné tous ces éléments et le fort pourcentage de la population anglaise dans la ville de Schefferville, soit 29.5%, je n'ai aucune hésitation à recommander que la municipalité de Schefferville soit déclarée district bilingue.

PORT-AU-PORT

Nous sommes retournés voir la péninsule de Port-au-Port qui avait été le seul district bilingue recommandé dans la province de Terre-Neuve par le dernier Conseil. Comme il n'y a à peu près aucuns services fédéraux, sauf le bureau de poste, dans la subdivision E, que constitue la péninsule de Port-au-Port, le dernier Conseil avait voulu poser un geste de nature plutôt symbolique. Nous avions par contre remarqué à ce moment certaines velléités d'une vie française plus active et le début d'une initiative qui pouvait avoir certaines promesses. En retournant à Port-au-Port, j'étais donc curieux de voir les résultats des efforts amorcés deux ans passés.

Tout d'abord, il était intéressant de constater que la population française qui était de 749 sur un total de 5,700, en 1961, était passée à 795 sur un total de 5,155, c'est-à-dire 15.4%, dans une région réduite, puisque la subdivision de 1971 est moins grande que celle de 1961. Les francophones de Port-au-Port augmentent donc en nombre au lieu de diminuer, phénomène que l'on trouve chez très peu de minorités dans des milieux aussi défavorisés.

Nous avons eu la bonne fortune de rencontrer le député du comté, l'avocat Frederick Staggs, qui, après avoir causé avec nous pendant une demi-heure, a tout simplement décidé de nous conduire lui-même dans sa voiture afin de nous faire voir la péninsule

et de nous faire rencontrer certaines personnes, tout en nous faisant bénéficier des explications d'un connaisseur. M. Stagg lui-même n'a éprouvé aucune hésitation à nous dire qu'il tenait à ce que la péninsule de Port-au-Port soit déclarée district bilingue et qu'il était convaincu que la population serait déçue si le présent conseil altérait la recommandation qui avait déjà été faite.

Nous nous sommes rendus à De Grau où enseigne Madame Marina Simon qui est incontestablement le chef de file de cette région pour les francophones. C'est Mme Simon qui, en 1970, tentait d'organiser un cercle français, avec le concours de M. Hyslop, animateur social au service du Secrétariat d'Etat. Or, Mme Marina Simon m'a raconté avec beaucoup de fierté qu'elle avait organisé non seulement un cercle français, mais qu'il en existait présentement quatre qui fonctionnaient de façon régulière. Les cercles pouvaient compter de 15 à 25 personnes.

Il y avait dans les premiers temps un problème pour se réunir et l'on devait avoir recours aux maisons privées. Cependant, un beau-frère de Mme Simon a maintenant ouvert un club qui est à la disposition des cercles français pour leurs réunions. Parmi les projets qui font la préoccupation des cercles français se trouvent celui d'obtenir un affichage bilingue pour la péninsule de la part du ministère de la Voirie. On s'occupe également de donner des cours du soir où l'on enseigne du français à des adultes qui n'en connaissent pas.

La visite à Mme Simon s'est faite à l'école où nous avions très peu de temps et il a été impossible d'obtenir plus de détails. Mais l'important c'est la mise sur pied et le fonctionnement de quatre cercles français, alors qu'il n'en existait aucun voilà deux ans. M. Stagg voulait nous faire rencontrer une autre dame, Mme Mabel Bungay, qui fait un travail correspondant à celui de Mme Simon à l'autre extrémité de la péninsule, c'est-à-dire à Lourdes. Cependant, après avoir téléphoné, M. Stagg nous a dit que Mme Bungay était absente et qu'il était impossible de la voir. Il nous a également dit que le Père Malloy était absent de son presbytère et nous nous sommes donc abstenus de nous y présenter.

En regard de cette situation, j'ai beaucoup moins d'hésitation que la dernière fois à recommander que la péninsule de Port-au-Port qui est la subdivision E sur la carte du recensement de cette région soit recommandée comme un district bilingue. Dans les mots mêmes de l'avocat Stagg: "Anything that can give to these people a greater pride in their language and in their heritage and motivate them to do something about it is definitely good and I am fully in favour of it". Je suis tout à fait d'accord avec cette opinion.

En ce qui concerne les services fédéraux, un district bilingue à Port-au-Port ne veut pas dire grand chose. Mais en termes d'encouragement pour cette population qui

lutte de façon surprenante, dans la mesure de lui fournir un levier dont elle pourra se servir davantage auprès du Secrétariat d'Etat et auprès du gouvernement provincial, nous lui rendons un réel service en recommandant qu'elle fasse partie d'un district bilingue dûment reconnu.


Adélard Savoie
Commissaire

le 21 novembre 1972

P.-S. M. Morency,

Je n'ai jamais été très fort en chiffres et j'espère être dans l'erreur. Mais en calculant la proportion de francophones dans la subdivision D (Labrador-ouest), je trouve un pourcentage de 9.36 et non de 10.7. Il s'agit bien de 1,455 francophones sur une population totale de 13,620. Voulez-vous demander à Don Cartwright de vérifier. Merci.

TO
À

N.M. Morrison

FROM
DE

R. Morency

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION DE SÉCURITÉ

OUR FILE - N/REFERENCE

1823-180/1

1823-180/5

YOUR FILE - V/RÉFÉRENCE

DATE

December 7, 1972

SUBJECT
OBJETVisit of Labrador, New Quebec and Newfoundland

The following are notes taken in the course of the visit made by members of the Board and Secretariat to Churchill Falls, Wabush - Labrador City, Schefferville and Port au Port, Newfoundland from Monday November 13, 1972 to Friday November 17, 1972.

The delegation arrived at Churchill Falls at approximately 18:40 hrs. AST and was met at the airport by Mr. Ford W. Loucks, Guest Relations Coordinator for the Churchill Falls (Labrador) Corporation.

The Board was host to representatives of the corporation for a dinner-reception organized on its behalf by Mr. Loucks.

Were present:

Messrs. J.W. Beaver, Vice-President and General Manager,
C.N. Colwell, Assistant General Manager, Operations,
Kevin F. St. George, Assistant General Manager, Services,
Clayton Feltham, Personnel and Labour Relations,
Ford W. Loucks, Guest Relations Coordinator,
Aubrey Wright, School Principal

Paul Fox, Chairman
Jane Carrothers
Eleanor Duckworth
Adélarde Savoie
A.M. Monnin

N.M. Morrison, Secretary General
R. Morency, Assistant Secretary General
D. Cartwright, Research Consultant

At 23:00 hrs., following dinner, an informal meeting was held with those present to discuss the Board's business.

The Chairman introduced the Board members and staff and asked Mr. Savoie to outline for those present the provisions of the Official Languages Act and the mandate of the Board.

Mr. Savoie explained in some detail the criteria under which a bilingual district may be created and the various boundaries used to describe it.

Miss Duckworth emphasized that the Board was not compelled to recommend a district by the mere fact that the statistical criteria were met and that numerous other factors had to be considered.

The Chairman added that the Board was responsible to present its report to the Cabinet which itself was under no obligation to accept in whole or in part the recommendations made.

Finally, Mr. Savoie put the question to those present as to their views concerning the area of Churchill Falls as a potential bilingual district. After a number of questions to the Board members to clarify certain aspects of the law, Mr. Beaver found it opportune for the members to realize that Churchill Falls received no outside assistance as a company town and that all services were provided by the Corporation. However, the Company saw fit to provide as many services as possible in both official languages including the signing and publication of all instructions in both languages. It is to be noted that education is also made available in both official languages in Churchill Falls. As concerns the hiring practice of the Company, Mr. Beaver stated that personnel are first hired from Newfoundland, if available, and then from Quebec. It is foreseen however, that as the construction phase of Churchill Falls is completed, the population of the area should be reduced and the French population from Quebec will be reduced.

Mr. Cartwright asked the Company representatives if they expected the area to become a local improvement district. To this, Mr. Beaver replied that he would like to see Churchill Falls remain a company town. Concerning the population and the percentage of 10.7 of French mother tongue in subdivision E, Mr. Colwell felt that these figures were greatly influenced by the transients in the outcamps.

The Chairman expressed his satisfaction and encouragement for the action taken by the Corporation in providing services in both languages whenever possible. Asked by Mr. Savoie if they considered that the Churchill Falls area should be recommended as a bilingual district, Mr. Beaver expressed his inclination to favour such action, Mr. Feltham felt there would be no adverse effect and finally Mr. Locks stated that this would create goodwill and he could see a number of advantages and no disadvantage to a bilingual district. Mr. Colwell, on his part, saw no disadvantage

in having the area declared a bilingual district but emphasized the fact that Churchill Falls itself forms a very small part of the subdivision and the advantages would be directed more to the people in Labrador City and Wabush.

Mr. Wright, the School Principal, saw no harm in a bilingual district being recommended but could not visualize the benefits that would accrue to the people of the area and feared that it might develop problems in recruiting, in the schools. Although favourable to the bilingual district idea for its sake, he could not see it as a need of the population. Furthermore, he felt that such action should not bring about an added cost to the administration.

The meeting adjourned at 23:35.

Tuesday November 14, 1972

On Tuesday morning November 14, 1972, Mr. Loucks undertook to give members of the Board and staff the grand tour of the Churchill Falls Power Plant. At 8:30 hrs., a briefing was held with the use of a film on the power development of Churchill Falls after which a tour was made of the underground power house followed by a visit of the town site.

Returning from this tour, some members spent some time visiting with the principal and teachers at the local school. At noon the Board was host to Mr. and Mrs. Lebel, both French teachers at the local school, Mr. Ford Loucks, Guest Relations Coordinator, Mr. Boulanger, Superintendent of Mechanical Operations and Mr. Laplante.

Following lunch, the Board members and staff left Churchill Falls at 14:10 hrs. AST to arrive in Wabush at 14:50 where we were met by a representative of Wabush Mines and later on in the afternoon met in the Company's suite at the Grenfell Hotel with Mr. K.A.H. Hubbard, Resident Superintendent for Industrial Relations and with Mr. Robert S. Baxter, Resident Manager of Wabush Mines.

The Chairman explained to the representatives of Wabush Mines the role of the Board and the purpose of the visit to Wabush-Labrador City. Mr. Cartwright reviewed the statistics of the area and Mr. Morrison indicated the interest of the first Board in the area and its suggestion that the Labrador City-Wabush area be reviewed by the second Board when statistics became available following the 1971 census. Miss Duckworth elaborated on the advantages of the bilingual district in having the federal services offered to the local population in both official languages.

The Chairman asked Mr. Hubbard if he could indicate to the Board the movement of the French and English population in the area and the policy of the Company on hiring. Mr. Hubbard replied that

the Company policy was to hire from Newfoundland to the extent that this was possible. He also indicated that there were no French schools in Wabush although the situation was different in Labrador City. He also expressed the view that the French population consisted mostly of the construction workers.

Mr. Savoie asked the Company representatives to what extent French was used in the Wabush area. Mr. Hubbard replied that English was the language of work and there was very little use of French in Wabush.

The meeting adjourned at 18:10 hrs.

Following the meeting with the Wabush Mines representatives, a dinner reception was held by the Iron Ore Company of Labrador City attended by a number of local leaders, educators, etc.

Were present:

Gilles Desjardins, instituteur, Labrador City, P.O. Box 7000
Gérard Laplante, professeur, C.P. 1431, Labrador City
Reverend Ralph Moore, minister, P.O. Box 309, Labrador City
John Stubbins, Engineer, 136 Highgate Avenue, Pointe-Claire, Québec
Allen Wright, Principal, 725 Hudson Drive, Labrador City
Valmont Grégoire, Manager, Iron Ore Company, Labrador City
P.O. Box 1000, Labrador City
Reg Stapleton, Assistant Principal, Labrador City Collegiate,
P.O. Box 1670, Labrador City
Phil Best, President, Local 5795 USWA, P.O. Box 433, Labrador City
Jean Morency, Président, Labrador West Chamber of Commerce,
P.O. Box 640, Labrador City
Joe Rousseau, MHA Labrador West, P.O. Box 777, Wabush
F. Maxwell Rowe, Magistrate, Labrador City/Wabush, P.O. Box 141
Wabush
William A. Campbell, Chairman, Local Improvement District of
Labrador City, c/o Town Hall, Labrador City
B.M. Monaghan, General Manager, Operations, Sept-Iles, Québec
Sgt. William Evans, R.C.M.P. detachment, Labrador City
Paul Penney, Labrador City
other representatives unidentified

At 22:25 hrs., following the dinner, the Chairman outlined for those present the purpose of the visit by the Advisory Board to determine whether or not Labrador West should be recommended as a bilingual district. Mr. Cartwright gave some statistics on the area and a lively discussion followed which was generally favourable to the idea but with a number of persons having strong reservations. The following points must be retained from this meeting. Notwithstanding the reservations expressed by some, in particular by the magistrate, the Iron Ore Company has great influence on the local population as the main employer and should

be expected to apply pressures on the government. According to Mr. Monaghan, the General Manager of the Iron Ore Company, the whole area of Sept-Iles, Labrador City and Schefferville should be considered as one and the use of both official languages is considered a must in the Company operations so as to make its labour force more interchangeable between the three areas mentioned.

Mr. Rousseau, the MHA for Labrador West, declared himself in favour of the area as a bilingual district and prepared to recommend its recognition by the Newfoundland government. Mr. Morency, the President of the Chamber of Commerce took advantage of the meeting to entertain a motion in favour of making Labrador West a bilingual district and this motion was seconded by the President of the Steelworkers Union Local 5795. The motion was carried.

The meeting adjourned at 00:30 hrs. Wednesday November 15, 1972.

Wednesday November 15, 1972

The morning of Wednesday was spent visiting the Iron Ore Company complex and the Board departed for Schefferville at 13:20 hrs. AST arriving Schefferville at 12:50 EST.

In the afternoon, members of the Board met with local representatives in small groups, including a visit with Father Boulanger at 16:00 hrs.

This meeting included the Chairman, Paul Fox, Mrs. Carrothers, Judge Monnin, Mr. Savoie, Mr. Morrison, and Mr. Morency.

From the statistics available to the parish, Father Boulanger described the population of the area and its French, English and other ethnic groups. According to these statistics, there are 543 French families with 1,007 children, 84 English-speaking families with 218 children and 26 mixed families of French-English mother tongue. In addition, there would appear to be some 200 persons of the French language who are not married and 50 of the English language. In describing the other ethnic groups Father Boulanger mentioned a number of Portugese and Germans who are basically English-speaking and some Belgians, Dutch and Italians who use French as their official language.

In the protestant group, there is said to be 120 families counting a total population of 700. Finally, the Indian population counts for 750, the Montagnais being of French expression and the Nascapi from Fort Chimo being of English expression.

Again, according to Father Boulanger, the foremen of the Iron Ore Company who are mostly English-speaking have learned the second official language to meet their job requirement. It would seem that the language of work for those in the operation of the mines is either French or English and the language of work for the administration is English.

In the conversation, Father Boulanger indicated that Mayor Bégin had not been elected to his municipal post as a Péquiste but endorsed the Péquiste ticket in the recent provincial election essentially to determine the popular vote in the area for the Parti Québécois Party.

On Wednesday evening, the Iron Ore Company received the members of the Board and staff at a dinner held in their VIP lodge.

Were present:

Mr. and Mrs. Larry Pituley, (Manager, Iron Ore Mines,
Schefferville)
Mr. and Mrs. Falardeau, (Director of Administration, Iron Ore
Mines, Schefferville)
Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mercier, (Superintendent, Iron Ore Mines,
Schefferville)

(Unfortunately I cannot recall all the names of the people who attended this dinner. Maybe you can help.)

Opening the meeting, Mr. Pituley went over the history of the development of the Iron Ore Company and the Schefferville area starting from its discovery in 1825, the decision in 1947 to mine the Iron Ore and develop the area, the formation of the Company in 1949 and its production starting in 1954. 1959 saw the conversion of the iron ore into pellets in Labrador City and the increase in production at Schefferville.

Mr. Morrison asked if an expansion of the area was foreseen either through an increase in population or through increased activity at the mines. Mr. Pituley indicated that he could forecast that the area of Labrador City and Mount Wright would probably double in the next ten years. However, he did not expect any expansion of the Schefferville area. Furthermore, as the Schefferville area stabilized, he felt that the population would become more and more French-speaking.

At this point, the Chairman explained the work of the Board and the purpose of its visit in the Schefferville area since the census figures of 1971 indicated an English minority of almost 30%. Mr. Morrison gave some statistics on the Labrador West subdivision and in particular on Schefferville. Mr. Savoie indicated to those present that this was the first time the advisory Board had to deal with an English minority since the previous Board had declared the entire province of Quebec as a possible bilingual district and no work had been done to study in detail specific areas prior to this recommendation. The discussion that followed on the advantages and disadvantages of bilingual districts and of the philosophy behind the concept could be considered a red herring for the purposes of the Board. However, the feelings expressed by those present reflected in general the attitude already given the Board by the representatives of the Iron Ore Company when visiting in Labrador City.

Thursday November 16, 1972

On Thursday morning November 16, 1972 the members of the Board met with representatives of the business community, the clergy, the Mayor and Manager of Schefferville and finally a group was given a tour of the Iron Mines of Schefferville by Company representatives.

At 09:00 hrs. on Thursday November 16, the Chairman, Mr. Paul Fox, Mr. Monnin, Mrs. Carrothers, Mr. Savoie and Mr. Morency met with the Mayor, Mr. Charles Bégin and Mr. G. Dumas, Manager for the City of Schefferville.

Pending the arrival of the Mayor, Mr. Dumas explained to members of the Board that the municipal services included 29 employees including 8 persons in the Police Department. It would appear that a great part of the municipal budget i.e. \$350,000 is devoted to social activities. The Council meetings are held in French and the minutes prepared in that language. However, on request the minutes may be produced in the second official language and all questions asked at these meetings may be entertained in both official languages.

Upon the arrival of the Mayor, Judge Monnin was requested to explain the mandate of the Advisory Board and its reason for visiting Schefferville. The Mayor explained that the federal services available in the area were that of the Transport Department, the R.C.M.P., and the Postal Department. Other services such as customs, immigration, manpower are available from Sept-Îles. Asked on his views on Schefferville becoming part of a bilingual district, Mayor Bégin stated that the district did meet the criteria of 10% of Anglophones and for this reason it should be recognized as a bilingual district. He felt it would be unjust not to face this reality and moreso if the population coming to Schefferville from the maritime provinces could not obtain the federal services in their first language. In his view, the population of Schefferville is quite stable in spite of the fact that over a period of three to four years a complete turnover may occur. This does not seem to affect the representation as most of the people of English and French language are usually replaced by people of the same language. The Mayor also indicated that there was a fair number of unilingual people in Schefferville from either French or English mother tongue. Mr. Bégin is an employee of the Iron Ore Company and for this reason, he obviously followed the Company policy of encouraging both official languages.

Following the meeting with Mayor Bégin at City Hall, the Chairman, Paul Fox, Mrs. Carrothers and Mr. Morency met with two representatives of the Steelworkers Union local 5567, Mr. Serge Serughetti and Mr. Michel Duguay, President, Steelworkers Union local 6503. Mr. Morency explained to these gentlemen the purpose of the visit by the Advisory Board to the Schefferville area and its consideration as a possible bilingual district. In the

discussion that followed, Mr. Duguay who is an employee of the Iron Ore Company emphasized the fact that most of management and supervisors at the Iron Ore Company are English-speaking, thus necessitating the use of English by employees. Contrary to what had been said by the management at the meeting held the previous evening, Mr. Duguay contends that notwithstanding the immersion courses in French taken by management and supervisors, English is still the language of communication between the employees and management. In addition, he could foresee an increase in the English population over the next few years contrary to what had been said by Mr. Pituley. It would appear that there is still a good number of unilingual people in Schefferville, both French-speaking and English-speaking. The problem in communication would exist mostly at the level of the housewives who do not have the occasion to learn the second language as do ~~the~~ their husbands at work or the children at school.

On Thursday November 16, 1972, the Chairman, Paul Fox and Mr. Monnin departed for Toronto and Winnipeg and Mr. Morrison and Mr. Cartwright proceeded to Sept-Iles whilst Mrs. Carrothers, Miss Duckworth and Mr. Savoie and Mr. Morency proceeded towards Port au Port in Newfoundland.

The Newfoundland party arrived at Deer Lake at midnight in a storm and proceeded from there by car to Cornerbrook arriving at 02:30 hrs. on Friday morning. At 10:30 on November 17, the same party proceeded to Stephenville and met with Mr. Frederick Stagg MHA for the area in his law office. Following a short presentation by Mr. Savoie on the purpose of the visit by members of the Board, Mr. Stagg decided to accompany the members on their tour of the Port au Port peninsula.

From here on, I believe the description made by Mr. Savoie of his meeting in the Port au Port area is sufficiently substantial and contains all the necessary details for the minutes.

I should add at this time that the minutes should not be kept waiting for one month as our memory becomes very confused following so many meetings and so many persons met over a short period and the situation is aggravated by the fact that when these meetings take place over dinner, it is quite difficult to take notes and we must rely mostly on memory.

R. Morency

IMPRESSIONS OF LABRADOR/SCHEFFERVILLE BY DON CARTWRIGHT

I was surprised, initially, at the attitude of the people of Churchill Falls and at their perception of the position of their community within Labrador West. The alignment of this community is to the East and specifically to Goose Bay. It appears that while the product flow from Churchill Falls is to Quebec, this generates very little human interaction in this direction; certainly the product flow is more automated relative to the type of product flow that was encountered in Labrador City and Schefferville. Churchill Falls appears to regard the East as its natural source of workers and directives from company officials in Saint John's and from the provincial government. Company officials were not terribly impressed with the problems that occur in Labrador City and Wabush because they really do not feel that they are part of the whole of Labrador West. If a bilingual district were created I doubt very much that the people in this community would be disturbed or concerned about it. Indeed, the projected population for this community is about 250 families. It is likely that the percentage of the total population, that is of French mother tongue, will decline well below the 10% figure.

There is potential in the down river section of the Churchill River for a new power installation. If this installation should proceed, it is probable that some workers will come from the province of Quebec but it is likely that

these people will be accommodated in Goose Bay. Consequently, if they swell the ranks of the French mother tongue population in Labrador, it is likely that it will occur outside of the census subdivision of Labrador West.

During our evening meeting, Mr. Beaver suggested that a steel complex could be created in Labrador West but in my opinion this is highly unlikely. The steel industry has traditionally been market-oriented and because of the inertia of the industry and the significance of transportation costs of the final product, it should remain in this situation.

In Labrador City-Wabush we encountered an excellent example of a geographical problem that can arise in the presence of an antecedent boundary. An antecedent boundary is one that was created prior to settlement in the region. The company would prefer, of course, to have its operation of iron ore extraction entirely in one province. This would eliminate the difficulties of different tax structures for two provinces and it would eliminate the problem of accommodating inspectors from two government departments. There is an interesting confrontation between the social realities of this antecedent boundary and the economic situation. Mr. Rousseau, as a member of the House of Assembly, expressed the desire to ensure that Newfoundlanders will have priority in hiring in the area. The company officials expressed the desire that nothing should be done to interfere with the movement of workers between Labrador City, Schefferville and Sept-Iles. My impression was that Mr. Monahan, as general manager of the company, was not well

disposed to the suggestion made by Mr. Rousseau and any proposed legislation that would restrict the movement of workers or the policy of the company would likely be resisted by the company. The Iron Ore Company of Canada now has a policy of hiring workers from the host province and it is unlikely that the government would interfere with this by bringing down legislation that could be looked upon, by the company, as restrictive.

In my opinion the population of French mother tongue origin in Labrador City will remain at the 10% level or even higher and I say this because of the development of the community at Mount Wright. At present the number of workers that are employed by the company developing Mount Wright live in Labrador City. It is possible that once the community in Mount Wright becomes operative some of the French mother tongue population will remain in Labrador City even if the place of employment is in Mount Wright. I am assuming of course that no legislation by either government would make it difficult for people to make this choice. Once people have become accustomed to a community there is some reluctance to leave. These workers may prefer to commute rather than to move. Furthermore, if social benefits are considered to be more advantageous in Newfoundland this will discourage settlement in Mount Wright. (Recall the story told by Mr. Pituley regarding the worker who was injured on the job proximal to the provincial boundary. Since workmen's compensation was better in Newfoundland he insisted that the injury had occurred in that province.)

It is unlikely that the community in Mount Wright will attract many workers from Newfoundland. English-speaking labourers can find employment in Labrador City and in Wabush. According to several opinions the people from this province are not noted for their willingness to learn French.

The Board faces an interesting problem here. The officials of I.O.C.C. would probably favour legislation that would support their attempt to create a bilingual operation in the interior at the same time minimizing any barrier-effect of the provincial boundary. And yet, the Province of Quebec may pursue employment rights even more vigorously than Mr. Rousseau of Newfoundland.

In Schefferville, I interviewed the Rev. Ross, the Anglican Minister. His congregation is made up largely of Indians, the Montagnais and the Nescoppie, and, in addition, he has a large number of the English-speaking population from Newfoundland. The Newfoundlanders have been declining over the three years that Mr. Ross has been in Schefferville, but the decline is not a rapid one. He expressed the opinion that the English mother tongue population in Schefferville would probably go down but not at a very rapid rate. His English-speaking parishioners complain about living in Schefferville but, as he pointed out, they stay. Some have lived in the community for over ten years. Mrs. Ross was happy living in the community, the only reservation she had was the difficulty that she found in finding clerks in the Bay store that could speak English. She said that in the three years that she had

lived in Schefferville the situation had developed whereby clerks were hired in the Hudson Bay store that either did not or could not speak English. Mrs. Ross disliked shopping in Schefferville in the wintertime, not because of the difficulties to herself, but because of her children. Any woman that has a pre-schooler must take the child shopping with her. When moving from one store to another in 20-below-zero weather she finds it difficult to bundle the child up and take the clothes off, bundle them up again and take the clothes off again. According to Mrs. Ross this is a common complaint among women living in Schefferville. This leads me to the point about the difficulties that Schefferville has in finding workers. I toured the community, after visiting Mr. Ross, for about three-quarters of an hour, and noticed a number of empty homes. This was in marked contrast to the situation in Labrador City. Labrador City, of course, has a growing demand for workers and not enough houses to accommodate them; in Schefferville, they need the workers, they have the houses, but they cannot attract the people to that community.

In Quebec the perception of the North by the population has always been one of rejection. This goes back to the period of colonization in the 1840s and 1850s when "Le nord" was looked upon as a region fit for habitation by animals and Indians only. I suspect that it has not changed that much in spite of the fact that Schefferville is only 30 minutes by air from Labrador City. It is probably perceived as being much, much further North than this. I would suggest that

Schefferville is going to continue having problems getting workers because of its geographic position and the lack of foresight in structuring a commercial area that would minimize the discomfort of winter.

Another point to consider here is that, assuming the linkages between Mount Wright, Labrador City and Wabush, this complex will be more attractive to workers than will Schefferville. Schefferville will be looked upon as being even more isolated once Mount Wright is linked to Labrador City and Wabush.

The Indian population in Schefferville, according to a study that was done by Information Canada, represents another reason why the community is not as attractive to people from Newfoundland and Quebec as is Labrador City and Wabush. The Nescoppie and Montagnais have little difficulty communicating with each other because their mother tongue is a Cree dialect. Consequently English and French are second languages to them and they use it only in communicating with the white man.

In Sept-Iles we found that the members of the municipal council to whom we talked expressed no fear that their community would be declared a bilingual district. They felt that the English population and the French population get along well. The concensus, it seems, is that the English mother tongue population will continue to decline in the area as more French-speaking families arrive. In Port Cartier, the expansion of the beneficiating operation there, to accommodate



the ore coming in from Gagnon and from Mount Wright, should attract workers from the province of Quebec; the English mother tongue population which at present is 11.1% of the total population, should decline here as well. In the ten-year period from 1961 to 1971 it has gone down from 19.2% to 11.1% of the total population, and the opinion of the municipal officials concurred that this ratio will continue to go down and should be below the 10% line in the near future.

Port Cartier and Sept-Iles represent growth points associated with the extraction of iron ore and it is likely that these communities will absorb any future growth along the North shore. The extraction of iron ore, and any processing associated with that extraction, can be accommodated in these two communities. They should act rather like a magnet drawing in people from along the North shore and even from the Gaspé area.

Predictions were made that the beneficiating plant in Sept-Iles would accommodate 600 workers in the future. This has now been scaled down to 100 because of the automation in the plant. Employment opportunities in Sept-Iles, and I suspect in Port Cartier, will probably therefore be associated more with the service industries that are aligning themselves to the needs of the Iron Ore Company, Wabush Company and Cartier Iron Ore Extraction Company, rather than to the concentrating plant now under construction in Sept-Iles.

We did not have the opportunity to meet with representatives of the English-speaking community in Sept-Iles

and in my opinion this should be done before a decision is finalized. It is possible that when the Board considers the province of Quebec for bilingual districts that we will want to take another look at Sept-Iles and Port Cartier.

During our meetings in the interior communities I had an opportunity to discuss employment opportunities, for young workers of high school age, with members of the teaching staff. In Churchill Falls there is little chance to find seasonal employment and this is considered to be a serious problem for families with older children. On the other hand I.O.C.C. employs all students who wish to work in Labrador City and in Schefferville. There are many examples of this family association with the company. This association began with seasonal employment for children.

D.C.

~~Setawa~~

~~See~~

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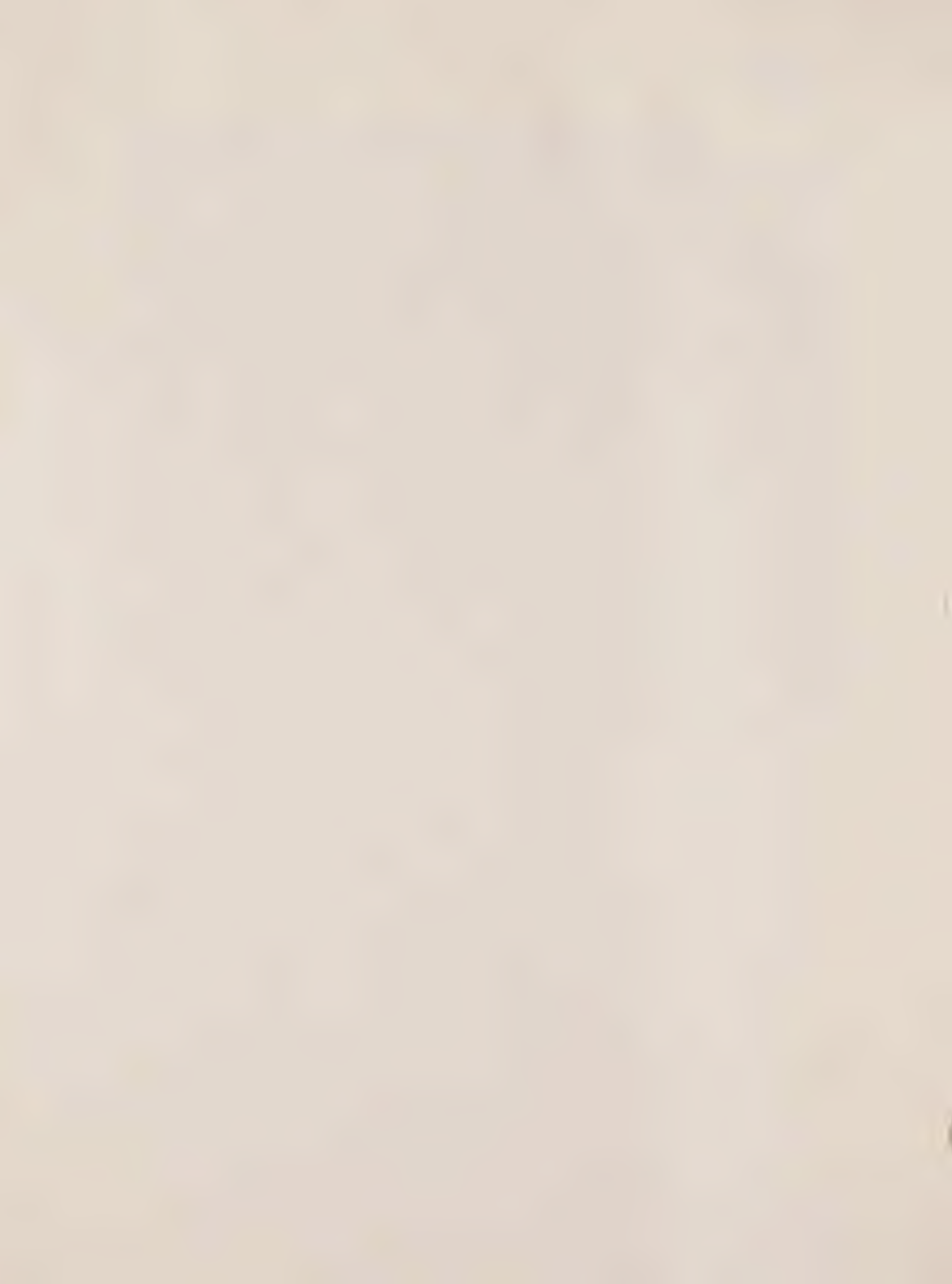
Addendum

In the analyses of the population pyramid for Churchill Falls I remarked upon the "balance" of the FMT group. It was suggested that this could represent older workers who were the skilled tradesmen and, hence, less subject to seasonality in employment. After our formal meeting on Monday evening I asked Mr. Beaver, the general manager, if this was an accurate statement and he concurred. It was his opinion that these families would remain until the project was in full operation and then many would move on to another construction project, taking their families with them. It is interesting to recall that in Labrador many of the skilled tradesmen must be obtained outside Newfoundland because of a dearth of skilled workers in this province (see background note: "Historical and Social Overview, Labrador, et al")

D. C.

Sebawa

Nov 28 / 72



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NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK NEW BRUNSWICK		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
				1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
DIV	CHARLOTTE	23,285	24,550	22,408	23,295	716	1,080	161	175	96.2	94.9	3.1	4.4	0.7	0.7	+1,265	+5.4	+887	+4.0	+364	+50.8	+14	+8.7
SUB	Campobello	1,137	1,270	1,123	1,250	8	15	6	5	98.8	98.4	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.4	+43	+2.7	+127	+11.3	+7	-	-	-
SUB	Clarendon	20	30	20	30	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	+10	+50.0	+10	+50.0	-	-	-	-
SUB	Dufferin	355	350	332	330	20	5	3	15	93.5	94.3	5.6	1.4	0.9	4.3	-5	-1.4	-2	-	-15	-	-	-
SUB	Dumbarton	620	550	618	535	2	15	-	-	99.7	97.3	0.3	2.7	-	-	-70	-11.3	-83	-13.4	+13	-	-	-
SUB	Grand Manan	2,564	2,545	2,546	2,530	8	10	10	-	99.3	99.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	-	-19	-0.7	-16	-0.6	+2	-	-	-
	Subd. (pt)	2,564	730	2,546	720	8	10	10	-	99.3	98.6	0.3	1.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vil	Grand Harbour		555		555		-		-		100.0		-	-	-								
	North Head		650		645		-		5		99.2		-	0.8	-								
	Seal Cove		610		610		-		-		100.0		-	-	-								
SUB	Lepreaux	554	710	537	655	12	55	5	-	96.9	92.3	2.2	7.7	0.9	-	+156	+28.2	+118	+22.0	+43	-	-	-
SUB	Pennfield	2,690	3,355	2,411	2,950	248	390	31	15	89.6	87.9	9.2	11.6	1.2	0.4	+665	+24.7	+539	+22.4	+142	+57.3	-	-
SUB	St. Andrews	1,858	2,125	1,776	2,005	44	75	38	45	95.6	94.4	2.4	3.5	2.0	2.1	+267	+14.4	+229	+12.9	+31	-	-	-
	Subd. (pt)	327	310	289	275	35	30	3	5	88.4	88.7	10.7	9.7	0.9	1.6								
Twn	St. Andrews	1,531	1,815	1,487	1,730	9	45	35	40	97.1	95.3	0.6	2.5	2.3	2.2								
SUB	St. Croix	410	390	403	385	1	5	6	-	98.3	98.7	0.2	1.3	1.5	-	-20	-4.9	-18	-4.5	+4	-	-	-
SUB	St. David	962	1,140	908	1,065	39	65	15	10	94.4	93.4	4.1	5.7	1.5	0.9	+178	+18.5	+157	+17.3	+26	-	-	-
SUB	St. George	3,000	2,830	2,945	2,745	49	70	6	15	98.2	97.0	1.6	2.5	0.2	0.5	-170	-5.7	-200	-6.8	+21	-	-	-
	Subd. (pt)	1,867	1,855	1,853	1,820	8	30	6	5	99.2	98.1	0.4	1.6	0.4	0.3								
Twn	St. George	1,133	975	1,092	925	41	40	-	10	96.4	94.9	3.6	4.1	-	1.0								
SUB	St. James	1,263	1,140	1,241	1,100	17	25	5	15	98.3	96.5	1.3	2.2	0.4	1.3	-123	-9.7	-141	-11.4	+8	-	-	-
SUB	St. Patrick	499	460	498	440	1	20	-	-	99.8	95.7	0.2	4.3	-	-	-39	-7.8	-58	-11.6	+19	-	-	-
SUB	St. Stephen	6,377	6,685	6,077	6,310	265	310	35	65	95.3	94.4	4.2	4.6	0.5	1.0	+308	+4.8	+233	+3.8	+45	-	-	-
	Subd. (pt)	1,105	1,380	1,080	1,320	20	50	5	10	97.7	95.7	1.8	3.6	0.5	0.7								
Twn	Milltown	1,892	1,895	1,687	1,715	199	160	6	20	89.2	90.5	10.5	8.4	0.3	1.1								
	St. Stephen	3,380	3,410	3,310	3,275	46	100	24	35	97.9	96.0	1.4	2.9	0.7	1.0								
SUB	West Isles	976	975	973	960	2	10	1	5	99.7	98.5	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.5	-1	-0.1	-14	-1.3	+8	-	-	-

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK NEW BRUNSWICK		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
				1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
DIV	GLOUCESTER	66,343	74,750	9,448	12,615	56,555	61,875	340	260	14.2	16.9	85.2	82.8	0.6	0.3	+8,407	+12.7	+3,167	+33.5	+5,320	+9.4	-80	-23.5
SUB	Allardville	2,922	2,830	65	40	2,832	2,785	25	5	2.2	1.4	96.9	98.4	0.9	0.2	-92	-3.1	-47	-1.7	-	-	-	-
SUB	Bathurst	15,914	19,750	6,938	9,455	8,784	10,130	192	165	43.6	47.9	55.2	51.3	1.2	0.8	+3,836	+24.1	+2,517	+36.3	+1,346	+15.3	-	-
City	Subd. (pt.)	10,420	3,075	3,786	1,630	6,541	1,435	93	10	36.3	53.0	62.8	46.7	0.9	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB	Bathurst	5,494	16,675	3,152	7,825	2,243	8,695	99	155	57.4	46.9	40.8	52.1	1.8	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB	Beresford	9,267	11,365	388	1,060	8,866	10,290	13	20	4.2	9.3	95.7	90.5	0.1	0.2	+2,098	+22.6	+672	+17.2	+1,424	+16.1	-	-
Vil	Subd. (pt.)	9,267	5,515	388	205	8,866	5,305	13	5	4.2	3.7	95.7	96.2	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Belledune		785		525		255		5		66.9		32.5		0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Beresford		2,325		195		2,130		-		8.4		91.6		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Nigadoo		595		40		560		-		6.7		94.1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Petit Rocher		1,625		55		1,560		10		3.4		96.0		0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pointe Verte		520		40		480		-		7.7		92.3		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB	Caraquet	6,640	7,805	122	160	6,500	7,630	18	15	1.8	2.0	97.9	97.8	0.3	0.2	+1,165	+17.6	+38	+31.1	+1,130	+17.4	-	-
	Subd. (pt.)	6,640	1,585	122	15	6,500	1,570	18	-	1.8	0.9	97.9	99.1	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Twn	Caraquet		3,440		105		3,325		10		3.1		96.7		0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vil	Bertrand		1,095		-		1,090		5		-		99.5		0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Lower (Bas)		1,685		40		1,645		-		2.4		97.6		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB	Inkerman	4,015	4,050	188	180	3,817	3,865	10	5	4.7	4.4	95.1	95.4	0.2	0.1	+35	+0.9	-8	-	+48	+1.3	-	-
SUB	New Bandon	3,929	3,875	1,068	1,050	2,851	2,820	10	5	27.2	27.1	72.6	72.8	0.2	0.1	-54	-1.4	-18	-1.7	-31	-1.1	-	-
	Subd. (pt.)	3,929	3,330	1,068	1,010	2,851	2,315	10	5	27.2	30.3	72.6	69.5	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vil	Grande Anse		545		40		505		-		7.3		92.7		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB	Paquetville	3,324	2,970	119	60	3,195	2,905	10	5	3.6	2.0	96.1	97.8	0.3	0.2	-354	-10.6	-59	-49.6	-290	-9.1	-	-
	Subd. (pt.)	3,324	2,490	119	40	3,195	2,450	10	-	3.6	1.6	96.1	98.4	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vil	Paquetville		480		20		455		5		4.2		94.8		1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB	St. Isidore	2,423	2,275	37	15	2,383	2,260	3	-	1.5	0.7	98.3	99.3	0.2	-	-148	-6.1	-22	-59.5	-123	-5.2	-	-
SUB	Saumarez	8,189	9,275	229	230	7,935	9,030	25	15	2.8	2.5	96.9	97.4	0.3	0.2	+1,086	+13.3	+1	-	+1,095	+13.8	-	-
	Subd. (pt.)	8,189	7,055	229	95	7,935	6,955	25	5	2.8	1.3	96.9	98.6	0.3	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Twn	Tracadie		2,220		135		2,075		10		6.1		93.5		0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB	Shippegan	9,694	10,515	294	360	9,392	10,150	8	10	3.0	3.4	96.9	96.5	0.1	0.1	+821	+8.5	+66	+22.4	+758	+8.1	-	-
	Subd. (pt.)	8,063	7,540	268	270	7,792	7,265	3	5	3.3	3.6	96.6	96.4	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Twn	Shippegan															-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vil	Lamèque	1,631	2,040	26	80	1,600	1,965	5	-	1.6	3.9	98.1	96.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	I.R. - R.I.		935		10		920		5		1.1		98.4		0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		26	30	-	20	-	5	26	5	-	66.7	-	16.7	100	16.7	+4	-	+20	-	+5	-	-	-

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK NEW BRUNSWICK		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
				1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
DIV	KENT	26,667	24,900	4,029	3,640	21,836	20,265	802	995	15.1	14.6	81.9	81.4	3.0	4.0	-1,767	-6.6	-389	-9.7	-1,571	-7.2	+193	+24.1
SUB	Acadie Ville	1,333	930	17	20	1,308	910	8	-	1.3	2.2	98.1	97.8	0.6	-	-403	-30.2	+3	-	-398	-30.4	-	-
SUB	Carleton	1,687	1,600	373	290	1,314	1,310	-	-	22.1	18.1	77.9	81.9	-	-	-87	-5.2	-83	-22.3	-4	-0.3	-	-
SUB	Dundas	3,796	3,785	126	150	3,660	3,635	10	-	3.3	4.0	96.4	96.0	0.3	-	-11	-0.3	+24	+19.0	-25	-0.7	-	-
SUB	Harcourt (-Huskisson)	800	645	438	425	352	220	10	-	54.8	65.9	44.0	34.1	1.2	-	-155	-19.4	-13	-3.0	-132	-3.75	-	-
SUB	Richibucto	3,952	4,020	1,134	1,015	2,804	2,990	14	15	28.7	25.2	71.0	74.4	0.3	0.4	+68	+1.7	-119	-10.5	+186	+6.6	-	-
	Subd. (pt)	3,952	1,415	1,134	195	2,804	1,210	14	10	28.7	13.8	71.0	85.5	0.3	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vil	Rexton		755		465		290		-		61.6		38.5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Richibucto		1,850		355		1,490		5		19.2		80.5		0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB	St. Charles	1,257	1,225	14	25	1,241	1,195	2	5	1.1	2.0	98.7	97.6	0.2	0.4	-32	-2.5	+11	+7.86	-46	-3.7	-	-
SUB	St. Louis	2,560	2,260	56	80	2,495	2,185	9	-	2.2	3.5	97.5	96.7	0.3	-	-300	-11.7	+24	+4.29	-310	-12.4	-	-
	Subd. (pt)	2,560	1,270	56	45	2,495	1,225	9	-	2.2	3.5	97.5	96.5	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vil	St. Louis de Kent		990		35		960		-		3.5		97.0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB	St. Mary	2,620	2,280	121	80	2,497	2,200	2	5	4.6	3.5	95.3	96.5	0.1	0.2	-340	-13.0	-41	-33.9	-297	-11.9	-	-
	Subd. (pt)	2,620	1,525	121	75	2,497	1,445	2	5	4.6	4.9	95.3	94.8	0.1	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vil	Saint-Antoine		755		5		755		-		0.7		100.0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB	St. Paul	1,078	830	79	85	999	750	-	-	7.3	10.2	92.2	90.4	-	-	-248	-23.0	+6	+7.6	-249	-24.9	-	-
SUB	Welford	1,915	1,500	1,386	1,170	522	325	7	5	72.4	78.0	27.3	21.7	0.3	0.3	-415	-21.7	-216	-15.6	-197	-37.7	-	-
SUB	Wellington	4,891	4,775	239	260	4,642	4,505	10	10	4.9	5.4	94.9	94.4	0.2	0.2	-116	-2.4	+21	+8.8	-137	-3.0	-	-
	Subd. (pt)	4,891	2,815	239	155	4,642	2,655	10	5	4.9	5.5	94.9	94.3	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vil	Buctouche		1,960		105		1,850		5		5.4		94.4		0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	I.R. - R.I.	778	1,035	46	50	2	40	730	945	5.9	4.8	0.3	3.9	93.8	91.3	+257	+33.0	+4	+8.7	+38	-	-	-

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK NEW BRUNSWICK		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
				1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
DIV.	KINGS	25,908	33,285	25,434	32,120	217	840	257	325	98.2	96.5	0.8	2.5	1.0	1.0	+7,377	+28.5	+6,686	+26.3	+623	+28.7	+68	+26.5
SUBD	Cardwell	706	790	696	775	5	5	5	10	98.6	98.1	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.3	+84	+11.9	+79	+11.4	-	-	-	-
"	Greenwich	716	875	696	820	7	35	13	20	97.2	93.7	1.0	4.0	1.8	2.3	+159	+22.2	+124	+17.8	+28	+4	-	-
"	Hammond	287	290	286	285	1	5	-	-	99.7	98.3	0.3	1.7	-	-	+3	+1.0	-1	-0.3	+4	+18	-	-
"	Hampton	1,913	2,670	1,875	2,610	22	40	16	20	98.0	97.8	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.7	+1,049	+39.6	+735	+39.2	+18	+18	-	-
"	Subd. (pt.)	1,913	920	1,875	895	22	15	16	10	98.0	97.3	1.2	1.6	0.8	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vil	Hampton		1,750		1,715		25		10		98.0		1.4	0.6		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUBD	Havelock	1,309	1,280	1,294	1,250	9	15	6	15	98.9	97.7	0.7	1.2	0.4	1.2	-29	-2.2	-44	-3.4	+6	+6	-	-
"	Kars	265	295	262	270	2	20	1	5	98.9	91.5	0.8	6.8	0.3	1.7	+30	+11.3	+8	+3.1	+18	+18	-	-
"	Kingston	1,005	1,365	994	1,335	5	20	6	10	98.9	97.8	0.5	1.5	0.6	0.7	+360	+35.8	+341	+34.3	+15	+15	-	-
"	Norton	1,681	1,880	1,647	1,795	13	85	21	15	98.0	95.5	0.8	4.5	1.2	0.8	+214	+11.8	+148	+9.0	+72	+72	-	-
"	Subd. (pt.)	1,681	730	1,647	685	13	50	21	10	98.0	93.8	0.8	4.8	1.2	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vil	Norton		1,150		1,110		35		5		96.5		3.0	0.4		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB	Rothsay	5,419	9,030	5,280	8,630	64	275	75	130	97.4	95.6	1.2	3.0	1.4	1.4	+3,611	+66.6	+3,350	+63.4	+211	+32.7	+55	+73.3
"	Subd. (pt.)	4,637	410	4,513	390	60	25	64	-	97.3	95.1	1.3	6.1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Town	Rothsay	782	1,040	767	1,010	4	10	11	20	98.1	97.1	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vil	East Riverside -															-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	Kingshurst		855		830		10		15		97.1		1.2	1.8		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	Fairvale		2,050		1,955		85		10		95.4		4.1	0.5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	Gondola Point		850		835		5		10		98.2		0.6	1.2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	Quispamsis		2,215		2,070		105		40		93.5		4.7	1.8		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	Renforth		1,610		1,540		35		35		95.7		2.2	2.2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB	Springfield	1,392	1,255	1,379	1,245	6	10	7	-	99.1	99.2	0.4	0.8	0.5	-	-137	-9.8	-134	-9.7	+4	+66.7	-	-
"	Studholm	2,259	2,315	2,234	2,210	1	55	24	50	99.0	95.5	-	2.4	1.0	2.2	+56	+2.5	-24	-1.1	+55	+55	-	-
"	Sussex	5,446	6,185	5,373	6,055	31	85	42	45	98.6	97.9	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.7	+739	+13.6	+682	+12.7	+54	+17.4	-	-
"	Subd. (pt.)	1,989	1,540	1,967	1,515	4	10	18	15	98.9	98.4	0.2	0.6	0.9	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Town	Sussex	3,457	3,945	3,406	3,850	27	75	24	20	98.5	97.6	0.8	1.9	0.7	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vil	Sussex Corner		700		690		-		10		98.6		-	1.4		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB	Upham	639	705	633	660	6	40	-	5	99.1	93.6	0.9	5.7	-	0.7	+66	+10.3	+27	+4.3	+34	+34	-	-
"	Waterford	340	335	340	315	-	20	-	-	100.0	94.0	-	6.0	-	-	-5	-1.5	-25	-7.4	+20	+20	-	-
"	Westfield	2,531	4,025	2,445	3,860	45	155	41	10	96.6	95.9	1.8	3.9	1.6	0.2	+1,494	+59.0	+1415	+57.9	+110	+110	-	-
"	Subd. (pt.)	2,531	3,145	2,445	3,000	45	135	41	10	96.6	95.4	1.8	4.3	1.6	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vil	Pamdenel		420		415		5		-		98.8		1.2	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	Westfield		460		445		15		-		96.7		3.3	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK NEW BRUNSWICK		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANÇAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANÇAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANÇAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
DIV.	MADAWASKA	38,983	34,975	2,020	1,795	36,732	33,070	231	110	5.2	5.1	94.2	94.6	0.6	0.3	-4,008	-10.3	-225	-11.1	-3,662	-10.0	-121	-2.4
SUB.	Baker Brook	1,431	1,030	10	10	1,415	1,020	6	-	0.7	1.0	98.9	99.0	0.4	-	-401	-28.0	-	-	-395	-27.9	-	-
	Subd. (pt.)	1,431	465	10	5	1,415	465	6	-	0.7	1.1	98.9	100.0	0.4	-								
Vil.	Baker Brook		565		5		555		5		0.9		98.2	0.9									
SUB.	Baker Lake	1,090	750	2	10	1,083	745	5	-	0.2	1.3	99.4	99.3	0.4	-	-340	-31.2	+8		-330	-31.2		
	Subd. (pt.)	1,090	390	2	5	1,083	385	5	-	0.2	1.3	99.4	98.7	0.4	-								
	Lac Baker		360		5		360		-		1.4		100.0	-									
SUB.	Clair	1,195	1,020	19	25	1,163	985	13	10	1.6	2.5	97.3	96.6	1.1	1.0	-175	-14.6	+6		-178	-15.3		
	Subd. (pt.)	1,195	315	19	-	1,163	310	13	5	1.6	-	97.3	98.4	1.1	1.6								
Vil.	Clair		705		25		675		5		3.5		95.7	0.7									
SUB.	Madawaska	14,495	14,110	1,398	1,345	13,003	12,695	94	70	9.6	9.5	89.7	90.0	0.6	0.5	-385	-2.7	-53	-3.8	-616	-2.4		
	Subd. (pt.)	1,704	1,745	54	65	1,649	1,670	1	10	3.2	3.7	96.8	95.7	-0.6									
City	Edmunston	12,791	12,365	1,344	1,280	11,354	11,025	93	60	10.5	10.4	88.8	89.2	0.7	0.5	-426	-3.3	-64	-4.8	-329	-2.9	-33	-1.9
SUB.	Notre-Dame de Lourdes	805	520	28	30	777	495	-	-	3.5	5.8	96.5	95.2	-	-	-901	-35.4	+2		-282	-36.3		
SUB.	Rivière Verte, vill.	1,894	1,655	35	20	1,850	1,635	9	-	1.3	1.2	97.7	98.8	0.1	-	-239	-12.6	-15		-215	-11.6		
SUB.	St-André	2,648	2,345	82	95	2,554	2,245	12	5	3.1	4.1	96.4	95.7	0.5	0.2	-303	-11.4	+13	+5.9	-309	-12.1		
	Subd. (pt.)	2,648	2,030	82	85	2,554	1,940	12	5	3.1	4.2	96.4	95.6	0.5	0.2	-618	-23.3	+3		-614	-24.0		
Vil.	St-André		315		10		305		-		3.2		96.8	-									
SUB.	St-Ann's	3,249	2,725	23	30	3,210	2,690	16	5	0.7	1.1	98.8	98.7	0.5	0.2	-521	-16.1	+7		-520	-16.2		
	Subd. (pt.)	3,249	1,470	23	10	3,210	1,460	16	-	0.7	0.7	98.8	99.3	0.5	-								
Vil.	Ste-Anne de Madawaska		1,255		20		1,230		5		1.6		98.0	0.4									
SUB.	St-Basile	3,355	3,170	154	70	3,174	3,075	27	25	4.6	2.2	94.6	97.0	0.8	0.8	-185	-5.5	-84	-5.45	-99	-3.1		
	Subd. (pt.)	3,355	85	154	-	3,174	85	27	-	4.6	-	94.6	100.0	0.8	-								
Vil.	St-Basile		3,085		70		2,990		25		2.3		96.9	0.8									
SUB.	St-Francis	1,741	1,215	69	20	1,672	1,200	-	10	4.0	1.6	96.0	98.8	-	0.8	-526	-30.2	-49	-7.10	-472	-28.2		
	Subd. (pt.)	1,741	715	69	20	1,672	685	-	10	4.0	2.8	96.0	95.8	-	1.4								
Vil.	St-François de Madawaska		500		-		515		-		-		100.0	-									
SUB.	St-Hilaire	570	515	12	10	557	510	1	-	2.1	1.9	97.7	99.0	0.2	-	-55	-9.6	-2		-47	-8.4		
	Subd. (pt.)	570	315	12	5	557	315	1	-	2.1	1.6	97.7	100.0	0.2	-								
Vil.	St-Hilaire		200		5		195		-		2.5		97.5	-									

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK NEW BRUNSWICK		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
				1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SUB.	MADAWASKA (suite)																						
	St- Jacques	2,323	2,400	48	30	2,264	2,360	11	10	2.1	1.3	97.5	98.0	0.4	0.4	+77	+3.3	-18		+96	+4.2		
	Subd. (pt.)	2,323	1,325	48	20	2,264	1,300	11	5	2.1	1.5	97.5	98.1	0.4	0.4								
Vil	St- Jacques		1,075		10		1,060		5		0.9		98.6		0.5								
SUB	St- Joseph	1,172	970	-	-	1,166	970	6	-	-	-	99.5	100.0	0.5	-	-202	-17.2	-	-	-196	-16.8		
SUB	St- Leonard	2,980	2,500	149	90	2,821	2,405	20	5	4.7	3.6	94.7	96.2	0.7	0.2	-480	-16.1	-49	-35.3	-416	-14.7		
	Subd. (pt.)	1,314	1,025	61	20	1,244	1,000	9	5	4.6	2.0	94.7	97.6	0.7	0.5								
	St- Leonard	1,666	1,475	78	70	1,577	1,405	11	-	4.7	4.7	94.7	95.3	0.6	-								
	I.R. - R.I.	35	55	1	10	23	45	11	-	2.9	18.2	65.7	81.8	31.4	-	+20	57.1	+9		+22			
DIV	NORTHUMBERLAND	50,035	51,560	35,706	37,130	13,346	13,280	983	1,150	71.4	72.0	26.7	25.8	1.9	2.2	+1,525	+3.0	+1,424	+4.0	-66	-0.5	+167	+17.0
SUB	Alnwick	7,065	7,185	1,463	1,230	5,582	5,930	13	30	20.7	17.1	79.1	82.5	0.2	0.4	+120	+1.7	-233	-15.9	+341	+6.1		
	Subd. (pt.)	7,065	5,685	1,463	1,150	5,582	4,515	13	25	20.7	20.7	79.1	79.4	0.2	0.4								
Vil	Negusac		1,500		80		1,415		5		5.3		94.3		0.3								
SUB	Blackville	3,565	3,415	3,511	3,365	49	35	5	15	98.5	98.5	1.4	1.0	0.1	0.4	-150	-4.2	-146	-4.2	-14			
	Subd. (pt.)	3,565	2,500	3,511	2,470	49	20	5	10	98.5	98.8	1.4	0.8	0.1	0.4								
Vil	Blackville		915		896		15		5		97.8		1.6		0.5								
SUB	Blissfield	1,902	1,790	1,869	1,740	33	55	-	-	98.3	97.2	1.7	3.1	-	-	-112	-5.9	-129	-6.9	+22			
	Subd. (pt.)	1,902	855	1,869	815	33	40	-	-	98.3	95.3	1.7	4.7	-	-								
Vil	Doaktown		935		925		15		-		98.9		1.6		-								
SUB	Chatham	11,166	11,715	9,674	10,355	1,367	1,280	125	80	88.4	81.5	12.2	20.9	1.1	0.7	+549	+4.9	+681	+7.0	-87	-6.4		
	Subd. (pt.)	4,037	3,010	3,374	2,485	633	510	44	15	83.2	82.6	15.8	16.9	1.0	0.5								
Vil	Chatham	7,109	7,830	6,300	7,065	729	700	81	65	88.6	90.2	10.2	8.9	1.2	0.8	+721	+10.1	+765	+12.1	-28	-3.8	-16	-19.8
SUB	Derby		875		805		70		-		92.0		8.0		-								
SUB	Glenelg	1,263	1,250	1,226	1,225	36	20	1	5	97.1	98.0	2.8	1.6	0.1	0.4	-13	-1.0	-1	-0.1	-16			
SUB	Hardwicke	2,108	1,955	1,974	1,855	110	90	24	10	93.6	94.9	5.2	4.6	1.2	0.5	-153	-7.3	-119	-5.0	-20			
SUB	Ludlow	2,789	2,660	843	760	1,943	1,895	3	5	30.2	28.6	69.7	71.2	0.1	0.2	-129	-4.6	-83	-9.8	-48	-2.5		
SUB	Nelson	1,970	1,910	1,937	1,870	32	25	1	15	98.3	97.9	1.6	1.3	0.1	0.8	-60	-3.0	-67	-3.5	-7			
	Subd. (pt.)	2,460	2,590	2,308	2,450	148	130	4	10	93.8	94.6	6.0	5.0	0.2	0.4	+130	+5.3	+142	+6.2	-18	-12.2		
Vil	Nelson Miramichi	2,460	1,010	2,308	975	148	30	4	5	93.8	96.5	6.0	3.0	0.2	0.5								
SUB	Newcastle		1,580		1,475		100		5		93.4		6.3		0.3								
	Subd. (pt.)	8,108	9,315	6,710	7,910	1,348	1,325	50	80	82.8	84.9	16.6	14.2	0.6	0.9	+1,207	+14.9	+1,200	+17.9	-23	-1.7		
Vil	Newcastle	2,872	2,220	2,013	1,475	840	735	19	10	70.1	66.4	29.2	33.1	0.7	0.4								
	Douglstown	5,236	6,460	4,697	5,825	508	565	31	70	89.7	90.2	9.7	8.7	0.6	1.1								
			635		610		25		-		96.1		3.9		-								

REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK NEW BRUNSWICK		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(Northumberland) suite																							
SUB	Northesk	2,410	2,710	2,382	2,640	21	65	7	5	98.8	97.4	0.9	2.4	0.3	0.2	+300	+12.4	+258	+10.8	+44	+20.95		
"	Rogersville	2,780	2,450	117	65	2,646	2,390	17	-	4.2	2.7	95.2	97.6	0.6	-	-330	-11.9	-52	-44.4	-256	-97		
	Subd. (pt.)	2,780	1,370	117	35	2,646	1,340	17	-	4.2	2.6	95.2	97.8	0.6	-								
V11	Rogersville		1,080		30		1,050		-		2.8		97.2		-								
SUB	Southesk	1,715	1,680	1,691	1,625	23	45	1	10	98.6	96.7	1.3	2.7	0.1	0.6	-35	-2.0	-55	-3.3	+22			
	I.R. - R.I.	734	945	1	45	1	5	732	895	0.1	4.8	0.1	0.5	99.8	94.7	+211	+28.7						
DIV	QUEENS	11,640	12,490	10,917	11,220	553	1,070	170	200	93.8	89.8	4.8	8.6	1.4	1.6	+850	+7.3	+303	+2.8	+517	+915	+30	+17.6
SUB	Brunswick	253	250	249	245	2	5	2	-	98.4	98.0	0.8	2.0	0.8	-	-14	-1.2	-4	-1.6	(Queens, Div.: 1971 > 1961)			
SUB	Cambridge	821	1,075	793	1,065	18	5	10	5	96.6	99.1	2.2	0.5	1.2	0.5	+250	+30.9	+272	+34.3				
	Subd. (pt.)	821	660	793	650	18	5	10	5	96.6	98.5	2.2	0.8	1.2	0.8					(Cambridge, Sub.: 1971 > 1961)			
V11	Cambridge-Narrows		415		415		-		-		100.0		-		-								
SUB	Canning	3,096	4,585	2,596	3,570	388	860	112	155	83.8	77.9	12.5	18.8	3.7	3.4	+1489	+48.1	-974	-27.3	+472	+1216		
	Subd. (pt.)	3,096	705	2,596	670	388	15	112	20	83.8	95.0	12.5	2.1	3.7	2.8					(Canning, Sub.: 1971 > 1961)			
V11	Minto		3,880		2,900		845		135		74.7		21.8		3.5								
SUB	Chipman	3,151	2,885	3,030	2,760	109	120	12	5	96.2	95.7	3.5	4.2	0.3	0.2	-266	-8.4	-270	-8.9	+11	+10.1		
	Subd. (pt.)	3,151	910	3,030	860	109	45	12	5	96.2	94.5	3.5	4.9	0.3	0.5								
V11	Chipman		1,975		1,900		75		-		96.2		3.8		-								
SUB	Gagetown	966	910	934	865	6	20	26	25	96.7	95.1	0.6	2.2	2.7	2.7	-56	-5.8	-69	-7.4				
	Subd. (pt.)	966	300	934	280	6	15	26	5	96.7	93.3	0.6	5.0	2.7	1.7								
V11	Gagetown		610		585		5		20		95.9		0.8		3.3								
SUB	Hampstead	468	355	465	340	1	-	2	15	99.4	95.8	0.2	-	0.4	4.2	+113	-24.1	-125	-26.9				
SUB	Johnston	1,016	690	998	685	14	-	4	5	98.2	99.3	1.4	-	0.4	0.3	-326	-32.1	-313	-31.4	(Johnston, Sub.: 1971 < 1961)			
SUB	Petersville	625	605	625	565	-	40	-	-	100.0	93.4	-	6.6	-	-	-20	-3.2	-60	-9.6				
SUB	Waterborough	808	760	802	755	5	5	1	-	99.3	99.3	0.6	0.7	0.1	-	-48	-5.9	-47	-5.9				
SUB	Wickham	436	375	425	370	10	-	1	5	97.5	98.7	2.3	-	0.2	1.3	-61	-14.0	-55	-12.9	(Wickham, Sub.: 1971 < 1961)			



NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

NOUVEAU BRUNSWICK NEW BRUNSWICK		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
DIV	RESTIGOUCHE	40,973	41,290	15,675	16,405	24,975	24,680	323	205	38.3	39.7	61.0	59.8	0.7	0.5	+317	+0.8	+730	+4.7	-295	-1.2	-118	-30.5
SUBD	Addington	15,470	15,800	7,222	7,125	8,127	8,555	121	120	46.7	45.1	52.5	54.1	0.8	0.8	+330	+2.1	-99	-1.3	+428	+5.3	-	-
	SUBD. (pt.)	5,597	2,560	2,092	790	3,472	1,765	33	5	34.7	30.9	62.0	68.9	3.3	0.2								
CITY	Campbellton,	9,873	10,335	5,130	5,160	4,655	5,075	88	100	52.0	49.9	47.1	49.1	0.9	1.0								
VILLE	Atholville		2,110		480		1,615		15		22.7		76.5		0.7	+462	+4.7	+30	+0.6	+420	+9.0	+12	+3.0
	Tide Head		795		695		100		-		27.4		12.6		-								
SUBD	Balmoral	2,111	2,370	52	30	2,057	2,340	2	-	2.5	1.3	97.4	98.7	0.1	-	+259	+12.3	-22	-	+283	+13.8	-	-
SUBD	Charlo vill. (Colborne)	1,742	1,620	913	875	819	745	10	-	52.4	54.0	47.0	46.0	0.6	-	-122	-7.0	-38	-4.2	-74	-9.0	-	-
SUBD	Dalhousie	9,941	10,775	3,938	4,635	5,911	6,080	92	60	39.6	43.0	59.5	56.4	0.9	0.6	+834	+8.4	+697	+7.7	+169	+2.9	-	-
	SUBD. (pt.)	4,085	3,445	1,258	1,475	2,788	1,935	39	35	30.8	42.8	68.2	56.2	1.0	1.0								
TOWN	Dalhousie	5,856	6,255	2,680	3,075	3,123	3,160	53	20	45.8	49.2	53.3	50.5	0.9	0.3	+399	+6.8	+395	+4.7	+37	+1.2	-33	-62.9
VILLE	Eel River Crossing		1,075		85		985		5		7.9		91.6		0.5								
SUBD	Durham	3,449	3,570	2,516	2,685	889	870	44	15	72.9	75.2	25.8	24.4	1.3	0.4	+121	+3.5	+169	+6.7	-19	-2.1	-	-
	SUBD. (pt.)	3,449	2,700	2,516	1,985	889	715	44	-	72.9	73.5	25.8	26.5	1.3	-								
VILLE	Jacquet River		870		700		155		15		80.5		17.8		1.7								
SUBD	Eldon	1,570	1,385	785	830	784	555	1	-	50.0	59.9	49.9	40.1	0.1	-	-185	-11.8	+45	+5.7	-229	-29.2	-	-
SUBD	Grimmer	2,478	1,970	81	55	2,388	1,915	9	-	3.3	2.8	96.4	97.2	0.3	-	-508	-20.5	-26	-	-473	-19.8	-	-
	SUBD. (pt.)	2,478	905	81	20	2,388	885	9	-	3.3	2.2	96.4	97.8	0.3	-								
VILLE	Kedgwick		1,065		35		1,030		-		3.3		96.7		-								
SUBD	St. Quentin	4,093	3,660	77	35	3,998	3,630	18	-	1.9	1.0	97.7	99.2	1.4	-	-433	-10.6	-42	-	-368	-9.2	-	-
	SUBD. (pt.)	4,093	1,570	77	15	3,998	1,555	18	-	1.9	1.0	97.7	99.0	1.4	-								
VILLE	St. Quentin		2,090		20		2,075		-		1.0		99.3		-								
	I.R. - R.I.	119	140	91	135	2	-	26	5	76.5	96.4	1.7	-	21.8	3.6	+21	+17.6	+44	-	-2	-	-	-

REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

NOUVEAU BRUNSWICK NEW BRUNSWICK		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
* DIV	ST JOHN	89,251	92,160	81,912	83,865	5,955	7,015	1,384	1,280	91.8	891.0	6.7	7.6	1.5	1.4	*2,909	*3.3	*1,953	*2.4	*1,060	*7.8	-104	-7.5
SUBD	Musquash	607	730	591	695	15	35	1	-	97.4	95.2	2.5	4.8	0.1	-	*123	20.3	*104	*7.6	+20			
* SUBD	Saint John (Lancaster)	*	89,040	*	80,855	*	6,925	*	1,260	90.8		7.8		1.4									
SUBD	St. Martins	1,031	1,140	1,012	1,110	12	25	7	5	98.2	97.4	1.2	2.2	0.6	0.4	*109	10.6	*98	*9.7	*13			
	SUBD. (pt.)	1,031	655	1,012	635	12	20	7	-	98.2	96.9	1.2	3.1	0.6	-								
VILLE	St. Martins		485		475		5		5	97.9		1.0		1.0									
* SUBD	Simonds	*	1,250	*	1,215	*	35	*	--	97.2		2.8		-				(SIMONDS	SUBD.: 1971	<	1961)		
	(*: voir p. /refer to p.)																	(SUNBURY	DIV.: 1971	<	1961)		
DIV	SUNBURY	22,796	21,265	19,696	19,840	2,400	1,065	700	360	86.4	93.3	10.5	5.0	3.1	1.7	-1,531	-6.7	+144	+0.7	-1,335	-55.6	-340	-48.6
SUBD	Bliesville	859	820	829	785	29	35	1	-	96.5	95.7	3.4	4.3	0.1	-	-39	-4.5	-44	-5.3	+6	+20.7		
SUBD	Burton	14,206	13,980	12,954	13,205	940	545	312	220	91.2	84.5	6.6	3.9	2.2	1.6	-226	-1.6	+251	+1.9	-395	-42.0		
	SUBD. (pt.)	2,036	2,555	1,863	2,415	137	125	36	5	91.5	84.5	6.7	4.9	1.8	0.6								
TOWN	Oromocto	12,170	11,425	11,091	10,790	803	420	226	215	91.1	84.4	6.6	3.7	2.3	1.9	-745	-6.1	-301	-2.7	-383	-47.7	-61	-22.1
SUBD	Gladstone	1,485	1,525	1,380	1,450	92	65	13	15	92.9	95.1	6.2	4.3	0.9	1.0	+40	+2.7	+70	+5.1	-27	-29.3		
	SUBD. (pt.)	1,485	300	1,380	280	92	25	13	-	92.9	93.3	6.2	8.3	0.9	-								
VILLE	Fredericton Junction		615		570		35		10	92.7		5.7		1.6									
	Tracy		610		600		5		5	98.4		0.8		0.8									
SUBD	Lincoln	1,592	2,545	1,369	2,275	186	235	37	35	86.0	89.4	11.7	9.2	2.3	1.4								
SUBD	Maugerville	737	890	665	805	18	55	54	30	90.2	90.4	2.4	6.2	7.4	3.4	+953	+59.9	+906	+66.2	+49	+26.3		
SUBD	Northfield	3,133	725	1,829	620	1,130	90	174	15	58.4	85.5	36.1	12.4	5.5	2.1	+153	20.8	*140	*21.1	*92			
SUBD	Sheffield	690	720	670	675	5	35	15	10	97.1	93.8	0.7	4.9	2.2	1.4	+30	+4.3	(NORTHFIELD	SUBD.: 1971	<	1961)		
	I.R. R.I.	94	55	-	15	-	-	94	40	-	27.3	-	-100.0	72.7		-40	+2.1	+15	-	-	-		

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

NOUVEAU BRUNSWICK NEW BRUNSWICK		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
				1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
DIV	VICTORIA	19,712	19,800	11,511	11,525	7,393	7,700	808	575	58.4	58.2	37.5	38.9	4.1	2.9	+88	+0.4	+14	+0.1	+307	+4.2	-233	-28.8
SUBD	Andover	2,530	1,465	2,372	1,365	139	90	19	10	93.8	93.2	5.5	6.1	0.7	0.7	-1,065	-42.1	-1,007	-42.7	-49	-5.3		
VILLE	SUBD. (pt.) Aroostock	2,530	915	2,372	865	139	45	19	5	93.8	94.5	5.5	4.9	0.7	0.5			(ANDOVER, SUBD.: 1971 < 1961)					
SUBD	Denmark	1,851	1,730	1,251	1,255	265	285	335	190	67.6	72.5	14.3	16.5	18.1	11.0	-121	-6.5	+4	+0.3	+20	+7.5	-145	-4.3
SUBD	Drummond	2,866	2,850	71	155	2,785	2,705	10	-	2.5	5.4	97.2	94.9	0.3	-	-16	-0.6	+84		-80	-2.9		
VILLE	SUBD. (pt.) Drummond	2,866	2,215	71	145	2,785	2,075	10	-	2.5	6.5	97.2	93.7	0.3	-								
SUBD	Gordon	3,288	3,200	2,892	2,825	375	355	21	20	88.0	88.3	11.4	11.1	0.6	0.6	-88	-2.7	+233	+9.0	20	-5.3		
VILLE	SUBD. (pt.) Plaster Rock	3,288	1,870	2,892	1,625	375	230	21	15	88.0	86.9	11.4	12.3	0.6	0.8								
SUBD	Grand Falls	5,685	6,160	2,065	2,125	3,550	3,985	70	50	36.3	34.5	62.4	64.7	1.2	0.8	+475	+8.4	+60	+2.9	+435	+2.3		
TOWN	SUBD. (pt.) Grand Falls	1,702	1,645	1,320	1,190	366	445	16	10	77.6	72.3	21.5	27.1	0.9	0.6								
SUBD	Lorne	757	685	714	655	38	25	5	5	18.7	20.7	79.9	78.4	1.4	0.9	-72	-9.5	-59	-8.3	-13			
SUBD	Perth	2,393	3,255	2,140	2,965	238	255	15	35	89.4	91.1	9.9	7.8	0.7	1.1			(PERTH, SUBD.: 1971 > 1961)					
VILLE	SUBD. (pt.) Perth-Andover	2,393	1,145	2,140	1,075	238	65	15	5	89.4	93.9	9.9	5.7	0.7	0.4								
	I.R. - R.I.	342	445	6	180	3	5	333	260	1.8	40.4	0.9	1.1	97.3	58.4	+103	+30.1						

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

NOUVEAU BRUNSWICK NEW BRUNSWICK		NUMBER - NOMBRE								PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE								CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES			
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
DIV	WESTMORLAND	93,629	98,670	54,739	58,015	37,940	39,735	1,000	920	58.4	58.8	40.5	40.3	1.1	0.9	-4,991	-5.3	+3,276	+6.0	+1,795	+4.7	-80	-8.6		
SUBD	Botsford	4,861	5,045	2,109	1,670	2,722	3,335	30	40	43.4	33.1	56.0	66.1	0.6	0.8	+184	+3.8	-439	-20.8	+613	+22.5				
VILLE	SUBD. (pt.) Cap-Pelé	4,861	2,960	2,109	1,635	2,722	1,295	30	30	43.4	55.2	56.0	43.8	0.6	1.0										
			2,085		35		2,040		10		1.7		97.8		0.9										
SUBD	Dorchester	7,509	6,735	2,148	1,765	5,256	4,945	105	25	28.6	26.2	70.0	73.4	1.4	0.4	-774	-10.3	-383	-17.8	-311	-5.9				
VILLE	SUBD. (pt.) Dorchester	7,509	4,845	2,148	705	5,256	4,125	105	15	28.6	14.6	70.0	85.1	1.4	0.3										
			1,200		1,025		165		10		85.4		13.8		0.8										
	St Joseph		690		35		655		-		5.1		94.9		-										
SUBD	Moncton	58,612	64,275	37,266	40,575	20,614	22,960	732	740	63.6	63.1	35.2	35.7	1.2	1.2	+5,663	+9.7	+3,309	+8.9	+2,346	+11.4				
	SUBD. (pt.)	10,740	6,930	6,847	5,480	3,791	1,380	102	70	63.8	79.1	35.3	319.9	0.9	1.0										
CITY	Moncton	43,840	47,890	29,194	31,015	14,105	16,260	541	615	66.6	64.8	32.2	34.0	0.2	1.3	+4,050	+9.2	+1,821	+6.2	+2,155	+15.3	+74	+13.7		
TOWN	Dieppe	4,032	4,275	1,225	1,325	2,718	2,930	89	20	30.4	31.0	67.4	68.5	2.2	0.5										
VILLE	Chatersville		320		155		165		-		48.4		51.6		-										
	Lewisville		3,710		2,445		1,230		35		65.9		33.2		0.9										
	St. Anselme		1,150		155		995		-		13.5		86.5		-										
SUBD	Sackville	6,421	6,600	5,846	6,160	523	380	52	60	91.0	93.3	8.1	5.8	0.8	0.9	-179	-2.8	+314	+5.0	-143	-27.3				
	SUBD. (pt.)	3,383	3,420	2,999	3,120	377	290	7	10	88.6	91.2	11.1	8.5	0.3	0.3										
TOWN	Sackville	3,038	3,180	2,847	3,040	146	90	45	50	93.7	95.6	4.8	2.8	1.5	1.6										
SUBD	Salisbury	4,351	4,900	4,245	4,755	79	130	27	20	97.6	97.0	1.8	2.7	0.6	0.4	+549	+12.6	+510	+12.0	+51	+64.9				
	SUBD. (pt.)	4,351	2,265	4,245	2,150	79	95	27	20	97.6	94.9	1.8	4.2	0.6	0.9										
VILLE	Petitcodiac		1,565		1,545		20		-		98.7		1.3		-										
	Salisbury		1,070		1,060		15		-		99.1		1.4		-										
SUBD	Shediac	10,040	9,495	1,404	1,585	8,601	7,880	35	30	14.0	16.7	85.7	83.0	0.3	0.3	-545	-5.4	+181	+2.9	-721	-8.4				
	SUBD. (pt.)	7,881	6,705	1,069	1,195	6,788	5,495	24	15	13.6	17.8	86.1	82.0	0.3	0.2										
TOWN	Shediac	2,159	2,205	335	315	1,813	1,875	11	15	15.5	14.3	84.0	85.0	0.5	0.7										
VILLE	East Shediac		585		75		510		-		12.8		87.2		-										
SUBD	Westmorland	1,885	1,620	1,721	1,510	145	105	19	5	91.3	93.2	7.7	6.5	1.0	0.3	-265	-14.1	-211	-12.3	-40	-27.6				
	SUBD. (pt.)	1,224	1,070	1,193	1,040	12	25	19	5	97.5	97.2	1.0	2.3	1.5	0.5										
VILLE	Port Elgin	661	550	528	470	133	80	-	-	79.9	85.5	20.1	14.5	-	-										

(MONCTON, CITY/CITE: 1971 > 1961)

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

NOUVEAU BRUNSWICK NEW BRUNSWICK		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
				1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
DIV.	<u>YORK</u>	52,672	64,130	49,879	59,370	1,489	3,155	1,304	1,605	94.7	92.6	2.8	4.9	2.5	2.5	+11,458	21.8	+9,491	19.0	+1,666	11.9	301	1.1
SUBD.	Bright	1,858	2,035	1,816	2,000	20	20	22	15	97.7	98.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.7	+177	9.5	+184	10.1	-	-	-	-
SUBD.	Canterbury	1,629	875	1,608	790	17	65	4	20	98.7	90.3	1.0	7.4	0.3	2.3	-754	46.3	818	50.9	+46	-	-	-
VILLE	SUBD. (pt.) Meductic	1,629	700	1,608	630	17	60	4	10	98.7	90.0	1.0	8.6	0.3	1.4	-914	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUBD.	Douglas	7,141	11,130	6,812	10,475	184	505	145	145	95.4	94.1	2.6	4.5	2.0	1.3	+3,989	55.9	+3,663	53.8	+321	74.5	-	-
VILLE	SUBD. (pt.) Nashwaaksis	7,141	3,775	6,812	3,570	184	180	145	25	95.4	94.6	2.6	4.8	2.0	0.7	-939	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUBD.	Dumfries	479	465	469	420	8	40	2	5	97.9	99.0	1.7	8.6	0.4	1.1	14	2.9	-49	10.4	+32	-	-	-
SUBD.	Kingsclear	2,527	3,770	2,381	3,500	71	175	75	95	94.2	92.8	2.8	4.6	3.0	2.6	+1,243	49.2	+1,119	47.0	+104	146.5	-	-
VILLE	SUBD. (pt.) Silverwood	2,527	2,835	2,381	2,635	71	135	75	65	94.2	92.9	2.8	4.8	3.0	2.3	-925	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUBD.	Manners Sutton	1,678	1,695	1,620	1,615	50	60	8	20	96.5	95.3	3.0	3.5	0.5	1.2	+17	1.0	-5	0.3	+10	-	-	-
VILLE	SUBD. (pt.) Harvey	1,878	1,315	1,620	1,240	50	55	8	20	96.5	94.3	3.0	4.2	0.5	1.5	-987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUBD.	McAdam, Vill	2,669	2,225	2,629	2,135	33	85	7	5	98.5	96.0	1.2	3.8	0.3	0.2	-444	16.6	-494	18.8	+52	152.6	-	-
SUBD.	New Maryland	590	1,010	546	975	32	35	12	-	92.5	96.5	5.4	3.5	2.1	-	+420	71.2	+429	78.6	+3	-	-	-
SUBD.	North Lake	464	370	448	360	16	-	-	10	96.6	97.3	3.4	-	-	2.7	-94	20.3	-88	19.6	-16	-	-	-
SUBD.	Prince William	648	650	624	635	17	10	7	5	96.3	97.7	2.6	1.5	1.1	0.8	+2	0.3	+11	1.8	-7	-	-	-
SUBD.	Queensbury	973	865	932	835	8	20	33	10	95.8	96.5	0.8	2.3	3.4	1.2	-108	11.1	-97	10.4	+12	-	-	-
SUBD.	St. Mary's	26,614	32,410	25,056	29,700	983	1,785	575	925	94.1	91.6	3.7	5.5	2.2	2.9	+5,796	21.8	+4,644	18.5	+802	81.6	-	-
CITY	SUBD. (pt.) Fredericton	3,698	2,395	3,505	2,245	172	140	21	10	94.8	89.7	4.7	5.8	0.5	0.4	-936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOWN	Marysville	19,683	24,255	18,432	21,955	749	1,445	502	855	93.6	90.5	3.8	6.0	2.6	3.5	+4,572	23.2	+3,523	19.1	+696	92.9	353	70.3
VILLE	Barker's Point	3,233	3,875	3,119	3,675	62	160	52	40	96.5	94.8	1.9	4.1	1.6	1.0	-968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			1,885		1,825		40		20				2.1		1.1								

(FREDERICTON, CITY/CITE: 1971 > 1961)

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS

NOUVEAU BRUNSWICK NEW BRUNSWICK		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT											
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES					
				1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
DIV	<u>YORK (SUITE)</u>																										
SUBD	South Ampton	1,998	3,085	1,982	2,775	10	260	6	50	99.290.0	0.5	8.4	0.3	1.6	*1,087	+54.4	+793	+60.0	250								
	SUBD. (pt.)	1,998	1,405	1,982	1,375	10	25	6	5	99.297.9	0.5	1.8	0.3	0.4													
	Millville		355		345		5		5	97.2		1.4		1.4													
	Nackawic		1,325		1,055		230		40	79.6		17.4		3.0													
SUBD	Stanley	2,964	2,525	2,917	2,440	40	75	7	10	98.496.6	1.3	3.0	0.2	0.4	-439	-14.8	-477	-16.4	+35								
	SUBD. (pt.)	2,964	2,135	2,917	2,055	40	75	7	5	98.496.1	1.1	3.5	0.1	0.2													
VILL	Stanley		390		385		-		5	98.7		-		1.3													
	I.R. R.I.	440	510	39	185	-	-	401	325	8.936.1	-	-	91.163.7		+70	+15.9	+146										
DIV	<u>ST. JOHN</u>																										
SUBD	St. John	55,153		50,378		3,852		923																			
	City/cité,																										
	Lancaster,	13,848		12,481		1,180		187																			
	City/Cité,			2,628		62		25																			
	Lancaster, Subd.	2,715																									
	(1971)																										
	Simonds, Subd.																										
	(pt.)																										
		71,716	89,040	65,487	80,855	5,094	6,925	1,135	1,260																		
SUBD	<u>Simonds</u>	15,897	1,250	14,822	1,215	834	35	241	-																		
TOTAL	(ST. JOHN (SUBD)																										
	+SIMONDS (SUBD)	87,613	90,290	80,309	82,070	5,928	6,960	1,376	1,260	91.790.9	6.8	7.7	1.6	1.4	+2,677	+3.1	+1,761	+2.2	+1,032	+17.4	-116	-8.4					
Note: Whereas, in 1961 in the Division of St. John, there was i) Lancaster subdivision, ii) Simonds subdivision, iii) the city of Lancaster, and iv) the city of Saint John, along with two other subdivisions, in 1971 the subdivision of Saint John, includes i) the city of St. John, ii) the former city of Lancaster, iii) the former subdivision of Lancaster and iv) part of the subdivision of Simonds.																											

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

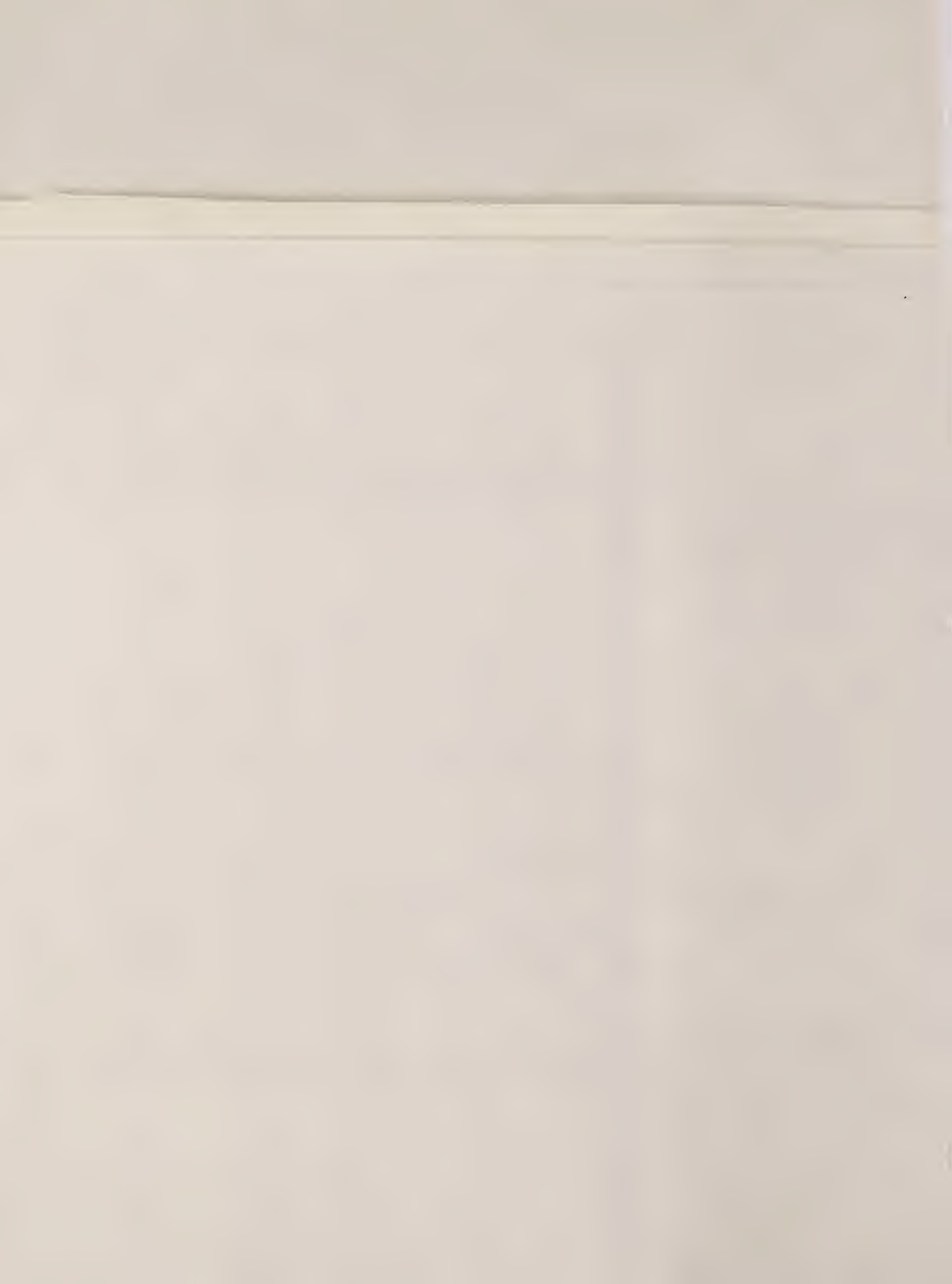
BRITISH COLUMBIA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
				1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<u>COMBINATIONS</u>																							
1.	<u>Fraser-Ft. George</u> (Div. #14)																						
	Subdivision A (pt.)	60,830		50,935		1,985		7,910		83.7		3.3		13.0									
	Subdivision	24,110		20,430		825		2,795		84.7		3.7		11.6									
	Mackenzie	2,335		1,980		130		225		84.8		5.6		9.6									
	Prince George (city)	33,100		27,440		935		4,725		82.9		2.8		14.3									
	South Ft. George (village)	1,285		1,085		35		165		84.4		2.7		12.8									
2.	<u>Greater Vancouver</u>																						
	Coquitlam	29,053	53,075	22,907	45,230	3,229	3,335	2,917	4,510	78.8	85.2	11.1	6.3	10.1	8.9								
	Fraser Mills	165	155	124	125	18	15	23	15	75.2	80.6	10.9	9.7	13.9	9.7								
	Total	29,218	53,230	23,031	45,355	3,247	3,350	2,940	4,525	78.8	85.2	11.1	6.3	10.1	8.9								
	Port Coquitlam		19,560		17,141		335		2,080		87.7		1.7		10.6								
	Total		72,790		62,496		3,685		6,605		85.9		5.1		9.0								

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

BRITISH COLUMBIA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
				1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
				1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	<u>PROVINCE</u>	1,629,082	2,184,620	1,318,498	1,807,250	26,179	38,035	284,405	339,335	80.9	82.7	1.6	1.7	17.5	15.5	*555,538	34.1	*488,752	37.1	*11,856	45.3	*54,930	19.3
DIV #15	<u>Greater Vancouver</u>		1,028,335		835,280		17,360		175,425		81.2		1.7		17.1								
	Coquitlam	29,053	53,075	22,907	45,230	3,229	3,335	2,917	4,510	78.8	85.2	11.1	6.3	10.1	8.5	*24,022	82.7	*22,323	97.5	*106	3.3	*1,593	54.6
DIV #23	<u>Peace River-Laird</u>																						
	Dawson Creek (pt. of subdivision B)	10,946	11,885	9,294	10,115	364	325	1,288	1,445	84.9	85.1	3.3	2.7	11.8	12.2	*939	8.6	*821	8.8	*286	10.7	*157	12.2
DIV #16	<u>Kitimat-Stikine</u>																						
	Terrace (pt. of subdivision C)	5,940	9,990	4,446	7,820	172	405	1,322	1,765	74.8	78.3	2.9	4.1	22.3	17.7	*4,050	68.2	*3,374	75.9	*233	135.5	*443	33.5
DIV #14	<u>Fraser-Fort George</u>																						
	Prince George (pt. of subdivision A)		33,100		27,440		935		4,725		82.9		2.8		14.3								
DIV #1	<u>Alberni-Clayoquot</u>																						
	Port Alberni (pt. of subdivision A)		20,065		15,725		710		3,630		78.4		3.5		18.1								

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS

ALBERTA		TOTAL		NUMBER -- NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE -- CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
				1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
DIV	CENSUS DIVISION # 12	47,310	54,650	19,327	30,925	8,564	7,510	19,419	16,215	40.9	56.6	18.1	13.7	41.0	29.7	7,340	15.5	11,598	50.0	1,054	12.3	3,204	16.5
Sub	# 18 Improvement District # 102 I.D.	4,840	4,790	1,568	2,265	1,248	835	2,024	1,690	32.4	44.7	25.8	17.4	42.8	35.3								
Twn	Lac La Biche	1,314	1,795	605	1,050	202	230	507	515	46.0	58.5	15.4	12.8	38.9	28.7								
Ville	Plamondon	-	190	-	55	-	120	-	15	-	28.9	-	63.2	-	7.9								
	TOTAL :	6,154	6,775	2,173	3,370	1,450	1,185	2,531	2,220	35.3	49.7	23.6	17.5	41.1	32.8	+621	10.1	1,197	55.1	-265	18.3	-311	12.3
Sub	# 87 (Bonnyville)	10,209	10,935	6,058	8,125	2,008	1,415	2,143	1,395	59.3	74.2	19.7	12.9	21.0	12.8								
Twn	Bonnyville	1,736	2,585	612	975	856	1,055	268	555	35.3	37.7	49.3	40.8	15.4	21.5								
Ville	Cold Lake	1,307	1,305	1,020	1,060	141	125	146	120	78.0	81.2	10.8	9.6	11.2	9.2								
	Grand Centre	1,493	2,090	1,134	1,745	93	120	266	225	76.0	83.5	6.2	5.7	17.8	10.8								
Ville	Bonnyville Beach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Ville	Glendon	315	355	119	160	6	5	190	190	37.8	45.1	1.9	1.4	60.3	53.5								
	TOTAL :	15,060	17,270	8,943	12,065	3,104	2,720	3,013	2,485	59.4	69.9	20.6	15.7	20.0	14.4	+2,210	14.7	3,122	34.9	-384	12.4	-528	17.5
Sub	# 19 St. Paul County	7,421	5,845	2,885	3,125	2,331	1,510	2,205	1,210	38.5	53.3	31.4	25.8	30.1	20.7								
Twn	Elk Point	692	730	421	435	3	10	268	285	60.8	59.6	0.4	1.4	38.8	39.0								
Ville	St. Paul	2,523	4,160	935	1,800	1,300	1,500	588	860	33.1	43.3	46.0	36.1	20.9	20.7								
	TOTAL :	10,936	10,735	4,241	5,360	3,634	3,020	3,061	2,355	38.8	49.9	33.2	28.8	12.8	21.9	-201	1.8	1,119	26.4	-614	16.9	-706	23.1
#	TOTAL #18 I.D. (Pt.) (Total)																						
3	# 87 Bonnyville (Total)	32,150	34,780	15,357	20,795	8,188	6,925	8,605	7,060	47.8	59.8	25.5	19.9	26.6	20.3	+2,630	8.2	5,438	35.4	1,263	15.4	1,545	18.0
A	# 19 St. Paul County (total)																						
L																							



REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

1. ALBERTA		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
				1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
DIV CENSUS DIVISION # 11			552,460		419,890		19,510		113,060		76.0		3.5		20.5	Census Division Boundary altered between 1961 & 1971							
Sub	#90 - Sturgeon (1971 < 1961)	17,837	10,975	12,928	7,655	1,833	1,965	3,076	1,355	72.5	69.7	10.3	17.9	17.2	12.3								
Twn	Morinville	935	1,475	290	905	568	480	77	90	31.0	61.4	60.7	32.5	8.3	6.1								
Ville	St. Albert	4,059	11,800	2,616	9,700	852	885	591	1,215	64.4	82.2	21.0	7.5	14.6	10.3								
Ville	Bon Accord	-	330	-	300	-	5	-	25	-	90.9	-	1.5	-	7.6								
Ville	Gibbons	192	550	147	470	19	30	26	50	76.6	85.5	9.9	5.5	13.5	9.1								
Ville	Legal	524	560	101	180	402	370	21	10	19.3	32.1	76.7	66.1	4.0	1.8								
TOTAL :		23,547	25,690	16,082	19,210	3,674	3,735	3,791	2,745	68.3	74.8	15.6	14.5	16.1	10.7								
City	Edmonton (1971 > 1961)	281,027	438,150	200,707	331,075	8,690	13,835	71,630	93,240	71.4	75.6	3.1	3.2	25.5	21.3								
Sub	Strathcona County (1971 < 1961) #20	12,075	25,735	9,168	21,950	208	505	2,699	3,280	75.9	85.3	1.7	2.0	22.4	12.7								
Twn	Fort Saskatchewan	2,972	5,725	2,346	4,480	108	135	518	810	78.9	83.5	3.6	2.4	17.5	14.1								
Ville																							
TOTAL :		15,047	31,460	11,514	26,430	316	640	3,217	4,090	76.5	84.0	2.1	2.0	21.4	13.0								
Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area (1971 Limits)* Région métropolitaine de recensement (Limites de 1971) ↓ * { Edmonton #90 Sturgeon County (total) Strathcona County # 20 (Total)		319,621	495,300	228,303	376,715	12,680	18,210	78,638	100,075	71.4	76.1	4.0	3.7	24.6	20.2	+175,679	+55.0	+148,412	+55.0	+5,530	+43.6	+21,437	+27.3

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS

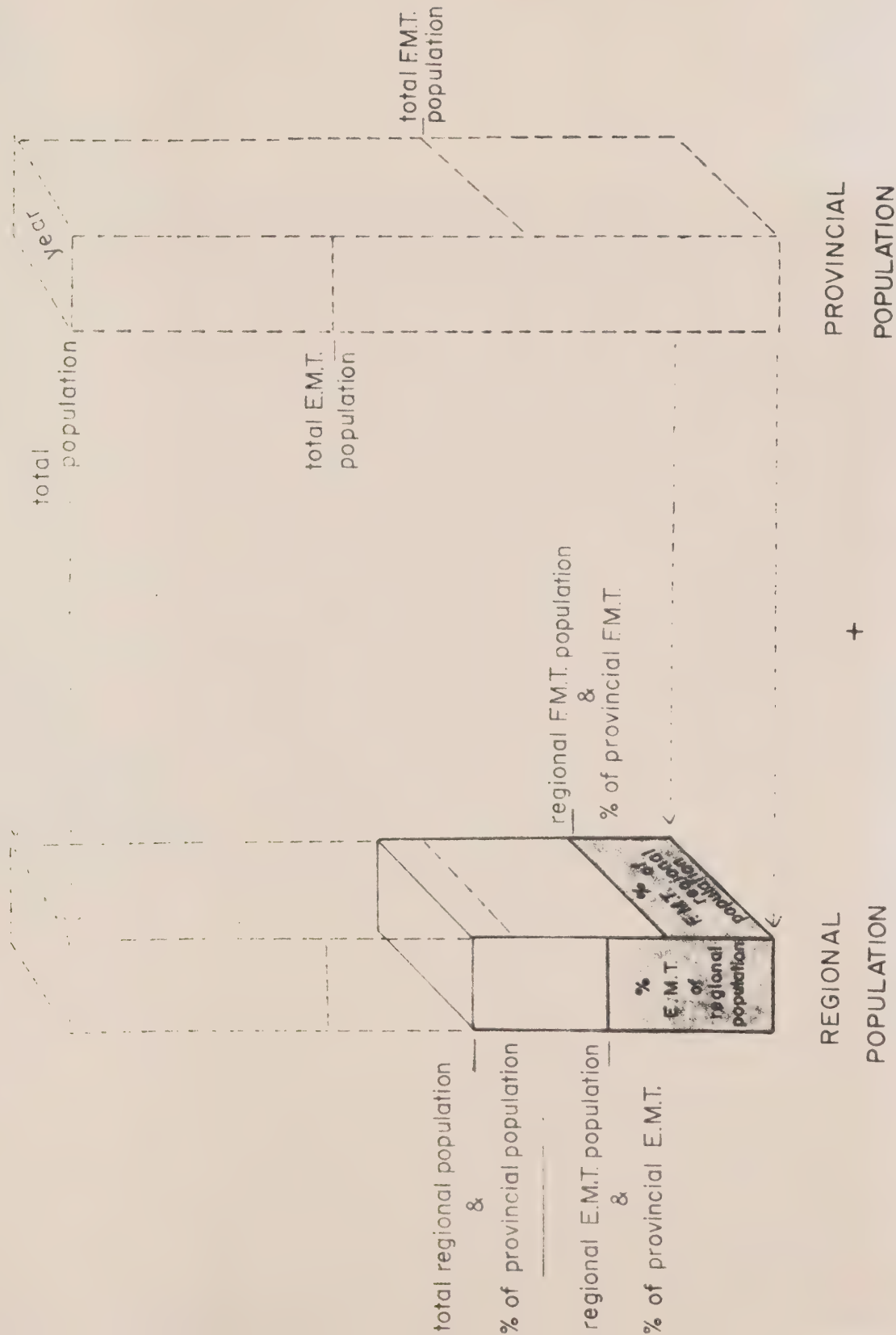
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Fig. 1



AGGREGATION OF TOWNSHIP DATA

Fig.2



NORTHERN SECTION

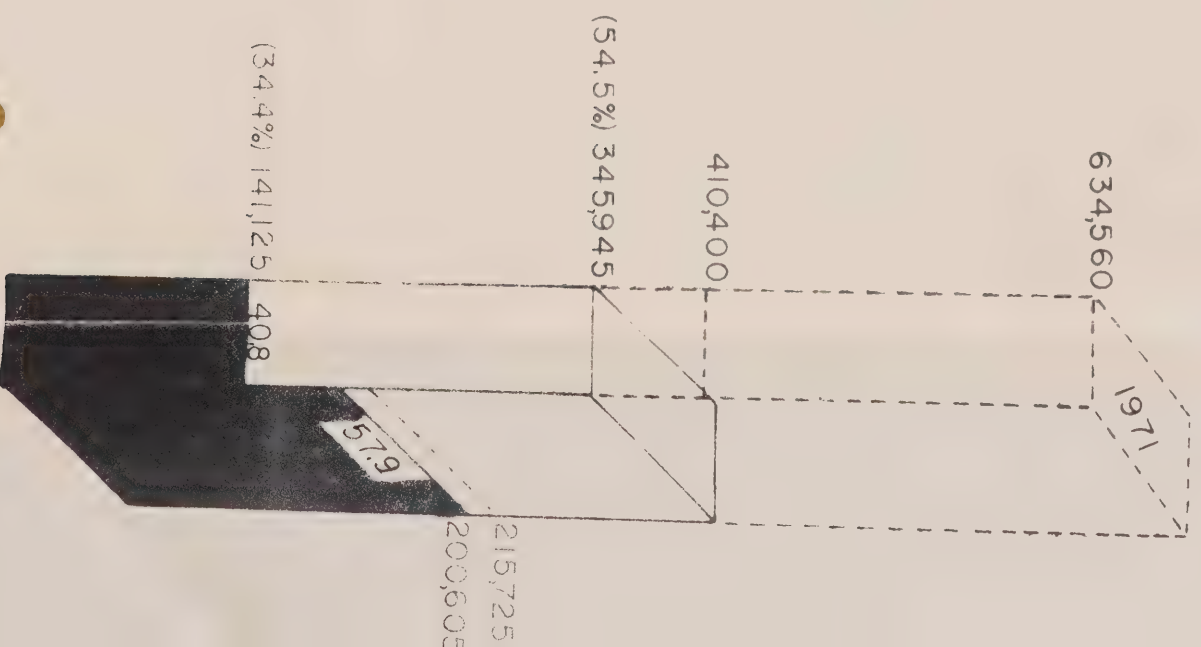
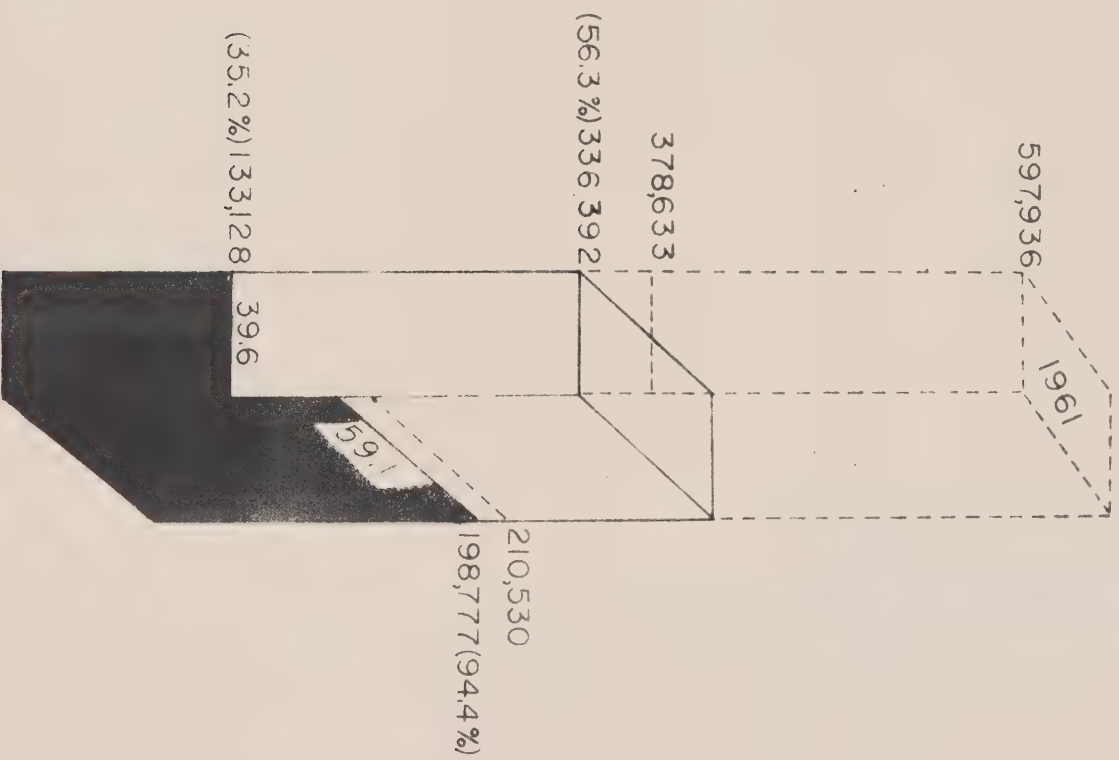
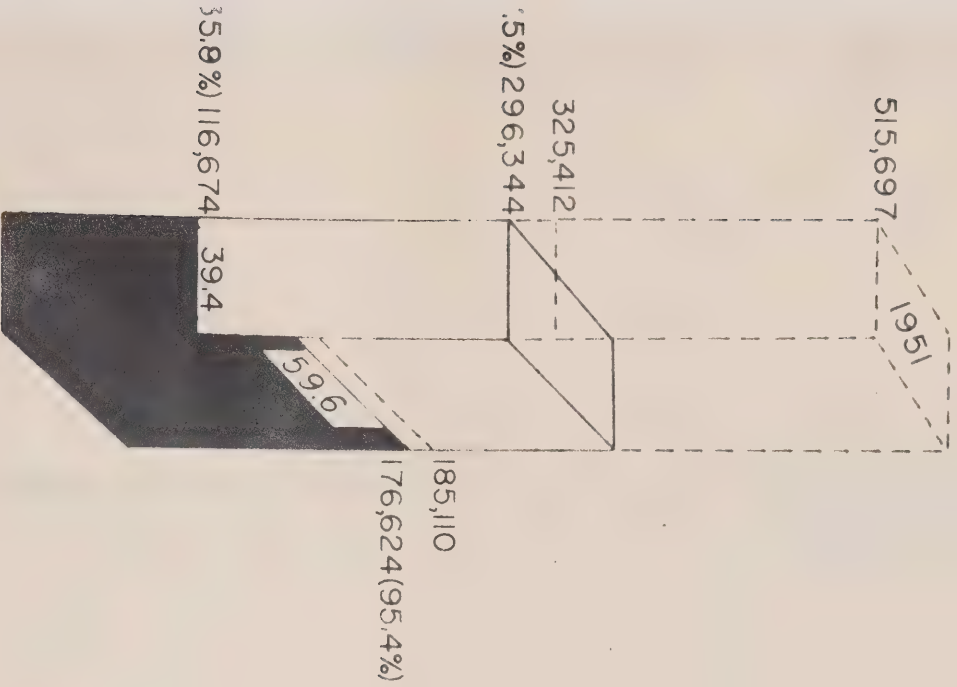
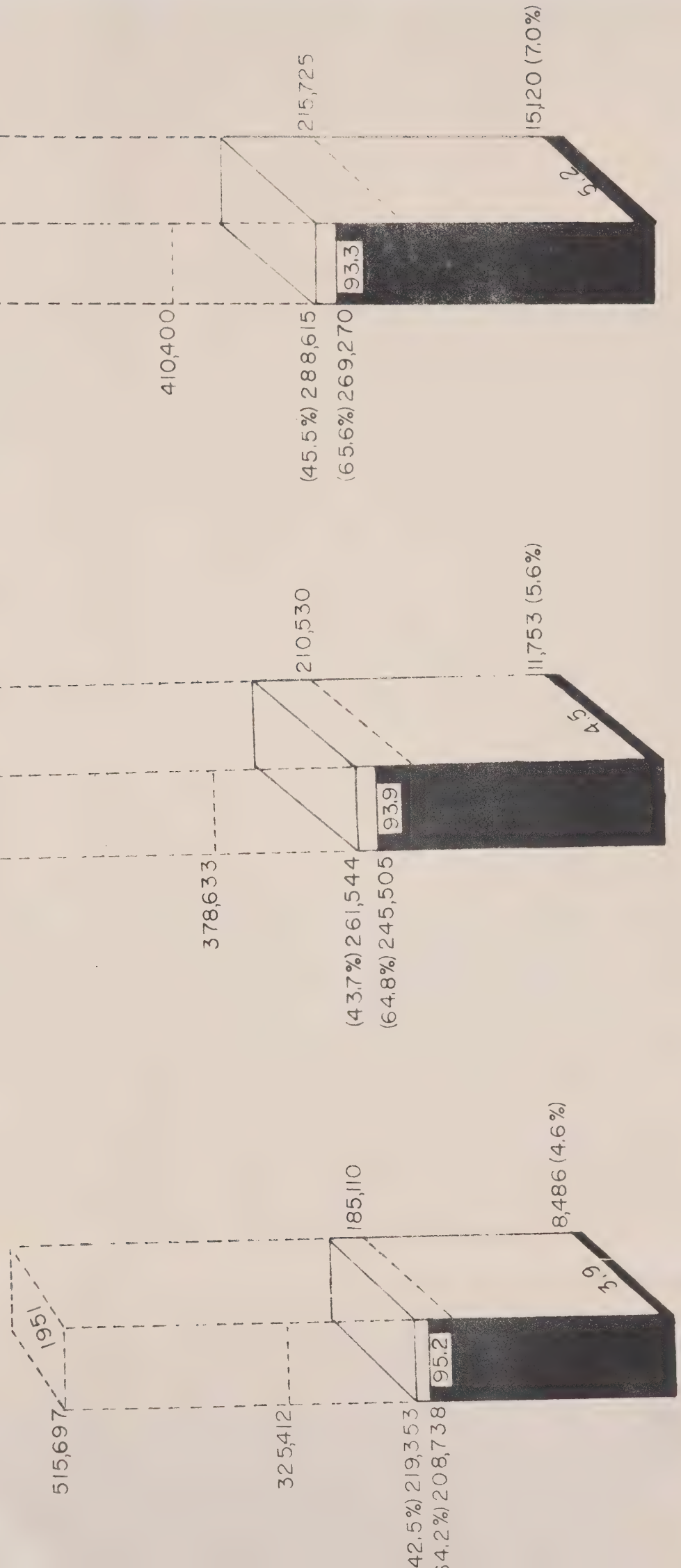
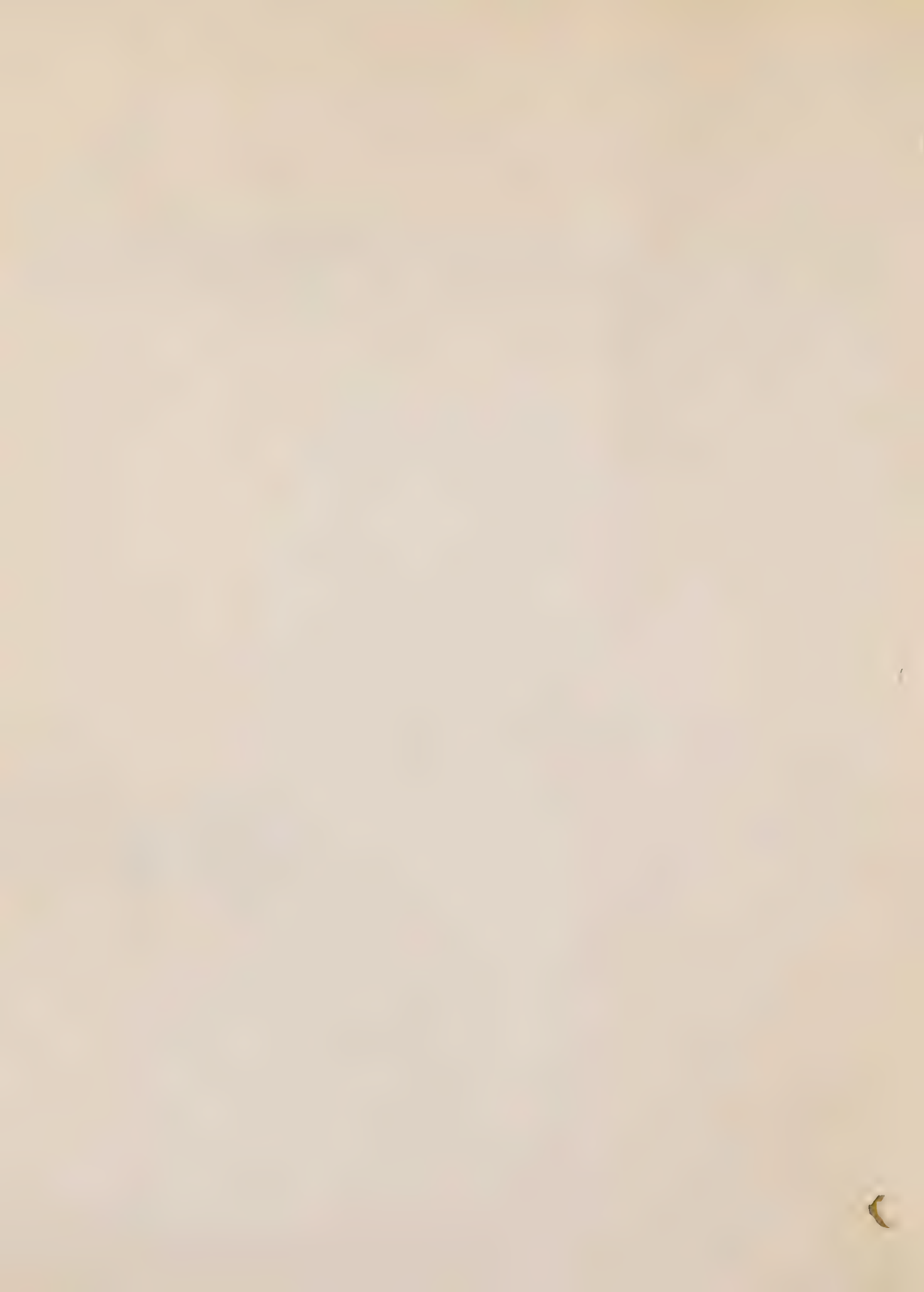


Fig. 4

SOUTHERN SECTION



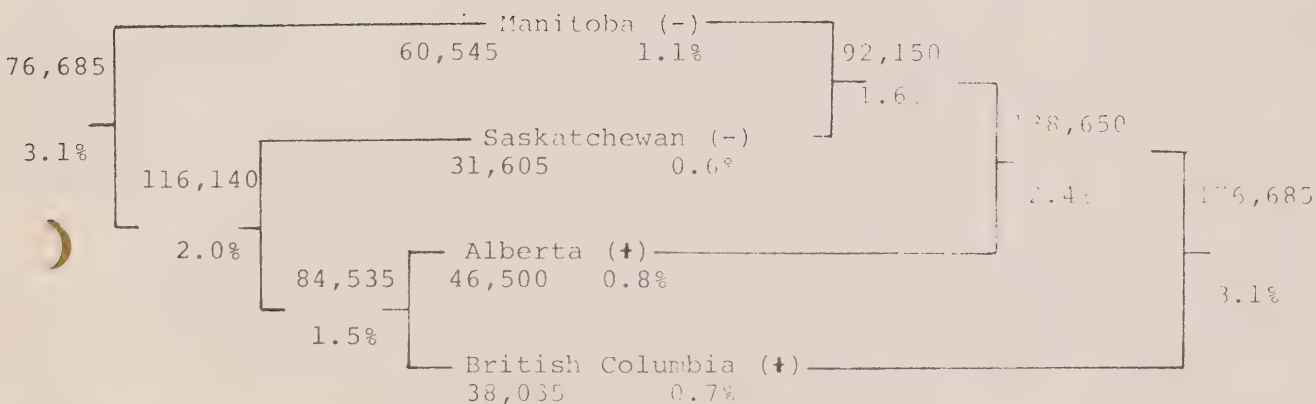
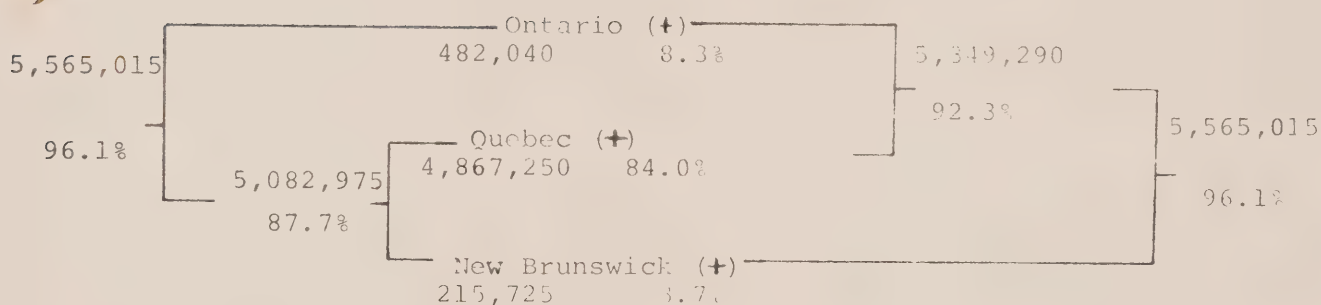
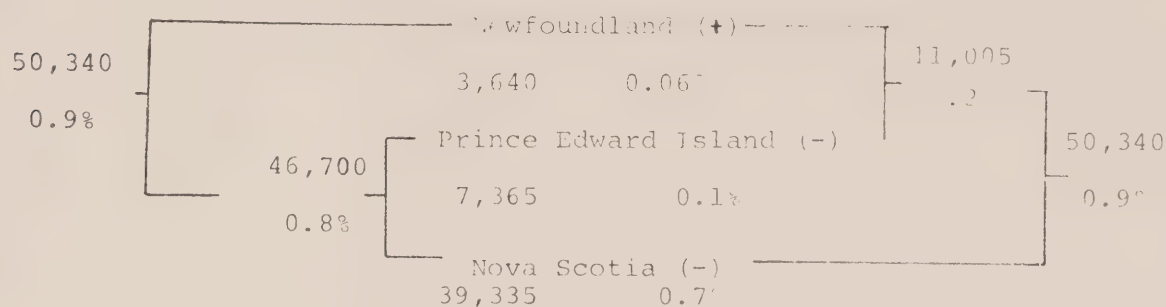


BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Regional Concentrations of French Mother Tongue Population in Canada (1971)

F.M.T. Canada=5,793,650 = 26.9% of total population (28.1% in 1961)

(This population figure = 100% relative to all percentages given below)



Cumulative provincial total %age of FMT population, Canada

Totals

Positive or negative signs indicates increase or decrease in FMT population from 1961 to 1971 for the province.

Ontario/Quebec/New Brunswick

Ontario (11 out of 40 counties and 10 districts - 1. Ontario)

1. Stormont	20,605	Eastern Ontario
2. Glengarry	3,165	" "
3. Prescott	22,595	Eastern Ontario & Ottawa Valley
4. Russell	13,645	" " " "
5. Ottawa-		
Carleton	97,975	" " " "
6. Renfrew	4,775	" " " "
7. Nipissing	25,885	Northern Ontario
8. Sudbury	63,895	" "
9. Timiskaming	12,975	" "
10. Cochrane	47,100	" "
11. Algoma	12,500	

Total 330,115 : 68.5% of the FMT population of Ontario
 : 5.7% " " " " " " Canada

New Brunswick (7 out of 15 counties)

a) Madawaska	33,070	Northern New Brunswick
b) Restigouche	24,680	" " "
c) Gloucester	61,875	" " "
d) Victoria	7,700	" " "
e) Northumberland	13,280	Eastern New Brunswick
f) Kent	20,265	" " "
g) Westmorland	39,735	" " "

Total 200,605 : 93.0% of the FMT population of N.B.
 : 3.5% " " " " " " Canada

Quebec (entire province)

4,867,250 : 84.0% of the FMT population of Canada

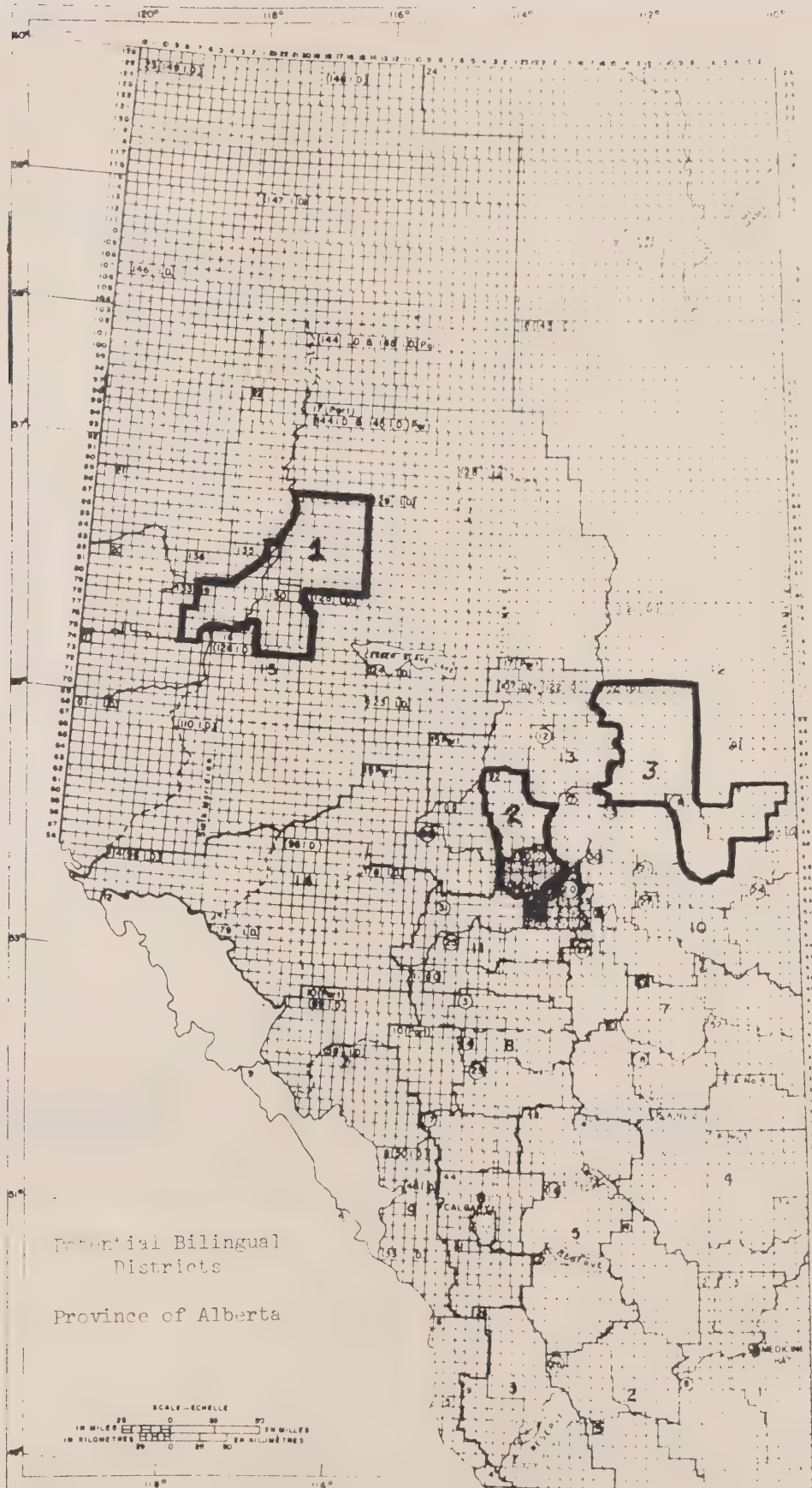
Combinations

I Ontario, #1 to #5 (incl.) + Quebec + New Brunswick, "a" to "d" (incl.)
= 5,157,560 = 89.0% of FMT

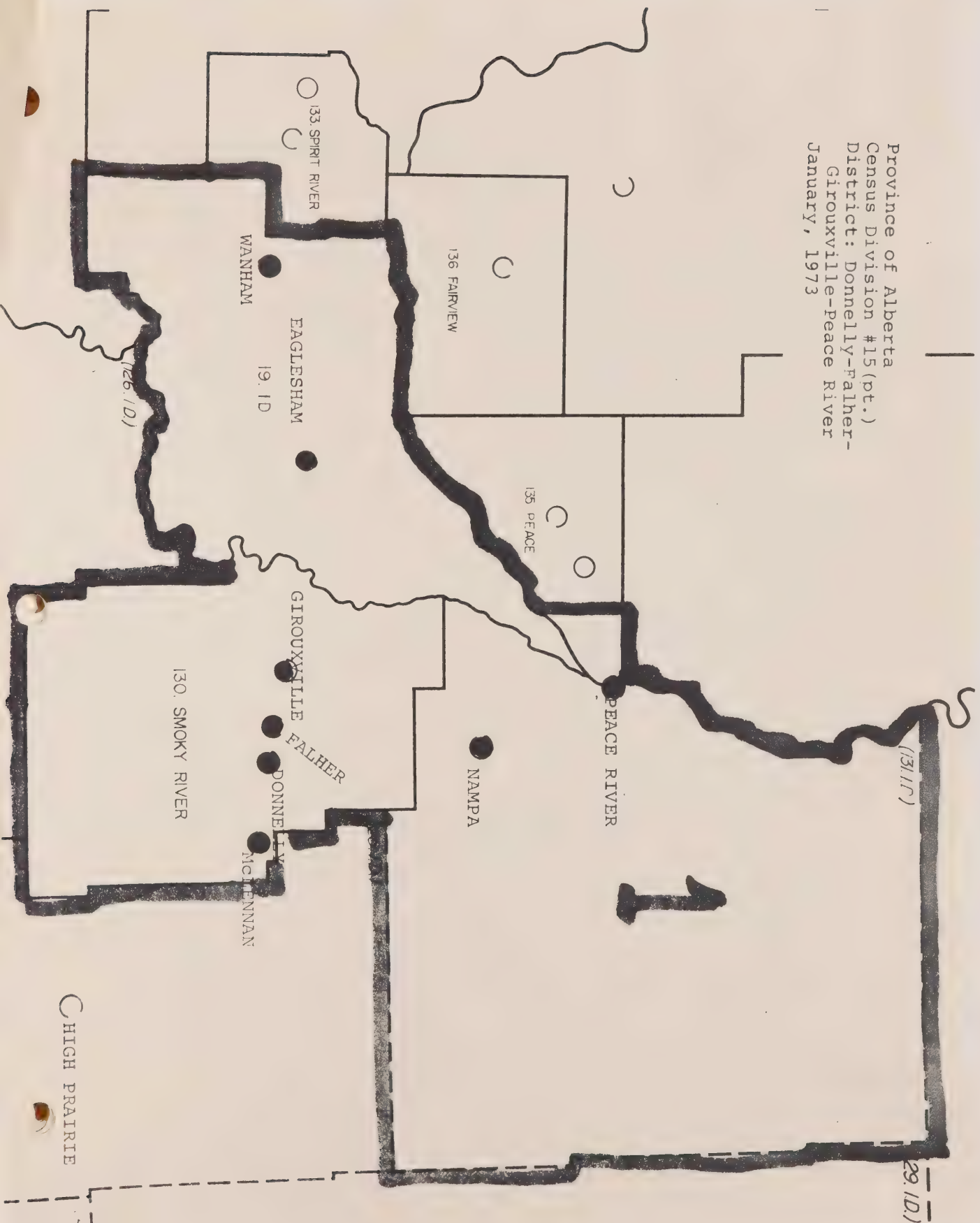
II Ontario, #1 to #8 (incl.) + Quebec + New Brunswick, "a" to "d" (incl.)
= 5,252,115 = 90.7% of FMT

III Ontario, #1 to #11 (incl.) + Quebec + New Brunswick, "a" to "d" (incl.)
= 5,324,690 = 91.9% of FMT

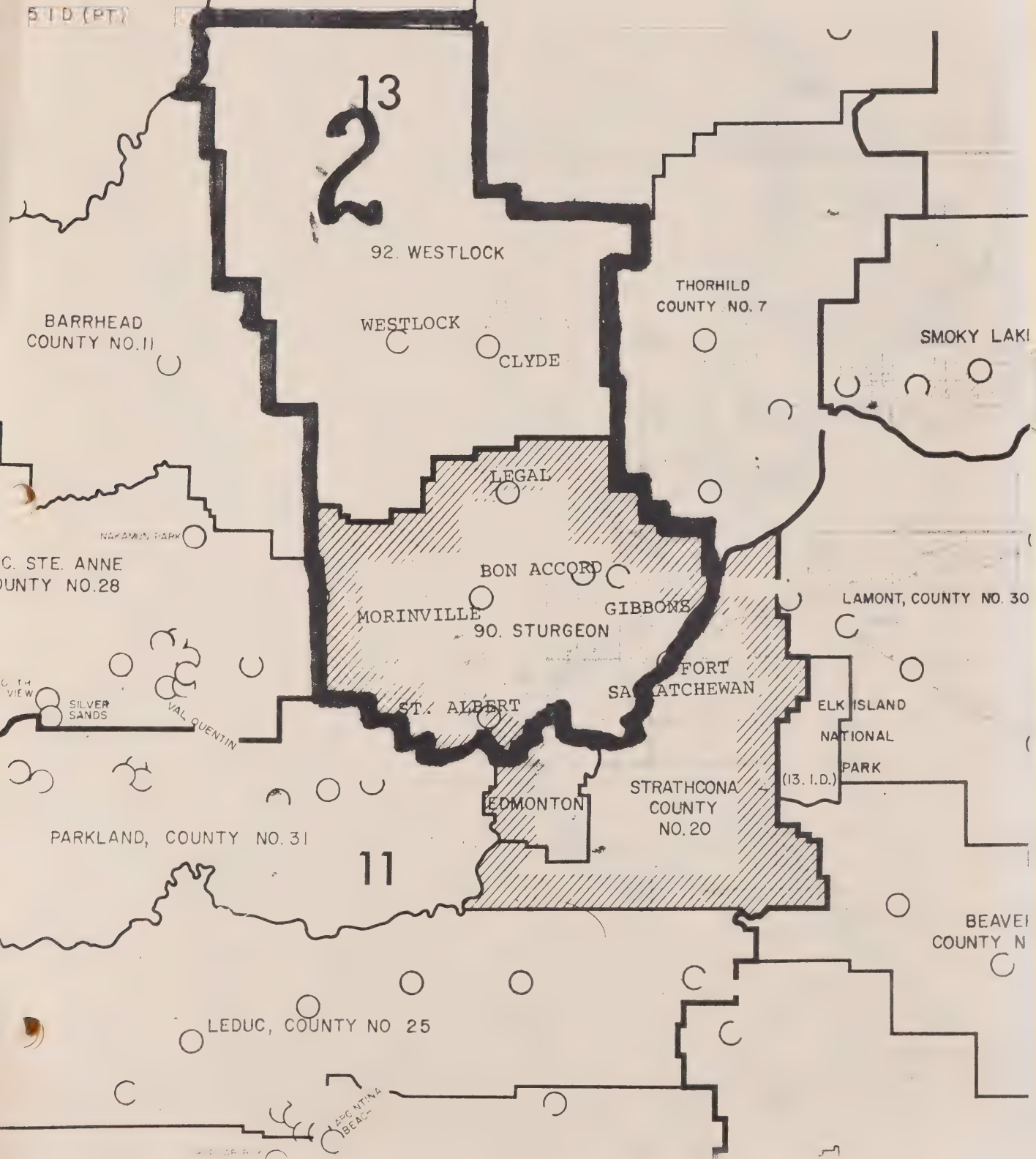
IV Ontario, #1 to #11 (incl.) + Quebec + New Brunswick, "a" to "g" (incl.)
= 5,397,970 = 93.2% of FMT



Province of Alberta
 Census Division #15 (pt.)
 District: Donnelly-Falher-
 Girouxville-Peace River
 January, 1973



Province of Alberta
Census Division #13(pt.)
District: Legal-
Morinville-Westlock
January, 1973



ATHABASKA
COUNTY NO. 12

(102 I.D.)

PLAMONDON

18. I.D. (PT.)

LAC LA BICHE

SMOKY LAKE

(101 I.D.)

INTY NO. 13

Province of Alberta
Census Division #12 (pt.)
District: St. Paul-
Bonnyville-Lac La Biche
January, 1973

GLENDON

COLD LAKE
GRAND CENTRE

87. BONNYVILLE

BONNYVILLE
BEACH

ST. PAUL
ST. PAUL, COUNTY NO. 19

COUNTY NO. 21

(85)

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Notes of a visit to the census divisions
of Yarmouth and Digby, N.S.

December 10 to 13, 1972

On Sunday, December 10, 1972, representatives of the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board including the Chairman, Mr. Paul Fox, Mrs. A.W.R. Carrothers, Miss Eleanor Duckworth, Mr. Adelard Savoie and the Assistant Secretary Roland Morency, began a visit of the census divisions of Yarmouth and Digby in Nova Scotia.

Following arrangements made by the Secretary General, a number of meetings were to be held with representatives of the federal, provincial and municipal governments, with anglophone and francophone leaders, reporters of the local papers, radio and TV stations and members of the clergy.

These notes are but a summary of the highlights of each meeting held during this tour. More elaborate and personal comments from the participating members can be found in annex.

Sunday, December 10, 1972

Upon their arrival in Yarmouth at 17:00 hrs., the representatives of the Board were met at the airport by the Mayor of Yarmouth, Mr. Fred Emin. On the way to the hotel, the Mayor took the members on a quick tour of the town of Yarmouth pointing out interesting landmarks and various commercial developments.

A short meeting of the Board members present was immediately held to discuss plans for the next three days and confirm appointments with community leaders of the area.

Meeting with the Hon. Fraser Mooney

The Board had its first official meeting at 18:30 with the Hon. Fraser Mooney, MLA for Yarmouth, Minister of Tourism and Municipal Affairs and in charge of Administration of the Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act. Mr. Mooney invited the Board representatives for a dinner in the Grand Hotel Dining Room. During the meal, Mr. Mooney discussed local affairs and suggested a number of names of people he considered could help the Board in its work. The Chairman and members explained to Mr. Mooney the purpose of the visit, the provisions of the Official Languages Act and the census statistics of 1971. The Minister showed himself well informed about the area and the local population but refrained from giving members of the Board the position of his government on the question of bilingual districts.

Monday, December 11, 1972

At approximately 08:30 hrs., Mr. Rusty Allen, News Editor, Radio Station CJLS called the Chairman to enquire about public hearings. Mr. Allen was informed about the meeting at the town hall at 10:00 and of the informal nature of this meeting.

Meeting with Yarmouth Community Leaders

At the Secretary General's suggestion, Mayor Emin had arranged a meeting at the town hall for 10:00 hrs.

Present from the Board

Paul Fox	Jane Carrothers
Eleanor Duckworth	Adelard Savoie
Roland Morency	

Present from the Yarmouth area

Mr. Fred Emin,	Mayor, Yarmouth N.S.
Mr. A.E. MacRae,	Manager of the Canada Manpower Centre, 13 Willow Street, Yarmouth N.S.

Mr. M.P. Burke,	Unemployment Insurance Commission, 15 Willow Street, Yarmouth N.S.
Rev. W. Eric Ingraham,	Clergyman, 65 William Street, Yarmouth N.S.
Dr. V.K. Rideout,	Medical Officer of Health, 10 Starr's Road, Yarmouth N.S.
Mr. R.E. Dease,	Airport Manager, Arcadia N.S.
Mr. T. Shaw,	Senior Counsellor CMC, 43 Hibernia Street, Yarmouth N.S.
Mr. Désiré A. Boudreau,	Inspector of Schools, 300 Main Street, Yarmouth N.S.
Mr. Douglas Craig,	Supervisor of Schools, Yarmouth N.S.
Mr. Ben d'Entremont,	Supervisor of Fisheries Services, Yarmouth N.S.
Mr. Aubrey D. Chisholm,	Postmaster, Yarmouth N.S.
Mr. W.H. Gamblin,	Area Collector of Customs, Yarmouth N.S.
Mr. Cyril LeBlanc,	Newspaper "Le Petit Courrier"

The procedure followed at this and subsequent meetings was for the Chairman or one of the other members of the Board to explain the purpose of the visit, the provisions of the Official Languages Act and to outline the statistics of the 1971 census for the area under review.

At this meeting, attended by a majority of public servants, it became obvious at the outset that those present were primarily concerned with their own involvement as public servants rather than as representatives of the local population. There was a marked tendency to emphasize the fact that francophones seeking services from the federal offices preferred to use English, or at least they did not insist on the use of French, even though some capability might exist at these offices to communicate in French. One speaker admitted that this might be the result of a lack of publicity on the ability of the offices to deal with people in both official languages. One francophone said that, English was used because the majority felt they had to and wanted to avoid complications. Following this exchange of views, those present indicated they saw no disadvantage to the Yarmouth-Digby area becoming a bilingual district and one went as far as to express the opinion that there might even be some advantages.

Meeting at the Dr. George Burridge Regional Vocational School, Yarmouth N.S.

Present from the Board

Jane Carrothers
Roland Morency

Eleanor Duckworth

Present from the School

Cécile Leblanc,	student,	Church Point N.S.
Simone Doucet,	student,	Church Point N.S.
Colette Valotaire,	student,	Meteghan N.S.
Hector Doucet,	student,	St-Bernard N.S.

At this meeting with four executive members of the "Comité régional de Clare des associations de jeunes", it was found the committee was formed quite recently although the clubs themselves had been started about six or eight years earlier. They started as social clubs and only in the last few months have they taken some interest in furthering the use of the French language. Asked if they were concerned with the retention of their mother tongue, these young people did express the desire to maintain their language notwithstanding the fact they had to receive their education in English. The French used by these students, in particular by the young girls, was of a better quality than that found in Argyle. This might explain in part their wish for Yarmouth to become part of a bilingual district.

Meeting with Bishop Austin Burke, Yarmouth N.S.

Present from the Board

Paul Fox

Adelard Savoie

Bishop Burke had not been informed of the morning meeting at the town hall and therefore did not attend himself nor was he represented. Following the meeting, Mr. Savoie contacted the Bishop's palace and made an appointment for 13:00 hrs. for the Chairman, Paul Fox and himself to meet with Mgr. Burke. According to Lester Pink, the Editor of the "Vanguard", Bishop Burke is very well liked by the total population,

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS

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Catholic or Protestant, francophone or anglophone. Bishop Burke declared himself very much in favour of a bilingual district in the Yarmouth-Digby area, including the town of Yarmouth and, in his opinion, this would encourage the French population and would be acceptable to the anglophones. Bishop Burke offered to write formally to the Board urging this course of action.

Meeting at Ecole Consolidée, Ste-Anne-du-Ruisseau, N.S.

Present from the Board

Paul Fox	Eleanor Duckworth
Jane Carrothers	Adelard Savoie
Roland Morency	

Present from the area

Rev. Donald P. Amirault,	Curé, Ste-Anne-du-Ruisseau, N.S.
Ernest Cottreau,	Directeur de l'école, 14 Porter Street, Yarmouth, N.S.
Jean-Bernard d'Entremont,	Assistant directeur de l'école, Pubnico ouest, N.S.
Edouard S. d'Entremont,	Vice-President, School Board East Pubnico, N.S.
Patrick J. Murphy,	President, School Board, Tusket-Yarmouth, N.S.
Sylvestin J. Amirault,	Warden, West Pubnico, N.S.
Paul J. Saulnier,	Directeur en orientation, Ste-Anne-du-Ruisseau, N.S.
Rodolphe Doucet,	Surintendant, Ste-Anne-du-Ruisseau, N.S.
Mme Christina d'Eon,	Pubnico ouest, N.S.
Benoit d'Entremont,	retiré, Pubnico ouest, N.S.
Bobby Muise,	étudiant, Buttes Amirault, N.S.
Susan Muise,	étudiante, Belleville, N.S.
Gérard Hubbard,	étudiant, Wedgeport, N.S.

The meeting at the regional school of Ste-Anne-du-Ruisseau had been called for 14:00 hrs. and grouped a number of people concerned with education, including the school Board, the school staff, students' representatives and other leaders. With the exception of Mr. Murphy who is a bilingual anglophone, all persons present were of French expression.

As the villages in this area are either of French or English expression, those of French origin are strongly influenced by their neighbours and the French spoken has become what is now known as French-Acadian. It would appear that the people of the area realize this fact of mixed language but retain a strong desire to identify with the French population and if at all possible to improve their language. To this end, they feel that the French television and radio is most important.

Contrary to what was said at the meeting in Yarmouth with public servants, the local population feels that Federal services in Yarmouth are not all what they are claimed to be and they would very much like to be able to deal with the Federal government in their own language.

All those present expressed the wish to see the area become part of a bilingual district even though the benefits might be marginal.

One point to remember at this time is the wish of the school representatives for the Advisory Board to await the Graham report due in March of 1973 before proceeding with its consultations with the provincial government.

Following this meeting, the members present expressed the opinion that notwithstanding the inroads of assimilation in the culture and language of the local population, there was a resurgence of interest and a strong desire to arrest the assimilation process.

Meeting with Mr. George Snow, MLA for Yarmouth, Yarmouth N.S.

Mr. Snow, one of two members of the Legislative Assembly representing Yarmouth was either unable to attend the meeting called earlier by the Mayor or was

reluctant to meet publicly with the Board. Miss Duckworth met with him privately.

According to Mr. Snow, some Acadians are very vocal in crying for language rights but have greater allegiance to the party than to their own. Although he did not object to the creation of a bilingual district in the area, Mr. Snow showed concern that bilingualism become an element of merit for the federal positions available in the area. In short, he had no objection to a bilingual district as long as this does not change the statu quo and eligibility of unilingual anglophones occupying positions in the federal services or for any new position created in the area.

Meeting with Mr. Lester Pink, Editor and Publisher of the Vanguard, Yarmouth, N.S.

Present from the Board:

Paul Fox	Adelard Savoie
Jane Carrothers	Roland Morency

The meeting with Mr. Pink took place in his office at the Vanguard. Mr. Pink also publishes a number of other papers including "Le Petit Courrier" and a Roman Catholic bilingual magazine entitled "Dialogue". As a Jew, Mr. Pink felt that he was well qualified to comment on the attitude of the French and the English population of the area. He felt that improved relations between Roman Catholics and Protestants or French and English dated from the arrival of Bishop Burke. He also felt that there had been much prejudice against the Acadians in the past and that this prejudice was not completely eliminated.

Mr. Pink declared himself favourable to the idea of a bilingual district, including the two counties of Yarmouth and Digby.

Meeting with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Human Rights Commissions representatives, Yarmouth, N.S.



Present from the Board:

Paul Fox	Eleanor Duckworth
Jane Carrothers	Adelard Savoie
Roland Morency	

Present from the Commissions:

Dr. Noel A. Kinsella,	Chairman, New Brunswick Commission
Father C. Cormier,	New Brunswick Commission member
Miss C. Comeau,	Officer, Nova Scotia Commission

Hearing of the Board's visit in Nova Scotia, Mr. George McCurdy, Director of the Nova Scotia Human Rights Commission in Halifax had asked, as a matter of urgency, for the Secretary General Neil Morrison to arrange a meeting with representatives of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Human Rights Commissions. Mr. McCurdy was contacted Sunday night and a meeting was arranged for 18:30 hrs. Monday at the Grand Hotel in Yarmouth.

The discussion was exploratory in nature and it would seem that the purpose of the meeting was to identify common problems and possible solutions to the language question. The New Brunswick Commission is not too happy with the New Brunswick provincial Languages Act and is seeking effective and immediate measures to incorporate the language aspect in the Human Rights Declaration. No conclusion was drawn from the exchange of ideas that took place and it is likely that the Commissions will contact the Advisory Board at a future date to pursue the subject.

Tuesday, December 12, 1972

Meeting with Hon. Benoit Comeau, Minister of Fisheries and Public Works, Church Point, N.S.

Present from the Board:

Paul Fox	Eleanor Duckworth
Jane Carrothers	Adelard Savoie
Roland Morency	



The meeting with the Hon. Comeau took place in a lounge of the Collège Ste-Anne at 09:00 hrs.

From this meeting, it would appear that the primary concern of the minister was the effect the proclamation of a bilingual district would have, not so much on the local population but rather on the demands this would place on the public servants having to provide services in both official languages. We could detect a strong wish not to rock the boat. Reassured on this point, Mr. Comeau declared himself favourable to the idea, including Digby as the center of many services provided to the local population. Mr. Comeau advocated improved French television services as the best means to assist the population in the preservation of their language. The French TV reception in the Church Point area is very poor and encourages children to follow the English programmes to the detriment of their culture and language.

Meeting with area representatives, Church Point, N.S.

Present from the Board:

Paul Fox	Eleanor Duckworth
Jane Carrothers	Adelard Savoie
Roland Morency	

Present from the area:

Henri P. Mazier,	retired, Salmon River, R.R. #1 Digby County, N.S.
Adèle M. Comeau,	ménagère, Dame patronesse, R.R. #1 Meteghan, N.S.
William Deveau,	Directeur d'orientation, Mavillette, N.S.
Gérard d'Entremont,	Relations publiques, Collège Ste-Anne, Church Point, N.S.
J. Alphonse Deveau,	Directeur, Ecole supérieure de Clare, Salmon River, N.S.
J. Edouard LeBlanc,	Gérant régional, Assomption-Vie, C.P. 33, Saulnierville, Comté Digby, N.S.
Normand O. Pothier,	retiré, Président, Club Richelieu, C.P. 174, Meteghan, N.S.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 350

LECTURE 1

MECHANICS

1.1. Kinematics

1.2. Dynamics

1.3. Energy

1.4. Momentum

1.5. Angular momentum

1.6. Oscillations

1.7. Waves

Jean R. Doucet,	Ministère de l'Education, C.P. 30, Yarmouth, N.S.
Louis S. Comeau,	Président, Collège Ste-Anne, Church Point, N.S.
J. Alphonse Comeau,	Coordonnateur, Assistance fédérale à l'enseignement en langues minoritaires, Meteghan River, N.S.
Maurice J. Belliveau,	Surintendant des écoles de Clare, Meteghan River, N.S.
Bernard LeBlanc,	Préfet, Anse des Belliveau, N.S.

The area representatives met with the Board in a room of Collège Sainte-Anne at 10:30 hrs. Following the usual introduction and an exposé of the opinions expressed at previous meetings, they were invited to comment on the inclusion of Digby as part of a bilingual district which would otherwise include Clare, Yarmouth and Argyle. The people of Clare obtain federal services in Yarmouth and Digby depending on the service required and the most convenient location with regard to distance. For this reason, it was generally felt that Digby should be included. Notwithstanding the claims of bilingual capability at the Yarmouth federal offices, equal services in French are not now available in either Yarmouth or Digby, according to those present.

The French spoken in this region is by far superior to that found in Argyle and, as for the people of Argyle and Yarmouth, it was believed that public servants should be from the region to better understand the local population's Acadian accent or dialect. It was also mentioned that there are many unilingual French-speaking persons in the area and that a good number, in addition, are not capable of adequately expressing themselves in the second language.

The need to have better quality French television programmes and improved reception was emphasized by all those attending this meeting confirming the view already expressed by the Hon. Benoit Comeau.

Meeting with Mr. Jules Pothier, Director, Manpower
Office, Digby, N.S.

Present from the Board:

Paul Fox
Jane Carrothers

Eleanor Duckworth
Roland Morency

The members had a short conversation with Mr. Pothier when they visited his office without formal appointment. Mr. Pothier is bilingual but told us that he does almost all of his work in English. In the four years he has held his appointment, only on rare occasions was French used in dealing with people from the area. He does not himself have much faith in the bilingualism policy of the government. Aside from the fact that Digby is very English and that one sees almost no signs in French, in the town, in either the shops or at most of the federal offices visited, Mr. Pothier expressed the same views as his colleagues from Yarmouth that there is little need and certainly very little demand for French at the Manpower Centre.

The members also made an attempt to visit with the Postmaster of Digby, Mr. Victor Comeau, who was unfortunately absent. We were informed that Mr. Comeau himself is not bilingual.

Meeting with Mr. Charles Haliburton, MP for South Western Nova Scotia, Digby, N.S.

Present from the Board:

Paul Fox
Jane Carrothers

Eleanor Duckworth
Roland Morency

The meeting with Mr. Haliburton in the afternoon was cordial but not very informative. He did not remember any backlash from the recommendation of the first Board but feared that there would be a greater reaction this time around if the jobs of present civil servants or people who wanted to join the Public Service felt threatened by the possibility of a bilingual requirement for these positions. There was a great desire to avoid any confrontation of the francophones and anglophones who are said to have lived together in this area for many years without any difficulty.

Mr. Haliburton saw no immediate disadvantage to Digby being included in a potential bilingual district of Yarmouth-Digby but made no firm commitment on his part.

Meeting with Captain Joseph Casey, MLA, Digby, N.S.

Present from the Board:

Paul Fox	Eleanor Duckworth
Jane Carrothers	Roland Morency

The members met with Captain Casey in the early evening at the Kingfisher Motel, who readily answered a call from Miss Duckworth.

Captain Casey's concern was similar to that of Mr. Haliburton that people should not suffer as a result of the creation of a bilingual district as long as people seeking employment with the federal government did not have to be bilingual. He held no strong view on the creation of a bilingual district in the area or at least expressed none.

Wednesday, December 13, 1972

Meeting at Digby High School

Present from the Board:

Paul Fox	Eleanor Duckworth
Jane Carrothers	Roland Morency

Present from the Digby area:

Mr. G.W. Smith,	Mayor of Digby and Director, District Office of Environment, Fisheries services, Digby, N.S.
Mr. Pitman,	Town Clerk, Digby, N.S.
Mr. C.C. MacInnis,	Supervisor of Schools, Digby, N.S.
Mr. G. Hannah,	School Principal, Digby, N.S.

The meeting with this group took place at 09:00 hrs. at the Regional Secondary School in Digby. Being told about the statistics of the minority group in the area, Mayor Smith was somewhat surprised at the percentage of the French-speaking population which was much lower than he would have expected.

The Mayor also told us that following the first Board recommendation, it was discussed in council and no objection was voiced to Digby becoming part of a bilingual district. In fact, following this recommendation, the school Board of which he is the President attempted to increase and improve the teaching of French in local elementary schools. The last federal election of October 30, however, has done much to alert the population on the question of bilingualism. What was formerly accepted as a normal course was now a very important issue in the area.

As the Director of Environment Canada, Fisheries Office, Mr. Smith told members that he had eleven out of thirty-six on his staff that were bilingual francophones. (This is not borne out by the departmental statistics which have since been received, showing six bilingual persons out of 240 public servants under the Halifax regional office, including those in the Digby area.)

According to the Mayor, Digby is part of the French shore and many in Clare come to Digby for federal services. He and the town Council also worked hard to keep Collège Ste-Anne at Church Point rather than see it moved to Yarmouth.

Mr. Smith declared himself strongly in favour of having Digby included in the bilingual district of Yarmouth-Digby and, speaking as a public servant, hoped the government would not limit its language training programme to senior echelons of the public service but would give a priority to those dealing directly with the public. In fact, the Mayor thought the reaction of the local population to the declaration of the area as a bilingual district would be better than if it were left out.

CONSEIL CONSULTATIF DES DISTRICTS BILINGUES

Notes au sujet d'une visite effectuée dans les divisions de recensement de Yarmouth et Digby (N.-E.)

Du 10 au 13 décembre 1972

Le dimanche 10 décembre 1972, des représentants du Conseil consultatif des districts bilingues, soit le président, M. Paul Fox, Mme A.W.R. Carrothers, Mlle Eleanor Duckworth, M. Adélaré Savoie et le secrétaire adjoint, Roland Morency, ont commencé à visiter les divisions de recensement de Yarmouth et Digby en Nouvelle-Ecosse.

Selon les dispositions prises par le Secrétaire général un certain nombre de réunions devaient avoir lieu avec des représentants des divers paliers administratifs, fédéral, provincial et municipal, avec des dirigeants francophones et anglophones, des journalistes de la presse, de la radio et de la télévision locales, et des membres du clergé.

Les présentes notes ne sont qu'un aperçu des points saillants de toutes les réunions qui ont eu lieu au cours de cette tournée. Les annexes renferment des observations plus détaillées et plus personnelles de la part des membres qui y ont participé.

Dimanche 10 décembre 1972

A leur arrivée à Yarmouth à 17h, les représentants du Conseil ont été accueillis à l'aéroport par le maire de Yarmouth, M. Fred Emin. Au cours du trajet de l'aéroport à l'hôtel, le maire a fait faire aux membres un tour rapide de la ville, leur signalant les endroits intéressants et diverses entreprises commerciales.

Les membres du Conseil qui étaient présents ont tenu sans tarder une brève réunion afin de discuter des plans pour les trois prochains jours et confirmer les rendez-vous avec les chefs de file de la région.

Réunion avec l'hon. Fraser Mooney

Le Conseil a tenu sa première réunion officielle à 18 h 30, avec l'hon. Fraser Mooney, représentant de Yarmouth à l'Assemblée législative, ministre du Tourisme et des Affaires municipales, chargé de l'application de la Liquor Control Act de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.

M. Mooney a invité les représentants du Conseil à dîner dans la salle à manger du Grand Hotel. Pendant le repas, il s'est entretenu d'affaires locales et a proposé les noms de certaines personnes susceptibles d'aider le Conseil dans son travail. Le Président et les membres lui ont expliqué le but de leur visite, les dispositions de la Loi sur les langues officielles et les données du recensement de 1971. Le Ministre semblait bien connaître la région et la population locale, mais il s'est abstenu de dévoiler aux membres du Conseil l'attitude de son gouvernement à l'égard des districts bilingues.

Lundi 11 décembre 1972

Vers 8 h 30, M. Rusty Allen, rédacteur de nouvelles à la station de radio CJLS, a téléphoné au Président dans le but d'obtenir des renseignements au sujet des audiences publiques. Il fut alors informé de la réunion qui devait avoir lieu à 10 h à l'hôtel de ville, et du caractère non officiel de celle-ci.

Réunion avec les Chefs de file de Yarmouth

Sur la recommandation du Secrétaire général, le maire Emin avait organisé une réunion à l'hôtel de ville pour 10 h.

Membres du Conseil présents

Paul Fox	Jane Carrothers
Eleanor Duckworth	Adélard Savoie
Roland Morency	

Etaient présents, de la région de Yarmouth

M. Fred Emin	Maire de Yarmouth (N.-E.)
M. A.E. MacRae	Directeur du Centre de main-d'oeuvre du Canada, 13, rue Willow, Yarmouth (N.-E.)

M. M.P. Burke	Commission d'assurance-chômage, 15, rue Willow, Yarmouth (N.-E.)
Rev. W. Eric Ingraham	Membre du clergé, 65, rue William, Yarmouth (N.-E.)
Dr V.K. Rideout	Service sanitaire, 10, Starr's Road, Yarmouth (N.-E.)
M. R.E. Dease	Directeur de l'aéroport, Arcadia (N.-E.)
M. T. Shaw	Conseiller principal, CMC, 43, rue Hibernia, Yarmouth (N.-E.)
M. Désiré A. Boudreau	Inspecteur d'écoles, 300, rue Main, Yarmouth (N.-E.)
M. Douglas Craig	Surveillant des écoles, Yarmouth (N.-E.)
M. Ben d'Entremont	Surveillant du Service des pêches, Yarmouth (N.-E.)
M. Aubrey D. Chisholm	Maître de poste, Yarmouth (N.-E.)
M. W.H. Gamblin	Receveur des douanes, Yarmouth (N.-E.)
M. Cyril LeBlanc	Journal "Le petit courrier"

Lors de cette réunion et des réunions subséquentes, le Président ou l'un des autres membres du Conseil a expliqué le but de la visite, ainsi que les dispositions de la Loi sur les langues officielles, et a donné un aperçu des statistiques du recensement de 1971 pour la région à l'étude.

Dès le début de cette réunion, à laquelle assistaient des fonctionnaires pour la plus grande part, il devint évident que ceux qui étaient présents se préoccupaient davantage de leur situation en tant que fonctionnaires plutôt qu'en tant que représentants de la population locale. Il y avait une tendance marquée à souligner le fait que les francophones qui s'adressaient aux services des bureaux fédéraux préféraient le faire en anglais, ou du moins n'insistaient pas pour utiliser le français, bien que certains membres du personnel de ces bureaux auraient peut-être pu communiquer avec eux en français. L'un des participants a admis que cette situation pouvait fort bien être due au fait que les habitants de la région n'avaient pas suffisamment été informés de la capacité de ces bureaux de traiter avec eux dans les deux langues officielles. De l'avis d'un francophone, la majorité utilisait l'anglais parce qu'elle se sentait obligée de le faire et désirait éviter des complications. A la suite de cet échange de vues, les personnes présentes ont mentionné qu'elles ne voyaient

aucun inconvénient à ce que la région de Yarmouth-Digby devienne un district bilingue et un participant est même allé jusqu'à déclarer que cette mesure pourrait avoir certains avantages pour la région.

Réunion à l'Ecole professionnelle régionale Dr George Burridge, Yarmouth (N.-E.)

Membres du Conseil présents

Jane Carrothers	Eleanor Duckworth
Roland Morency	

Etaient présents, de l'école

Cécile Leblanc,	étudiante,	Church Point (N.-E.)
Simone Doucet,	étudiante,	Church Point (N.-E.)
Colette Valotaire,	étudiante,	Meteghan (N.-E.)
Hector Doucet,	étudiant,	Saint-Bernard (N.-E.)

Lors de cette réunion avec quatre membres du conseil de direction du Comité régional de Clare des associations de jeunes, nous avons découvert que l'existence de ce dernier était toute récente, bien que les clubs eux-mêmes aient été formés il y a environ six ou huit ans. Créés comme clubs sociaux, ce n'est qu'au cours des tout derniers mois qu'ils ont commencé à s'intéresser à promouvoir l'utilisation du français. A la question de savoir s'ils désiraient conserver leur langue maternelle, ces jeunes ont répondu par l'affirmative, malgré le fait qu'ils doivent faire leurs études en anglais. Ces étudiants, en particulier les jeunes filles, utilisaient un français de meilleure qualité que celui que nous avons entendu à Argyle, ce qui pourrait expliquer dans une certaine mesure leur désir de voir Yarmouth faire partie d'un district bilingue.

Réunion avec l'évêque Austin Burke, Yarmouth (N.-E.)

Membres du Conseil présents

Paul Fox	Adélard Savoie
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Monseigneur Burke n'avait pas été mis au courant de la réunion qui devait avoir lieu à l'hôtel de ville et, par conséquent, n'y a pas assisté et ne s'y est pas fait représenter. Après la réunion, M. Savoie a communiqué

avec l'évêché et a fixé un rendez-vous pour 13 h entre Monseigneur Burke, le Président, Paul Fox et lui-même. De l'avis de Lester Pink, directeur du "Vanguard", Monseigneur Burke est très estimé par toute la population, catholique ou protestante, francophone ou anglophone. Monseigneur Burke s'est déclaré très en faveur de la création d'un district bilingue dans la région de Yarmouth-Digby, qui comprendrait la ville de Yarmouth. Selon lui, cette mesure encouragerait la population francophone et serait acceptée par les anglophones. Monseigneur Burke a offert d'envoyer une lettre officielle au Conseil pour le prier de prendre des mesures dans ce sens.

Réunion à l'Ecole consolidée, Sainte-Anne-du-Ruisseau (N.-E.)

Membres du Conseil présents

Paul Fox	Eleanor Duckworth
Jane Carrothers	Adélaré Savoie
Roland Morency	

Etaient présents, de la région

Rév. Donald P. Amirault,	curé, Sainte-Anne-du-Ruisseau (N.-E.)
Ernest Cottreau,	directeur de l'école, 14, rue Porter, Yarmouth (N.-E.)
Jean-Bernard d'Entremont,	assistant directeur de l'école Pubnico-Ouest (N.-E.)
Edouard S. d'Entremont,	vice-président du Conseil scolaire Pubnico-Est (N.-E.)
Patrick J. Murphy,	président du Conseil scolaire Tusket-Yarmouth (N.-E.)
Sylvestin J. Amirault,	surveillant, Pubnico-Ouest (N.-E.)
Paul J. Saulnier,	directeur des services d'orientation, Sainte-Anne-du-Ruisseau (N.-E.)
Rodolphe Doucet,	surintendant, Sainte-Anne-du-Ruisseau (N.-E.)
Mme Christina D'Eon,	Pubnico-Ouest (N.-E.)
Benoit d'Entremont,	retraité, Pubnico-Ouest (N.-E.)
Bobby Muise,	étudiant, Buttes Amirault (N.-E.)
Susan Muise,	étudiante, Belleville (N.-E.)
Gérard Hubbard,	étudiant, Wedgeport (N.-E.)

La réunion à l'école régionale de Sainte-Anne-du-Ruisseau, qui avait été convoquée pour 14 h, regroupait des personnes oeuvrant dans le domaine de l'éducation, y compris des membres du conseil scolaire et du personnel de l'école, des représentants des étudiants et d'autres dirigeants. A l'exception de M. Murphy qui est un anglophone bilingue, toutes les personnes présentes étaient d'expression française.

Comme les villages dans cette région sont d'expression française ou anglaise, les habitants d'origine française sont fortement influencés par leurs voisins et parlent ce que l'on en est venu à appeler le français acadien. Ils se rendent compte, semble-t-il, du fait qu'ils parlent une langue impure, mais désirent vivement s'identifier à la population francophone et, si cela est possible, améliorer leur langue. Pour ce faire, ils estiment que la radio et la télévision françaises ont un rôle très important à jouer.

Contrairement à ce qui a été dit lors de la réunion qui a eu lieu à Yarmouth avec des fonctionnaires, la population locale est d'avis que les services fédéraux à Yarmouth n'ont pas vraiment les compétences qu'on leur attribue, et ils aimeraient bien être en mesure de pouvoir traiter avec le gouvernement fédéral dans leur propre langue.

Toutes les personnes présentes ont exprimé le désir de voir la région faire partie d'un district bilingue, même si les avantages de cette mesure seraient peut-être secondaires.

Il convient de souligner ici le désir des représentants de l'école de voir le Conseil consultatif attendre la parution du rapport Graham en mars 1973, avant de poursuivre ses consultations avec le gouvernement provincial.

Après cette réunion, les membres présents ont exprimé l'opinion que même s'il y avait certainement des indices d'assimilation dans la culture et la langue de la population locale, on assiste maintenant à une recrudescence des efforts visant à freiner le processus d'assimilation.

Réunion avec M. George Snow, représentant de Yarmouth à l'Assemblée législative, Yarmouth (N.-E.)

M. Snow, l'un des deux représentants de Yarmouth à l'Assemblée législative, n'a pas assisté à la réunion

convoquée plus tôt par le maire, soit par suite d'engagements antérieurs, soit parce qu'il hésitait à rencontrer publiquement le Conseil. Mlle Duckworth a eu un entretien privé avec lui.

D'après M. Snow, certains Acadiens sont très bruyants lorsqu'il s'agit de réclamer leurs droits linguistiques, mais ils sont plus attachés au parti qu'à leurs traditions. Tout en ne s'opposant pas à la création d'un district bilingue dans la région, M. Snow a exprimé la crainte que le bilinguisme devienne un élément de mérite pour les postes de la fonction publique fédérale disponibles dans la région. En résumé, il n'a pas d'objection à la création d'un district bilingue, à condition que cette mesure ne change pas le statu quo et que les anglophones unilingues puissent continuer à occuper des postes dans les services fédéraux et être admissibles à tous les nouveaux postes qui pourraient être créés dans la région.

Réunion avec M. Lester Pink, rédacteur et éditeur du Vanguard, Yarmouth (N.-E.)

Membres du Conseil présents

Paul Fox	Adélard Savoie
Jane Carrothers	Roland Morency

La réunion avec M. Pink a eu lieu dans son bureau au Vanguard. M. Pink publie également un certain nombre d'autres journaux, notamment "Le petit courrier" et une revue bilingue catholique intitulée "Dialogue". Etant Juif, M. Pink estime qu'il est bien qualifié pour faire des observations sur l'attitude de la population francophone et anglophone de la région. Selon lui, les relations entre les catholiques et les protestants, ou les francophones et les anglophones, ont commencé à s'améliorer lors de l'arrivée de Monseigneur Burke. De plus, il est d'avis que les Acadiens ont longtemps été victimes de discrimination et que ces préjugés ne sont pas encore entièrement éliminés.

M. Pink s'est déclaré en faveur de la création d'un district bilingue qui comprendrait les deux comtés de Yarmouth et de Digby.

Réunion avec des représentants des Commissions des
droits de l'homme de la Nouvelle-Ecosse et du
Nouveau-Brunswick, Yarmouth (N.-E.)

Membres du Conseil présents

Paul Fox	Eleanor Duckworth
Jane Carrothers	Adélarde Savoie
Roland Morency	

Etaient présents, des Commissions

M. Noel A. Kinsella,	président, Commission du Nouveau-Brunswick
Rév. C. Cormier,	membre, Commission du Nouveau-Brunswick
Mlle C. Comeau,	agent, Commission de la Nouvelle-Ecosse

Ayant entendu parler de la visite du Conseil en Nouvelle-Ecosse, M. George McCurdy, directeur de la Commission des droits de l'homme de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, à Halifax, avait demandé que le secrétaire général, Neil Morrison, prenne d'urgence des dispositions en vue d'une réunion avec des représentants des Commissions des droits de l'homme de la Nouvelle-Ecosse et du Nouveau-Brunswick. Nous avons communiqué avec M. McCurdy le dimanche soir, et une réunion fut fixée pour le lendemain à 18 h 30, dans le Grand Hotel de Yarmouth.

La discussion a porté sur divers sujets et la réunion avait pour but, semble-t-il, d'identifier des problèmes communs et de trouver des solutions possibles à la question des langues. La Commission du Nouveau-Brunswick n'est pas très satisfaite de la Loi provinciale sur les langues du Nouveau-Brunswick, et elle cherche à faire adopter sans tarder des mesures efficaces visant à inclure l'aspect linguistique dans la Déclaration des droits de l'homme. Aucune conclusion n'a été tirée de l'échange de vues qui a eu lieu, et il est probable que les Commissions communiqueront de nouveau avec le Conseil consultatif dans le but d'approfondir la question.

Mardi 12 décembre 1972

Réunion avec l'hon. Benoît Comeau, ministre des Pêches
et des Travaux publics, Church Point (N.-E.)

Membres du Conseil présents

Paul Fox	Eleanor Duckworth
Jane Carrothers	Adélarde Savoie
Roland Morency	

La réunion avec l'hon. Comeau a eu lieu dans un salon du collège Sainte-Anne à 9h.

Si nous nous basons sur cette réunion, il semble que le ministre se préoccupe avant tout de l'effet qu'aurait la proclamation d'un district bilingue, non pas tant sur la population locale mais plutôt sur les compétences que l'on exigerait des fonctionnaires appelés à fournir des services dans les deux langues officielles. Nous pouvions déceler chez lui un grand désir de ne pas trop changer les choses. Rassuré sur ce point, M. Comeau s'est déclaré d'accord avec l'idée d'un district bilingue, comprenant Digby comme centre des nombreux services offerts à la population locale. M. Comeau considérerait l'amélioration des services de la télévision française comme le meilleur moyen d'aider la population à conserver sa langue. La réception de la télévision française dans la région de Church Point est très mauvaise et, par conséquent, les enfants préfèrent regarder les émissions anglaises au détriment de leur langue et de leur culture.

Réunion avec des représentants de la région, Church Point (N.-E.)

Membres du Conseil présents

Paul Fox	Eleanor Duckworth
Jane Carrothers	Adélarde Savoie
Roland Morency	

Etaient présents, de la région

Henri P. Mazier,	retraité, Salmon River, R.R. n°1, comté de Digby (N.-E.)
Adèle M. Comeau,	ménagère, dame patronesse R.R. n°1, Meteghan (N.-E.)
William Deveau,	directeur des Services d'orientation, Mavillette (N.-E.)
Gérard d'Entremont,	relations publiques, Collège Sainte-Anne, Church Point (N.-E.)
J. Alphonse Deveau,	directeur, Ecole supérieure de Clare, Salmon River (N.-E.)
J. Edouard Leblanc,	gérant régional, Assomption-Vie C.P. 33, Saulnierville, comté de Digby (N.-E.)
Normand O. Pothier,	retraité, président du club Richelieu C.P. 174, Meteghan (N.-E.)

Jean R. Doucet,	Ministère de l'Education, C.P. 30, Yarmouth (N.-E.)
Louis S. Comeau,	président, Collège Sainte-Anne, Church Point (N.-E.)
J. Alphonse Comeau,	coordonnateur, Assistance fédérale à l'enseignement en langues minoritaires, Meteghan River (N.-E.)
Maurice J. Belliveau,	surintendant des écoles de Clare, Meteghan River (N.-E.)
Bernard LeBlanc,	préfet, Anse des Belliveau (N.-E.)

Les représentants de la région ont rencontré le Conseil dans une salle du collège Sainte-Anne à 10 h 30. Après les présentations usuelles et un exposé des opinions exprimées au cours des réunions précédentes, ils ont été invités à donner leur avis au sujet de l'inclusion de Digby dans un district bilingue qui comprendrait également Clare, Yarmouth et Argyle. Les habitants de Clare font appel aux services fédéraux de Yarmouth ou de Digby, selon la nature du service et le bureau le plus accessible au point de vue de la distance. Pour cette raison, l'opinion générale était que Digby devait être incluse. D'après les personnes présentes, les bureaux de Yarmouth et de Digby n'offrent pas actuellement de services en français, dans la même mesure qu'en anglais, même si l'on prétend que les bureaux fédéraux de Yarmouth offrent des services bilingues.

Le français parlé dans cette région est de beaucoup supérieur à celui que l'on entend à Argyle et, en ce qui concerne la population d'Argyle et de Yarmouth, les participants à la réunion étaient d'avis que les fonctionnaires devraient provenir de la région même, afin de mieux comprendre l'accent ou le dialecte acadien. On a également mentionné qu'il y a un bon nombre de francophones unilingues dans la région qui ne peuvent, en outre, s'exprimer facilement dans la seconde langue.

La nécessité d'avoir des émissions de télévision françaises de meilleure qualité, ainsi qu'une meilleure réception, a été soulignée par tous les participants, ce qui confirme l'opinion déjà exprimée par l'hon. Benoît Comeau.

Réunion avec M. Jules Pothier, directeur du Bureau de
placement, Digby (N.-E.)

Membres du Conseil présents

Paul Fox	Eleanor Duckworth
Jane Carrothers	Roland Morency

Les membres ont eu un bref entretien avec M. Pothier lorsqu'ils se sont rendus à son bureau sans avoir fixé de rendez-vous officiel au préalable. M. Pothier est bilingue, mais il nous a dit qu'il travaillait presque exclusivement en anglais. Depuis quatre ans qu'il occupe ce poste, il n'a eu que rarement l'occasion d'utiliser le français dans ses rapports avec la population de la région. Il n'a pas grande confiance dans la politique de bilinguisme du gouvernement. A part le fait que Digby est en majorité anglaise et qu'on n'y voit à peu près pas d'écriteaux en français, dans la ville, dans les magasins ou dans la plupart des bureaux fédéraux que nous avons visités, M. Pothier a exprimé les mêmes vues que ses collègues de Yarmouth, savoir que le français n'est pas tellement nécessaire au Bureau de placement, ce dernier ne recevant que très peu de demandes en français.

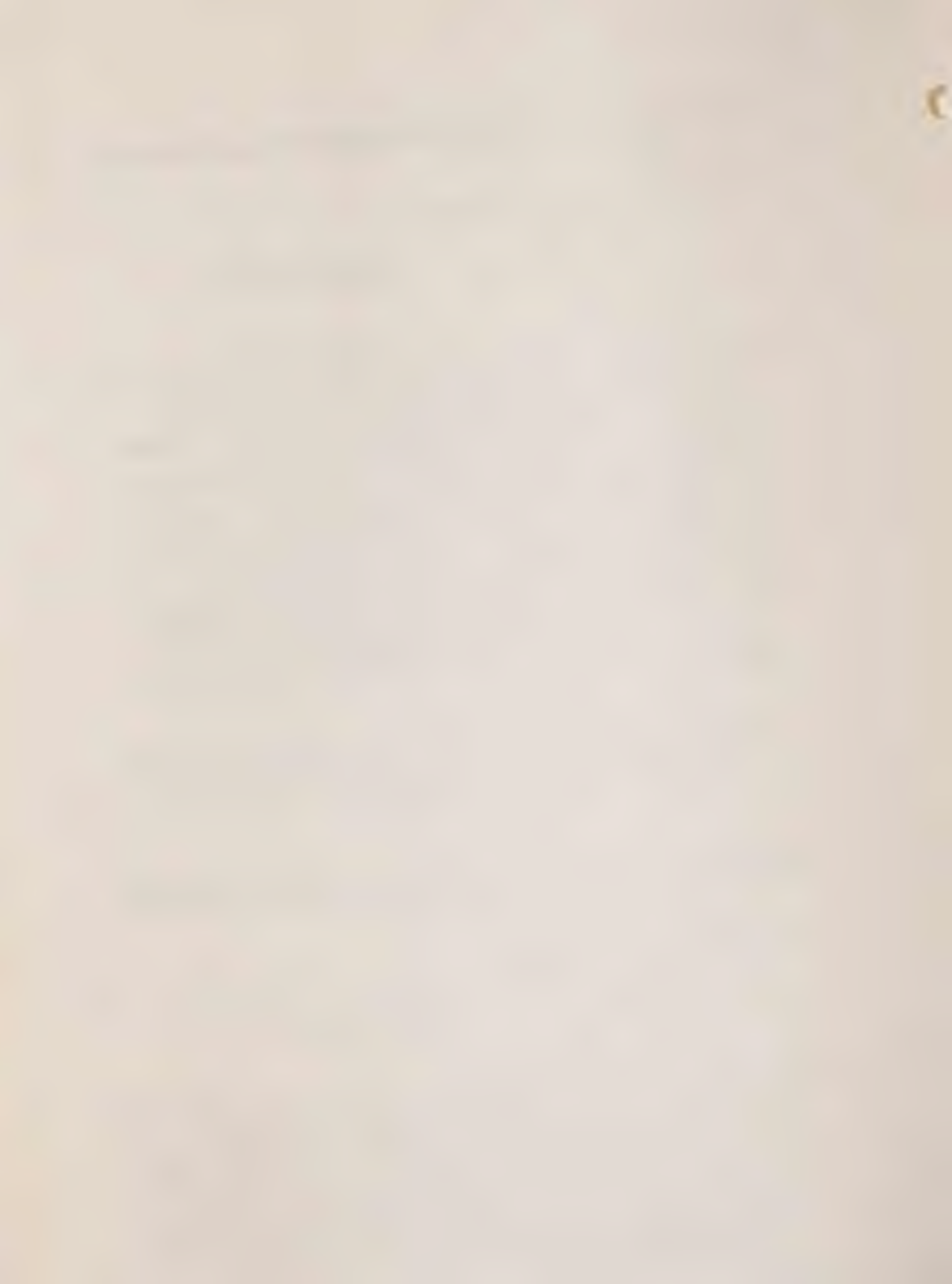
Les membres ont également tenté de rencontrer le maître de poste de Digby, M. Victor Comeau, qui était malheureusement absent. Nous avons été informés que M. Comeau lui-même n'est pas bilingue.

Réunion avec M. Charles Haliburton, député du sud-ouest
de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Digby (N.-E.)

Membres du Conseil présents

Paul Fox	Eleanor Duckworth
Jane Carrothers	Roland Morency

La rencontre avec M. Haliburton dans l'après-midi fut cordiale mais pas très instructive. Il ne se rappelait pas avoir entendu de commentaires défavorables au sujet de la première recommandation du Conseil, mais pensait que la réaction serait beaucoup plus forte cette fois-ci si les fonctionnaires actuels ou les habitants désireux de faire carrière dans la fonction publique se sentaient menacés par la possibilité que tous les postes dans ce secteur exigent des titulaires bilingues. Il



désirait fortement éviter toute confrontation entre les francophones et les anglophones qui, selon lui, vivaient ensemble dans cette région depuis plusieurs années sans aucun problème.

M. Haliburton ne voyait aucun désavantage immédiat à inclure Digby dans un district bilingue éventuel, qui comprendrait également Yarmouth, mais il n'a pas voulu s'engager de façon définitive dans ce sens.

Réunion avec le Capitaine Joseph Casey, membre de l'Assemblée législative, Digby (N.E.)

Membres du Conseil présents

Paul Fox	Eleanor Duckworth
Jane Carrothers	Roland Morency

A la suite d'un appel téléphonique de Mlle Duckworth, le Capitaine Casey est venu rencontrer les membres du Conseil au motel Kingfisher, au début de la soirée.

Le Capitaine Casey a formulé à peu près les mêmes réserves que M. Haliburton, à savoir que les habitants ne souffriraient pas de la création d'un district bilingue à condition que les candidats à des postes de la fonction publique fédérale ne soient pas tenus d'être bilingues. Il n'avait aucune opinion bien arrêtée au sujet de la création d'un district bilingue dans la région, ou du moins il n'en a exprimé aucune.

Mercredi 13 décembre 1972

Réunion à l'école secondaire Digby

Membres du Conseil présents

Paul Fox	Eleanor Duckworth
Jane Carrothers	Roland Morency

Etaient présents, de la région de Digby

M. G.W. Smith,	Maire de Digby et directeur du Bureau de district de l'environnement, Service des pêches, Digby (N.-E.)
M. Pitman,	Greffier municipal, Digby (N.-E.)

M. C.C. MacInnis, Surveillant d'écoles, Digby (N.-E.)

M. G. Hannah, Principal d'école, Digby (N.-E.)

La réunion avec ce groupe a eu lieu à 9 h, à l'Ecole secondaire régionale de Digby. Le maire Smith a été quelque peu surpris lorsqu'il a entendu les données statistiques relatives au groupe minoritaire de la région, car la proportion de francophones était beaucoup plus faible qu'il ne le pensait.

Le maire nous a également dit que la première recommandation du Conseil avait été discutée par le Conseil municipal, et que personne n'avait soulevé d'objection au fait que Digby pourrait faire partie d'un district bilingue. En fait, à la suite de cette recommandation, le Conseil scolaire dont M. Smith est le président, avait tenté d'accroître et d'améliorer l'enseignement du français dans les écoles primaires de la localité. Par ailleurs, les dernières élections fédérales du 30 octobre avait beaucoup éveillé l'intérêt de la population pour la question du bilinguisme. Ce qui était auparavant accepté comme une mesure normale était maintenant devenu une question très importante dans la région.

Comme directeur d'Environnement Canada, Bureau des pêches, M. Smith a déclaré qu'il comptait onze francophones bilingues parmi les trente-six membres de son personnel. (Cette déclaration ne concorde pas avec les données du ministère que nous avons reçues depuis cette date, et qui indiquent que sur les 240 fonctionnaires sous la direction du bureau régional d'Halifax, y compris ceux de la région de Digby, seulement six sont bilingues).

D'après le maire, Digby fait partie de la côte française et un bon nombre d'habitants de Clare s'adressent aux bureaux fédéraux de Digby. Lui et le Conseil municipal ont beaucoup travaillé pour garder le collège Sainte-Anne à Church Point, plutôt que de le voir déménager à Yarmouth.

M. Smith s'est déclaré très en faveur de l'inclusion de Digby dans le district bilingue de Yarmouth-Digby et, en tant que fonctionnaire, a formulé l'espoir que le gouvernement ne limiterait pas son programme d'enseignement des langues aux échelons supérieurs de la fonction publique, mais accorderait la priorité aux fonctionnaires qui traitent directement avec le public. En fait, de l'avis du maire, la réaction de la population locale à la proclamation de la région comme district bilingue serait moins favorable si Digby n'était pas incluse.

R. Morency
3 janvier 1973



CONFIDENTIALBILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARDComments on the trip to Western Nova Scotia

by

Paul Fox, Chairman

I thought that the meetings with Mayor Emin and the other elected representatives, Mr. Mooney, Mr. Haliburton and Captain Casey all pointed in one direction. Regardless of their party affiliation, they told us much the same story. The story was that there had been virtually no backlash to the first Board's recommendation about the proposal of a bilingual district for Yarmouth-Digby. However, they all thought that there might be difficulties in future if the Board made such a recommendation, if the jobs of present civil servants, or people in the area who wanted to be civil servants, were threatened by the possibility of bringing in an outsider to fill a job that was now called bilingual. They did not express opposition outright to the notion of including any of the former district that was proposed in a new recommendation for the district, but they did express great concern though it was not a very outspoken one, it was certainly there, about the possibility of rocking the boat by bringing in proposals for making jobs bilingual in a way that would seem to exclude the local population. I do not think that any of these people realized that the advantages that had been gained by the English had been gained at the expense of the francophones in the area. In other words, I think that the anglophones imagine that the situation in the past has been much happier than in fact it has been for the francophones, simply because the latter group have not complained publicly or created any sort of disturbance. Certainly when we talked to the francophones, we got a very different story about the satisfactions of the past. It was clear that many of the people who were French-speaking did not feel that they had lived as happily in the past as the English thought that they had lived. In other words, there are two different sets of perceptions here and probably we have to consider what the correct or just situation is in balancing the one set of opinions against the other set of opinions.

The attitude of the civil servants at the meeting in Yarmouth was clearly what one might expect from a group which was not too worried by the present situation, namely that the present situation was providing an adequate bilingual service, that much of the bilingual capacity was not being used, that some inconveniences had been created for the civil servants but they were prepared to live with these cir-

cumstances provided there was no further imposition upon them personally. One civil servant summed up the feeling of the group, I think, when he said, "if there is more money in it for us, that's fine, we don't care".

The visit to Bishop Austin Burke in Yarmouth was most enjoyable. His opinion was that the area of Yarmouth-Digby should be declared a bilingual district once again. He said that he would be prepared to write a letter to us urging this course of action if we desired it.

I found the visit to Ste-Anne-du-Ruisseau, a bit depressing. The Acadians present were embarrassed by the quality of their French. I do not feel qualified to make much comment on this other than to say that it seemed to be very easy for me to understand everything they said and therefore I suspect that it was an anglicized form of French. I thought that the people present at the meeting suffered from a severe inferiority complex and that they had paid the price for the so-called happy relations that had existed between the two ethnic groups in the past. This situation raises the question of what should be done for the future. Has this group, for instance, past the point at which it can be rescued from its own conviction of its marginal francophonic position? My own opinion would be that it would be fair and right and just to give them the opportunity to rescue their French culture and to strengthen it by including them within a bilingual district. I think that in my own mind there is little doubt that the effort should be made.

Some questions arose as to why the English population had increased in Argyle between the Census of 1961 and 1971. Various answers were given, among them were the following: that many retired people had moved into Argyle, that many Americans had come to settle there, that fish plants had been established and new industries had grown and finally that the growth was part of the increase in the suburbs in the area outside of Yarmouth town.

I would make the following comments about our visit to Church Point. I thought that the group there was of a much more vigorous intellectual quality than the group we had seen in Argyle. The French was of a better quality, I thought, and the discussion was much more vigorous and informed than it had been in Argyle. These persons also seemed much more ready to criticize the facilities that had existed for persons of French language in dealing with the government. They certainly expressed greater dissatisfaction with the bilingual capacities of federal offices to date than their fellow francophones had expressed in Argyle.

There obviously is a very vigorous life amongst the Acadian people in the Church Point area and I think that everything should be done to support that life and to continue it.

In Digby, the situation seemed to me to be very different. The population and the appearance of Digby are very English. One sees almost no sign of French in the town in either the shops or in most federal offices that we visited. There were almost no bilingual signs or notices or even titles of the office in the post office. We tried to see the postmaster, Mr. Comeau, but he was not in his office at the time. We heard later from someone else that he was not bilingual. We visited the Manpower Centre and saw Mr. Pothier. He is bilingual, but he told us that he does almost all his work in English. He said that he had been in the office for four years and that he had only had two cases in which people insisted on speaking to him in French. He expressed a lack of firm belief in the values of bilingualism but I do not think that this should be reported to any authority. He was very honest in stating his opinion and I think we simply must leave the matter at that point since it is not our business to investigate the civil service. However, I must report that I was disappointed that a member who was of French Acadian origin was not himself a believer in bilingualism in the civil service, even though he had the capacity to be bilingual himself.

We are to see the Mayor, Mr. Smith, tomorrow, who is also a civil servant and we will ask him something about the bilingual aspects of work in Digby.

At this point I have questions in my own mind about the reasonableness of including Digby within any proposed bilingual district for Digby county. It seems to me to be a question of to what extent the facilities are used in Digby by French speaking persons. We were told in Church Point that francophones do go to Digby but some of the Digby services such as customs, are available in areas near Church Point and it may be that one should concentrate his attention on the Church Point and Clare areas and not worry about trying to provide for bilingual capacities in the federal government offices in Digby. I think that we need to investigate and consider further the degree to which the Digby federal offices are used by French-speaking persons.

I cannot conclude this narrative without mentioning our interview with Mr. Lester Pink in Yarmouth even though I have forgotten to mention him in the Yarmouth section of this report.

Mr. Pink is the publisher of the Vanguard Newspaper and several other publications including the printing of "Le Petit Courrier" and a Roman Catholic parish magazine which is bilingual entitled, "Dialogue". He gave

us a most extraordinary and voluble account of the history, life and times of the people of Yarmouth. Mr. Pink is an interesting reporter because he belongs to that small group of so-called "others" in the Census in that he is a Jew. He told us something of the experiences of belonging to the third group in an area in which the other two groups are the prevailing members of the society. He said that he felt, as a Jew, that he was much closer to the Roman Catholics in the area, than he was to the Protestants. He felt that the Roman Catholics were broadminded and tolerant in a way that the Protestants were not. He dated better relations between English and French to the appearance on the Yarmouth scene of Bishop Burke. His own view was that there had been much prejudice against the Acadians in the past and he implied that there was still a great deal.

Mayor Smith of Digby met us on Wednesday morning at the regional secondary school which is located in the town of Digby. In addition to being a full-time civil servant and mayor of Digby, Mr. Smith is the Chairman of the School Board. At this meeting Mr. McInnis, the Superintendent of Schools, and Mr. Pitman, the Town Clerk, were also present. We were joined later by Mr. Hanna, the principal of the school. However, the mayor spoke most.

Mr. Smith's remarks promised to be especially interesting since he had met representatives of the first Board when they visited the area two years ago and at that time he had been very positive in his support of the idea that Digby should be included in a bilingual district if it were created in this area. Since he is also a federal civil servant (the head of a Fisheries group of 36 employees in the Yarmouth-Digby area), he seemed to be well placed to give us some indication of how federal public servants had reacted to bilingualism in the past two years. Since he has lived in Digby for many years and came originally from Yarmouth, he also seemed to be a good source for indicating the general public's reaction.

Mr. Smith made a number of points in response to our questions. First, he was surprised that the figures we gave him showed that the Francophones in Digby totalled only about five percent. He thought the proper figure should be much higher. For one thing 30% of the population in the town was Roman Catholic and he thought that most of the Roman Catholics were francophones rather than anglophones. He also thought that our figure of 11% francophones for Yarmouth was too low. If I am not mistaken, he said that there was a French radio station in Digby.

The gist of his remarks was that although the public in Digby was no longer as ready to accept bilingualism without question as it had been in 1970, there was still no great opposition to the concept or the notion of equity involved in it. He took as his example the town council of Digby. In 1970 the council had accepted the idea of Digby being included within a bilingual district without any discussion or objection, simply as a natural course that one would approve automatically. Now the mayor believed that there would be discussion in council of any proposal to include Digby in a bilingual district. People would want to know who would be affected by such a development.

However, Mr. Smith did not think that the council or the public would oppose inclusion of Digby within a bilingual district. They would simply be more searching in their examination of the idea. He took as the factor which had brought about this change the federal election of 1972. The public in the area had got the notion during the election that "the government was trying to push bilingualism down our throats" and also that the government had favoured Quebec unduly.

Mr. Smith expressed his own personal view which was that "it is good to have a bilingual federal civil service". His only complaint as a public servant, according to him, is that English-speaking civil servants can't get low level courses for commencing the study of French. He felt, for instance, that the top civil servants got the courses while those at the local level were unable to get such courses, despite the fact that they were the employees who were in contact with the public and needed bilingualism. Mr. Smith had the idea that all that such public employees needed was a short course to provide them with "conversational French". We did not try to argue the difficulties of achieving such a goal since we had little time.

The mayor was of the opinion that Digby was part of Clare and the French shore. He said that Francophones from the latter areas do come to Digby to get federal services, except for fishery assistance, which is provided locally. He noted that of the 36 persons under his direction in the fishery branch 9 or 10 were bilingual Francophones. He added that of 17 fisheries officers, 5 are bilingual Francophones. (These figures include his whole territory which, if I am not mistaken, went to Weymouth). He stated also that the offices of Digby town had 4 employees of whom two were French-speaking.

In support of his view that Digby was part of Clare, the mayor mentioned that he and the town council in Digby had worked hard to keep College Ste-Anne at Church Point. He himself had spoken publicly three times in favour of keeping the College in the locality and the Digby town council had passed a resolution in favour of the same proposal. There was no doubt in my mind that Mr. Smith was a strong believer in the value of maintaining Acadian culture and the French language. In fact, he said several times that the area would simply not be "the same" if it disappeared and it was clear that he would regret such a change very much. He said that he and others had had hopes that College Ste-Anne would become a community college which would maintain and serve Acadian culture.

He said the only reaction to the first Board's recommendation that Yarmouth-Digby be made a bilingual district was that the schools had tried to meet the demands of the future by providing additional and better instruction in French for anglophonic students, but that the Board had been frustrated in its desire because the provincial government had used the bulk of the federal funds made available for the area to upgrade French in the francophonic schools in Clare. Digby had got \$200, for instance, and Clare \$12,000. (These figures are from memory and subject to correction by other Board members who were present). Mr. McInnis, the Superintendent of Schools, intervened to deplore the inadequate way in which French was taught to anglophonic children and to indicate how hard the school board had worked to try to provide better instruction. The school principal entered the room at this point and Mr. Smith took the opportunity to point out that the school board was adventurous and ready to be creative, for example, in employing Mr. Hanna as principal (he was an incredibly young-looking Australian) and in trying to teach French to children as soon as possible. Mr. Hanna mentioned, incidentally, that two of the teachers at his school (the high school we were in) came from Church Point.

Finally, in answer to a direct question, Mr. Smith said that on balance there would be more discussion in Digby if the latter were left out of a bilingual district than if it were included. He believed that the residents of Digby felt very close to Clare and its francophonic population. Whether or not this is a personal view of Mr. Smith or an accurate description of public opinion, I do not know.

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARDComments on the trip to Western Nova-Scotia

by

Eleanor Duckworth

Today, lunch time (Tuesday, December 12, 1972) Paul and Jane and Rolly and I were discussing the purpose of these visits. I raised the question because I get confused about it. If the purpose is to gain information from people about the area then I think we are very unsystematic about our selection of people (at least I feel rather guiltily unsystematic about the people we have seen on this trip.) If the purpose is not to get a representative collection of points of view from the people we visit then it must be in order to inform people about the Board and about what we are doing but then that becomes education which we do not seem to have accepted explicitly to be the point of the visits. If the visits really are in the interests of education then surely we could go about education too in a more systematic way. By education I mean preparing people for the fact that a given area may be declared a bilingual district and what that would mean to them. There is a third possible point to the visits of course and that is to be able to say to somebody, although I am not sure who, that we went to each of these places or, in the case of any one of the places, to give the people there the impression that they had been consulted.

Paul suggested that I was trying to be too academic, trying to outline an absolute purpose and procedure, whereas what we really must do is simply the best we can in the time available. I can see some sense in that especially when I consider the visits that we have made because I think that all three of the purposes I mentioned above have been served in some measure in these trips and in retrospect I feel pretty good about the trips. But I wonder if we might relieve ourselves of a certain amount of stress during the visits by being clearer on which of those three purposes we really are trying to serve and whether we could not have some general guidelines on the kinds of people we should meet in each place in order to

serve the purposes which need to be served. And also, we might be able to draw up some guidelines about whether we want to meet people in groups or individually, according to whether we want to educate them or want them to educate us.

As for what we have learned this time, I'll start with George Snow just to be sure I get something about him on record since I was the only one to see him. He is a Conservative MLA for the Yarmouth area. He was unable to come to the meeting the Mayor called. On the phone he said he would come to talk to us if it was a private meeting because he did want to tell us his feelings and he said that to make them public would be political suicide. Then he went on to say that he probably would be making them known publicly before too long. The gist of his feelings seems to be that there are a few vocal Acadians crying for language rights but who are not representative of most of them and who themselves are hypocritical. (His term for them is "francophonies"). His major evidence for the lack of real concern among the Acadians is that in the last provincial election the Acadian people voted for an English-speaking Liberal and not for the French-speaking Conservative alternative. (It is a double riding, Snow, a Conservative and Fraser Mooney, a Liberal, were elected in the last election. The other defeated Conservative candidate was Benoit Robichaud). So he points out that there is a greater loyalty to the party than to the language.

He kept saying he did not mind that people wanted to speak French as long as they did not force others to speak French, what he seemed to be referring to was the bilingual requirement for certain jobs. He objected to the fact that a young person from that district could not get a job in a nearby National Park if he did not speak French.

He did not object to the creation of a bilingual district, however. He wanted to be sure that the Postmaster in his village of Port Maitland which is almost altogether English, would not have to be bilingual. He also suggested that the district should include only Yarmouth County and the district of Clare. He said that all the federal services that are available in Digby are available also in Meteghan. (That seems not to be quite so). We had a bit of discussion about what principal offices were in the context of the Postmaster at Port Maitland. He remained a bit worried

about the creation of unnecessary language requirements in certain jobs where English would do.

Jane brought up a question after our visit to Argyle which has been concerning me ever since, that is whether in a place like Argyle it is not already too late to maintain the language and it is rather a matter of judgement. In Argyle, for example, they said several times when we referred to having services in French that these should be provided by local people who could understand them.

In Argyle several times people referred to services in French and then corrected themselves to say 'that is services in the village tongue'. Some of them went so far as to say that a Quebecer speaking French was harder to understand than an English speaker. It seems to me mainly a question of vocabulary; that the Argyle people have adopted a lot of English in their vocabulary. Rolly answered that the policy is that federal civil servants would be recruited in the locality itself and that made them happy. Jane's point remains an interesting one though. I brought up the matter in Clare quoting what those people from Argyle had said, and the people in Clare took me to be making the usual remark about how poor Acadian French is. At least I got the feeling that that's how they took it. They made a rather articulate case for the fact that their French is French and that there are dialects in English that stray just as far from international English and so forth.

Another point that came out quite often was that the French speakers in this part of Nova Scotia often prefer to read English even though they prefer to speak French. This is due to the fact that their schooling was almost entirely in English. I think this is a reversible phenomenon, now that more of the schooling is taking place in French. Mr. Snow was one of the people who mentioned this preference for reading English although I am not sure that his example is very representative. At any rate he said that his wife has a knitting shop and that her Quebec distributor urged her to get instruction books in French which she did but that she has never sold a single instruction book in French.

I will now try to take our sessions in order.

Sunday evening (December 10) we met with Fraser Mooney, MLA for Yarmouth and Cabinet Minister. He was friendly and sympathetic but I remember no details of our discussions with him.

Monday morning (December 11) there was a meeting convened by the Mayor and consisting largely of federal employees and the press and a couple of school people including Désiré Boudreau, Inspector of Schools for Clare and Argyle Districts. It could be that the concern I expressed at the very beginning of these notes was touched off largely by Mr. Boudreau's reproaches about the invitation list for the meeting that was coming up that afternoon in Argyle and for the haste with which people had been summoned to that meeting. I personally felt rather badly about that. I would say that the major emphasis of the morning's discussion was that the federal civil servants were telling us that there was little demand for services in French and moreover that services are available in French in their offices. The two French speakers who were present, one of whom was a federal civil servant, made the case that they thought most people did not know services were available in French.

At lunch time Rolly and Jane and I met with four executive members of the Comité régional de Clare des Associations des jeunes. All four attend the Yarmouth vocational high school. Paul Gaudet, Secretary of the Fédération acadienne de Nouvelle-Ecosse had suggested that we talk with them. I asked them why they thought he would have asked us to meet with them and they laughed and finally, when pressed, managed to say that Paul Gaudet seemed to take a great interest in them. That was not particularly informative.

Le Comité régional seems to be of rather recent formation. The clubs themselves seem to have started about six or eight years ago. They started apparently as social clubs and rather recently have taken some interest in furthering the French language. They did not volunteer anything of that sort themselves. We had to fish quite hard to get from them the nature of their concern for furthering French. They said they thought their concern was greater than that of the clubs for adults in the area. The one anecdote they mentioned



which indicated what their concern might stem from was that recently a teacher in that vocational school had prohibited two of them from talking together in French informally, saying that it was impolite. They said it was too bad that it was the young people who were getting concerned with maintaining French because they were all going to be leaving. They said that there simply were no jobs there and that English young people were leaving as well as French. On the other hand of the four there two were preparing for work which they thought they would be able to find in that area. One as a coiffeur and one as a carpenter. The other two were taking secretarial courses and thought they would have to go away for work. They all said they would like to stay there.

In the afternoon we met with that hastily assembled group in Argyle. One interesting discussion centered on where students go to higher education when they leave the Argyle high school. The overwhelming majority go to English-speaking universities. I asked the guidance counsellor whether he took language into account when he recommended institutions for the students, either universities or technical institutions. He said he did not take it into account one way or another. He only took the programme into account.

That evening we met with the Human Rights Commission people from both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. It was difficult to know what they were wanting to talk with us about. One thing the New Brunswick people seemed to be saying quite firmly though, was that the New Brunswick Official Languages Act had no teeth in it. I think it would be important to compare that Act with the Federal Act to see whether in fact they are comparable or whether they are of quite different natures. They also suggested that jobs could be analyzed as to the language requirements so that a bilingual requirement would not ever be applied arbitrarily where in fact the job would not demand the two languages.

Tuesday morning (December 12) we had a long slow comfortable talk with Benoit Comeau who is representative for Clare in the legislature and a Cabinet Minister. This was followed with a meeting organized by Louis Comeau, President of Collège Ste-Anne with people that we had asked him to invite. One point struck me strongly in this discussion. That is that they find it important that the services in both languages be offered at every level, that is it would not be sufficient for officers two or three

steps down the ladder to be the bilingual officers. In fact the most complicated dealings are likely to be the ones where people will most want to use their own language and those are likely to be the ones that are handled by the top officers. They seemed to feel that it was very important that the number one officer in each department be able to offer the services in both languages and moreover they thought it was important for these services to be available without delay in both languages. They thought it would be unacceptable to have to wait for half a day to get services in French which you could get with no delay in English.

They seemed to think that the whole of Digby county should be included. They said the people of Clare do some of their dealings in Yarmouth and some of their dealings in Digby and it would be good to have Digby included. For the same reason they seemed to prefer the idea of a single district rather than two providing the matter of principal offices can be interpreted in such a way that the services can be offered in both Digby and Yarmouth even if they are in one and the same district.

They and Benoit Comeau also mentioned the vast influence of television on the language that children came to prefer. Radio-Canada comes in so poorly in French that one cannot really watch it. There is essentially no picture in that part of the coast. They thought that it was simply a matter of the power of the tower in Halifax, that the tower for CBHT was 10 times stronger than the tower for the French channel. It strikes me as absolutely essential to have excellent French television reception in any area where one wants to preserve French. Is it clear that it is incumbent upon Radio-Canada to provide this kind of service in a bilingual district? Whether or not it is I think we should make explicit reference to this service.

In Digby we met with Mr. Pothier of Manpower. He was not expecting us. We simply dropped in on his office. He is ostensibly bilingual although it became clear that he is more at ease in English than in French. He maintained that there are very few demands for the services of that office in French. He also made it clear that he thought English should be the language of work since there they are in an English country. My overall impression was that the main reason people would prefer

to deal with him in English would be because of his own preference for English but there may be something to his pointing out that a man might start a conversation in French and switch to English in mid-stream when it gets technical. He gave as an example a carpenter who would start to say, "J'ai un marteau et une scie et a coping saw" and from then on continue in English.

The meetings with Haliburton, Conservative MP and Casey, Liberal MLA, were cordial and not particularly informative.

The meeting with Mayor Smith (December 13) along with Mr. Pitman the Town clerk and Mr. MacInnis, the Supervisor of Schools, was quite informative. In summary he said that it was the election results that suddenly made people stop and wonder about bilingualism. But he said that even though there was slightly more concern about what might happen through bilingualism efforts he still felt that all of Digby county should be included in the bilingual district and more questions would be raised if it were not than if it were. He said that the major effect of the recommendation of the first Board was that people had said, "well if we are going to be a bilingual district we'd better get moving" and they tried to incorporate more French instruction in the school for example. The sad thing about that which Mr. Haliburton had referred to the day before also was that they were not able to get any provincial money for French instruction in their early grades. Nonetheless, according to these representatives we spoke with this morning, the community on the whole still feels quite strongly in favour of a strong French programme in the schools.

CONFIDENTIALBILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARDComments on the trip to Western Nova Scotia

by

JANE CARROTHERS

We are in Yarmouth, at the Grand Hotel, on the evening of Sunday, December 10th. We were met at the airport by Mr. Emin, the Mayor, who has been the Mayor for, I think he said, five terms of two years each. He has served on the local Council in various positions for something like twenty years. He drove us around the town pointing out interesting landmarks and various commercial developments. After seeing us installed in the Hotel, Mr. Emin left. We are to meet him in the morning at 10 o'clock. We then had a short business meeting to discuss our plans for the next two days and at 6:30 met Mr. Fraser Mooney, MLA for Yarmouth, who is the Minister of Tourism, Municipal Affairs and also for the Liquor Control Board. The latter one, I gather, is his most politically sensitive job. Mr. Mooney treated us to a fine lobster dinner during which he discussed local affairs giving us the names of various people he thought we should see and who might be able to give us useful information. He indicated that the reaction to the recommendation of the first Board that this be made a bilingual district had been generally favourable but had not aroused any particularly strong interest. He was a most pleasant and congenial man and seemed surprised and curious that we had come only to listen and explain rather than preach the cause of bilingualism. I may be putting words into his mouth here. But he did ask several times what we did want him to do. When Mr. Mooney left we had another short meeting to discuss our itinerary for tomorrow.

This is Monday evening and I am going to start backward with a short visit to Mr. Pink the publisher of the newspaper Vanguard and various other regional papers. Mr. Lester Pink was very busy and had kindly consented to receive us at the end of our also busy day. He said he was in favour of Yarmouth-Digby becoming a bilingual district but pointed out that many French-speaking people were not capable of reading and writing the French language. He told us that when he took over as publisher of the Vanguard or perhaps he initiated the paper from some others, I am not sure, seven years ago, that he had intended to publish part of each issue in English and French but that he had quickly discovered that this was not a good idea so he discontinued the French section of his paper. Mr. Pink had many good things to say about many people in the community and told



us several stories of his attempts to overcome bias and prejudice in the area. Members of the group felt afterwards that the visit to Mr. Pink had been a success because we had generated goodwill through our willingness to listen to him.

Now I am going back to tackle another segment of this very full day. At 2 o'clock or shortly afterward, the group arrived at Ste-Anne-du-Ruisseau and proceeded to the Consolidated Highschool where we met a large group of people from Argyle, Mr. Ernest Cottreau, the Principal of the school, his Vice-Principal, the Warden of Argyle, three student representatives and various other people of the Acadian community. The meeting was conducted in French by Miss Duckworth who was in the chair at the invitation of the Chairman. Most of the people present were familiar with the idea of bilingual districts and were in agreement that the counties of Yarmouth and Digby be declared a bilingual district. The chief problem in Argyle seems to be that of retaining the language because the people there speak a combination of French and English. The language which they were speaking to us this afternoon was a polished up version of the language which they usually speak which is really only half French. They say they are helped to a degree by the French television network and we gained the impression that they would like to upgrade their language particularly for those who are involved in education. There is a French language highschool as I have mentioned and the young people whom we saw at Ste-Anne-du-Ruisseau and earlier at the vocational school in Yarmouth have become interested in preserving and maintaining the French language. It seems to me that in Argyle the proclamation or the formation of a bilingual district would be almost an act of restoration of the language or of attempting to help the people to restore the language. It became evident that federal services in the French language were not exactly needed and we were not sure that they would be taken advantage of by very many people if they were to be provided. In view of the stable French population in the county one could not recommend against it nor would wish to in view of the attitude of the population. While they are not passionately working at the restoring or retaining of their language, they are certainly happy to be recognized as francophone or perhaps French-Acadians which seems to be the local expression. They are not assimilated culturally although they must be considered to be partially assimilated on the point of view of language. We had a successful meeting at Ste-Anne-du-Ruisseau and afterwards we drove to Pubnico where Mr. Adélard Savoie visited a family with whom he had stayed in 1942, who welcomed him with open-arms. We then returned to Yarmouth where Miss Duckworth had a meeting with Mr. Snow, Member of the Legislative Assembly and a former Cabinet Minister in the previous Conservative government, whereas the remainder of the group went out to see Mr. Pink. I am now going to revert to the morning meeting held in the town hall at the invitation



of Mayor Emin at 10:00 o'clock. Mr. Fox was put in the chair by the Mayor after a brief and succinct introduction which the Mayor gave. We then introduced ourselves all around. The people invited by the Mayor were almost exclusively public servants, three members of the press were in attendance and as well Mr. Désiré Boudreau the Superintendent of schools for Yarmouth. As an aside here, members of the group agreed that in the future when we were asking a Mayor of any town or municipality to call a meeting for us we would request specific people to be present. At this meeting, for instance, we had hoped we might find the Catholic bishop and also Mr. Pink, the publisher, but none of these people were present. It turned out, however, that two members of the group could go and see the bishop later and other members went to see Mr. Pink and therefore, nothing was lost, except possibly the time which we needed to collect our wits. There was a slight apprehension among the members of the Board when we discovered that the group which we met in the Mayor's office were almost entirely civil servants but as it turned out the people in attendance were receptive to our explanation and cooperative in their questions and very gentle in the articulation of the problems which they have as a result of the government's exposé of bilingualization. While we realize that it is not part of our job to tackle the bilingualization policy, it was difficult to avoid any discussion of it and it was the feeling of the group that it was more beneficial to allow the attendance to the meeting for a discussion of their problems as we could air some and perhaps not leave them with some dissatisfaction that could stay with them after we had gone. We should also note the offer made by Mayor Emin to be of service to the Board and also of his desire to make us welcome. Although some members of the group felt that we had wasted time in discussing some of these problems with the members of the public service, others felt that we did perform an educational function in the course of this discussion and we hope that the impression that we left was a positive one.

Mr. Morency drove Miss Duckworth and myself to the Vocational School of Yarmouth where we met with four students who attend the vocational school there and who were all members of the "Association des jeunes". These young people were all active in their association although these were of fairly recent date, in fact a matter of months. This association appears to encourage the use of French and work towards the preservation of the language. I might note here that because this tape is made in segments which is not in sequence of events, that the young people from Clare speak a better French than the people in Argyle and this impression was taken Tuesday when we went to Clare and met more people of that region. We met the youngpeople for two reasons, I think. First to meet people of this age group and secondly because we wanted to get the reaction of the young generation to a bilin-

gual district. We wanted to know if this was something that would interest them as in fact this is for people of their generation as they would be those who would be shaping the policy for the next few years.

We arrived back at the Grand Hotel and found the Chairman and Mr. Savoie finishing a hasty lunch on their way to visit Bishop Burke and the three of us who had just arrived reluctantly forwent the visit to Bishop Burke.

I will now jump over the afternoon and arrive at 6:30 p.m. when we were joined for dinner by two members of the Human Rights Commission from New Brunswick, Father Cormier from Moncton and Professor Noel Kinsella who is the chairman and is a professor at St. Thomas University in Fredericton. They were accompanied by Miss Carmen Comeau who is a Human Rights Officer in Halifax. The members of the New Brunswick Human Rights Commission felt that they could discuss with us some problems which they were encountering in the middle of their work and discuss mutual interests in language rights. We had a wide-range discussion on various subjects and retired at about half past ten or eleven o'clock.

Now it is Tuesday, December 12th. We breakfast at 7:30 and left by car for Collège Ste-Anne at Church Point. We arrive there by 9:15 and met with Mr. Benoit Comeau who is the Minister of Fisheries in the provincial government and a native of Clare. He is the son of former Senator Willie Comeau. We had a very relaxed discussion in one of the rooms of the Collège. Our meeting with Mr. Comeau served to inform him of our work and to warn him that we would eventually see the Premier or his representative in Halifax at some future time. At 10:30 we met with a group of the residents of Clare including the Recteur of Collège Ste-Anne, Mr. Louis Comeau. In the course of these two meetings we found out that Digby is the centre to which most of the residents of Clare go for federal government services which are available in Digby which is closer than Yarmouth and easier to reach. South of Digby the tendency is for people to go into Yarmouth to obtain these services. This strengthens the impression that we had that if Digby was not included in the bilingual district of Yarmouth-Digby, then the local pattern would be broken. The local people realized the creation of a bilingual district would provide them with federal services only and not with the mood but I think they would be happy to see any acknowledgement of their language rights which can be provided. We discovered that the people of Clare are more active than the people of Argyle in maintaining their language, pursuing their education programme in language. This seems to be due to a large extent to the presence of Collège Ste-Anne, a French institution founded in 1890 to serve the people of the "French shore". The people of Clare are very proud of Collège Ste-Anne and refuse to have it moved to Yarmouth. One of the ground was that if it was moved to Yarmouth it could become commercial and simply add lustre to the city of Yarmouth and

would lose its traditional character. The Collège has not in recent years attracted people from Argyle. After much enquiry it seems that the reason or one of the several reasons would be that French-Canadians would rather go to an English institution and this is also true in Clare where they often do. It happened that on this day the Recteur of Collège Ste-Anne issued a press release that the Collège would become bilingual and would reshape some of its programmes to make its courses more attractive in order to attract a larger student body. At the present time he has only 125 students. It was also pointed out to us in connection with the reasons why more students did not go to Collège Ste-Anne is that up until now it has courses only in French and that the school system in Argyle has not provided a sufficiently strong French background for a good part of the students from that part of the country to go to Collège Ste-Anne and feel at home in the language. As an aside, here, I might say that another reason given for the weakness of French language in Argyle is the fact that there the French villages are interspersed with English villages whilst in Clare it is almost solidly French-Acadian. We visited the beautiful wooden church beside the Collège and also made a short visit to l'Eglise St-Bernard at St-Bernard.

We pushed on to Digby, checked in at the Kingfisher Motel, had a short meeting, drove Mr. Savoie to the ferry for Saint John and went to the Fundy Restaurant for lunch. We arranged to meet Mr. Charles Haliburton in the afternoon and prior to this meeting we made a short call on a representative in the office of the Manpower and also managed to make a call on the office of the Postmaster, Mr. Victor Comeau who was unfortunately absent. We noticed in the Post Office there was not a single bilingual sign. In the case of the Manpower Office, Mr. Pothier who is himself bilingual had in his office some bilingual signs and said that he himself was capable of doing his work in French if the need arises. He informs us that this happens about twice a year. He also said that the people who are French-speaking invariably turn the conversation into English. Mr. Haliburton is a lawyer and has just been elected as the Progressive Conservative member for South Western Nova Scotia. He is personally interested in bilingualism and is mainly concerned with service in the two languages. After seeing Mr. Haliburton, Miss Duckworth and I paid a call on Madame Rose Doiron a longtime resident of Digby and the mother of a friend of mine who gave us some interesting background information on the town and also particularly about Clare from which region she comes.

When we returned to the motel, Miss Duckworth arranged for Captain Casey, the local MLA, to visit us, which he did immediately and we had a short and very funny meeting with him. Captain Casey must be one of the most exuberant local personalities. A pilot, the owner of a hotel, of at least two fish

packing plants servicing a fleet of about 150 fishermen who own their own boats. Captain Casey's concern was similar to that of Mr. Haliburton that people should not suffer as a result of the creation of a bilingual district and that there should not be too much backlash, except I think that's rather too strong a word, but discomfiture perhaps is a better word, on the part of people seeking to enter federal government employ who might not be able to do so because they would lack a bilingual capability. I think he was perhaps foreseeing some difficult moments for himself as the local MLA in this regard and who can blame him for that. He went on to say that the people, English and French-speaking of the region had always got along very well and he would not wish to see any change in this relationship. Mr. Haliburton had said very much the same thing. The general overview which one might make on this is that during the meetings of the last two days we have not talked to anyone who overtly objected to the idea of a bilingual district, when people realize that the creation of a bilingual district would in fact do very little to change anything for anybody, they become pretty neutral about the situation. People like Mr. Pink do not object to the idea of a bilingual district, they tend, although Mr. Pink himself would disagree with this, I know, to look upon the Acadians as somehow less capable than non-Acadians in matters of business and general community life. They also seem to feel like Mr. Pothier of the Manpower Office in Digby, that the Acadians can and do speak English and that 99% of the time they do this in preference to speaking French when it comes to dealing with what one might call official documents. And the explanation for this is that their education in their own language is so deplorably inadequate that they are not able to express themselves in written work as well as they are able to do in English. It will be very interesting to study the effects of the creation of bilingual districts should this be done, in about five or six years' time when we should be able to see whether there has been any direct benefit on the provincial and municipal levels due to whatever stimulus may be given by the provision of federal services in two languages in the district. That is to say, will this have any indirect effect upon education. Will even minimal federal support stimulate the people of the region to become more active in the restoration and maintenance of their language and culture.

Tomorrow morning, Wednesday the 13th of December we will meet the Mayor, Mr. Glen Smith, and possibly visit the editor of the local newspaper before heading back to Yarmouth.

We did indeed see Mr. Smith at 9:00 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday the 13th. With him were Mr. McInnis the Inspector of Schools and the town Clerk Mr. Pitman and later on, Mr. Hanna, the Principal of the Digby Composite High-school came in briefly. Mr. Smith was already familiar with the work of the Board because he had met Mr. Harry Smith a member of the previous Board two years ago. He felt that the

last federal election had somewhat changed the situation and had made people less receptive to the idea of bilingualism. Nonetheless, he thought that Digby had to be included in any potential bilingual districts, that is the town of Digby had to be included in any potential bilingual district of Digby and Yarmouth for the reasons which we hardly needed to give him that the federal services were for the most part located in Digby. He felt that the statistics did not accurately reflect his own feeling about the population in the town of Digby. He thought that the French population in Digby town was increasing. He also stressed the fact that francophones and anglophones in the area got on very well. There were some side issues raised such as education and the inspector of schools outlined briefly the efforts that they had made to introduce French education for anglophone children in the elementary school. He said, yes, they had teachers, in fact it became apparent that in the highschool they had some bilingual teachers who commuted to the school every day from Clare. The problem with the elementary French was not teachers but money. The members of the group were very impressed by Mr. Glen Smith. He seemed a very well informed, very genuine person. We left Miss Duckworth behind in the school about to put on her other hat, her education hat. Then Morency drove Mr. Fox and myself back to Yarmouth. It was a very gray day and we were all happy that we had had such a pleasant drive to Digby the day before and had been able to see so much of the beautiful countryside of Clare and the coastline. When we arrived in Yarmouth we discovered that the aircrafts were not flying and so we decided to keep our rented car and to drive to Halifax which we did after lunch in Yarmouth. We were chauffeured to Halifax in great style by Col. Morency where we caught the plane, all three of us for Ottawa and Toronto at about 8:35. Miss Duckworth had elected to take the train to Halifax from Digby and that in good order.

I am now in Toronto waiting to continue my flight home to Calgary and attempting to make some overview, to gather some general impressions of our visit to the counties of Yarmouth and Digby.

First of all reflecting on our talk with the Mayor of the town of Digby and the Inspector of Schools, I was very interested to see that the visit of the previous Board and the recommendation of a bilingual district for Digby-Yarmouth had in fact stimulated the schools to attempt to upgrade its French programme. This had not met with much success to date, mostly for financial reasons, but it seems to me I remarked somewhere on this tape that I was wondering what kind of effect the bilingual districts would have in various echelons of society and this would definitely be one of them.

Miss Duckworth was concerned whether we had seen the "right" people, meaning had we seen a sufficient cross-

section of the people of the area. Col. Morency and Mr. Fox felt that it was very difficult to see everybody whose impression or whose feelings or reactions might have a bearing on the situation, that we had to make some pretty arbitrary choices and that we were not after all the B & B Commission and that we must be content to do a much more minor job. I agree with Miss Duckworth that it was very difficult to know when we were reaching the right sectors of the population but we felt that short of some kind of chart as a guideline, the people that one should see would vary from district to district depending on what went on within the district. For instance, in Labrador and Schefferville we saw mine management people and union people because they were two sides to the life of the community but in Yarmouth and Digby the case was very different. There did not seem to be any opposing sides from group to group, in fact one got the impression that there was very little unionization in the town. The people we saw were for the most part leaders of varied segments of the community; teachers, town clerks, senior civil servants, presidents of clubs and societies, school inspectors, members of the clergy and of the press and perhaps most important the members of the legislature and of parliament. When in these areas people can be members of the legislature and also fishermen so that in actual fact we did cover a very good cross-section of the population.

In the main we asked their reactions to the idea of Digby-Yarmouth becoming a bilingual district, these were generally favourable. There were one or two slight reservations, mostly concerned with people not being hurt through the area becoming a bilingual district; in the case of the MLAs they were concerned that people who would expect to get a job in the civil service would be prevented from so doing because they were not bilingual but this would really not apply to very many people and I think that its not a major factor in people's reaction to the idea. Of course the area qualifies as a potential bilingual district from the point of view of statistics. Our visit bore out what perhaps some members already knew that the people of the area speak French, more or less, depending on which part of the area they come from, but their culture is still French, even though their language may have survived in a very much weakened form.

And at the moment that's all the summary I will be able to make except to say that generally, we thought it was a successful visit.

A l'attention du Colonel Roland Morency

CONFIDENTIEL

CONSEIL CONSULTATIF DES DISTRICTS BILINGUES

Commentaires sur la visite des comtés de Digby et Yarmouth, N.-E.

Une visite des comtés de Yarmouth et Digby, au sud-ouest de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, était cédulée pour le dimanche 10 décembre au mercredi 13 décembre. J'ai participé à ces visites jusqu'au mardi 12 décembre, alors que j'ai dû prendre le traversier à Digby pour revenir à Moncton.

Les comtés de Yarmouth et Digby étaient à mon point de vue deux comtés "faciles", en ce qui concerne le travail du Conseil consultatif. Si l'on commence par le comté de Yarmouth, il avait une population française de 31.5% au recensement de 1971. Il fait partie du diocèse de Yarmouth et, avec le comté de Digby, la population française de cette région constitue l'une des deux grandes agglomérations francophones de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, et peut-être celle qui est la mieux structurée.

Yarmouth

A Yarmouth, nous avons été accueillis à notre descente d'avion par le maire de la ville, M. Fred Emin. Le Maire a été des plus sympathiques, nous a fait faire un tour de la ville avant de nous conduire à notre hôtel où nous avons rendez-vous pour le dîner avec l'honorable Fraser Mooney, député de Yarmouth et Ministre des Affaires municipales et du Tourisme. L'honorable monsieur Mooney s'est montré très affable et n'a manifesté aucune forme d'opposition à ce que tout le comté de Yarmouth soit déclaré district bilingue. Cependant, il s'est aussi montré excellent politicien en évitant de compromettre son gouvernement en aucune manière. Dans l'ensemble, je trouve que le bilan de cette rencontre a été positif. Nous avons fourni au Ministre une foule de renseignements et il est certainement sensibilisé au problème. Il a beaucoup de sympathie pour les Acadiens qui comptent d'ailleurs parmi ses principaux supporteurs et j'ai l'impression qu'il sera pour nous un allié au gouvernement de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.

Nous avons à 10 heures lundi matin une réunion à l'hôtel de ville, réunion organisée par le maire Emin et qui groupait les dirigeants d'à peu près tous les services fédéraux de Yarmouth, en plus d'un certain nombre de chefs de file francophones et anglophones. Etant donné que la ville de Yarmouth est une municipalité à très grande majorité anglophone (la population francophone ne comptant que 11.7% et étant probablement anglicisée dans une bonne mesure) et étant donné que les fonctionnaires fédéraux étaient le plus directement affectés par la politique de bilinguisme, nous nous sommes vite rendu compte que cette réunion pourrait être une arme à deux tranchants. En d'autres

mots, si tous les hauts fonctionnaires qui étaient là voyaient dans un district bilingue une menace à leur sécurité d'emploi ou à leur avancement personnel, ils pourraient très bien s'y opposer publiquement, et en présence de la presse, le résultat de cette réunion aurait pu avoir des effets assez néfastes.

Cette réunion a duré environ deux heures. Les gens se sont exprimés à tour de rôle et nous avons entendu le point de vue d'à peu près tous les fonctionnaires présents et d'autres personnes ont également fait connaître leurs opinions. Il en est ressorti qu'il n'y avait pas d'opposition à l'établissement d'un district bilingue, que les fonctionnaires ont admis avoir déjà dans leurs départements un personnel qui pouvait assurer un service bilingue, que Yarmouth devait être compris dans un district bilingue puisque la majeure partie des services fédéraux s'y trouvaient, et que l'établissement d'un tel district ne ferait que conférer un statut légal à un état de fait qui existait déjà. C'est un peu d'ailleurs le compte rendu qui a paru dans les journaux à la suite de cette réunion et qui prépare admirablement le terrain pour déclarer le district de Yarmouth comme partie intégrale d'un district bilingue. Nous avons donc quitté cette réunion fort satisfaits du résultat mais, en nous disant que dorénavant, il faudrait prendre des mesures pour que soient invités à ces assemblées, non pas les fonctionnaires fédéraux qui sont directement et personnellement impliqués, mais les chefs de file de la communauté qui peuvent donner un point de vue plus représentatif de la population.

Mgr Austin Burke

Assistait à l'assemblée du matin le Pasteur de la United Church qui a pris la parole à quelques reprises. Cependant, il n'y avait aucun représentant de l'église catholique, même si nous avons manifesté le désir de rencontrer l'évêque du lieu, Mgr Austin Burke. J'ai donc communiqué avec Mgr Burke qui n'avait pas été mis au courant de la réunion et qui nous a donné rendez-vous à 13 heures, puisqu'il devait partir un peu plus tard dans l'après-midi en direction d'Halifax. Le président et moi-même sommes donc allés à l'Archevêché rencontrer Mgr Burke. Ce dernier est un homme très ouvert, très jovial et qui joue un excellent rôle dans la communauté de Yarmouth. Il semble très bien apprécié de toute la population, catholique ou protestante, francophone ou anglophone. Mgr Burke s'est déclaré très fortement en faveur d'inclure le comté de Yarmouth dans un district bilingue. D'après lui, un tel geste apporterait un encouragement nécessaire à la population française et ne serait pas mal reçu par la population anglophone. Il a même offert d'écrire ou de poser tout autre geste qui pourrait aider le Conseil consultatif à prendre une décision dans ce sens, mais nous lui avons dit que cela n'était pas nécessaire dans le moment. Donc, du côté de l'Evêque de Yarmouth, appui sans réserve et même insistance en faveur de la création d'un district bilingue.

Sainte-Anne du Ruisseau

Nous avons ensuite rendez-vous à 14 heures à Sainte-Anne du Ruisseau à l'Ecole régionale où nous avons rencontré un groupe d'éducateurs et de chefs locaux.

Les noms des personnes présentes sont certainement consignés au procès-verbal et je me dispense de les nommer. Sainte-Anne du Ruisseau est une paroisse totalement française dans la municipalité d'Argyle et toutes les personnes présentes étaient francophones à l'exception d'un M. Murphy qui, d'ailleurs, s'exprimait très bien en français. La discussion a duré environ une heure et trente mais, comme l'on pouvait s'y attendre, la recommandation de tous ces gens était que le comté de Yarmouth fasse partie d'un district bilingue.

De Sainte-Anne du Ruisseau, nous nous sommes rendus visiter la paroisse de Pubnico, surtout parce que cette paroisse est peut-être la plus française et la plus considérable de la municipalité d'Argyle.

M. Lester Pink

A notre retour de Pubnico, nous tenions à voir une autre personne que beaucoup de gens nous avaient recommandée et c'était M. Lester Pink, propriétaire et éditeur du journal local, The Vanguard. M. Pink est d'origine juive, a pris le Vanguard en état déficitaire et en a fait une entreprise assez florissante. En plus de cela, il imprime environ une demi-douzaine de journaux, dont Le Petit Courrier et le journal du diocèse qui est distribué dans toutes les églises. M. Pink est évidemment une personnalité assez influente dans la région de Yarmouth et son appui pèserait évidemment dans la balance pour le succès d'une entreprise comme la nôtre.

Nous avons passé près d'une heure avec lui, mais il faut dire que c'est un monsieur très volubile qui nous a parlé de lui, de ses entreprises, de ses manières de procéder et même des funérailles juives, sans que nous ayons pu placer deux phrases au sujet des districts bilingues. Cependant, il nous a certes trouvé un groupe très intéressant, parce que nous l'avons bien écouté, et je suis persuadé que nous aurons son appui et celui de ses journaux, si nous recommandons que les comtés de Yarmouth et de Digby soient déclarés districts bilingues. Notre rencontre n'a donc pas été en vain et je crois que nous avons atteint l'objectif pour lequel nous allions rencontrer M. Pink.

Commission des Droits de l'homme

Revenus à Yarmouth, nous devions prendre le dîner en compagnie d'une délégation de la Commission des Droits de l'homme. Les représentants de la Commission étaient le Docteur Kinsella, président de la section du Nouveau-Brunswick, ainsi que le Père Clément Cormier et Mademoiselle Comeau, autrefois de la Baie Sainte-Marie, et présentement à l'emploi de la Commission à Halifax. Cette rencontre a consisté en un échange d'idées sur les modalités par lesquelles la Commission des Droits de l'homme et le Conseil consultatif des districts bilingues pouvaient s'entraider



à mieux atteindre le même but, c'est-à-dire à faire respecter la langue de la minorité. Présentement, la Commission des Droits de l'homme peut intervenir presque dans tous les domaines où il y a discrimination, sauf dans le cas de la langue maternelle. Malgré une longue discussion, nous ne sommes arrivés à aucune conclusion et il est possible qu'il y ait des échanges futurs à ce sujet.

Comté de Digby

Mardi matin, 12 décembre, nous nous sommes mis en route vers Pointe de l'Eglise, où nous avons rendez-vous à 9 heures au Collège Sainte-Anne avec l'honorable Benoît Comeau, député de Clare, et ministre des Pêcheries et des Travaux publics. L'honorable monsieur Comeau nous a écoutés sur un ton de bienveillance, a posé quelques questions et lorsqu'il s'est rendu compte que l'inclusion du comté de Digby dans un district bilingue ne serait pas susceptible de créer de remous, il s'y est déclaré personnellement favorable. A la condition que l'opération s'effectue sans douleur, j'ai la conviction que nous pourrions compter sur l'appui du ministre Comeau.

A la suite de cet interview, nous avons une rencontre avec une douzaine de chefs de file de la Baie Sainte-Marie. C'était un groupe représentatif, surtout de l'intelligentsia de la région. Encore ici, la rencontre a été intéressante et, au bout d'une heure et trente minutes, tous les gens étaient d'accord pour que tout le comté de Digby fasse partie d'un district bilingue qui comprendrait les comtés de Digby et Yarmouth. D'après les personnes présentes, il n'y avait eu aucune réaction défavorable, lorsque cette recommandation avait été faite par le premier Conseil et pour eux, la chose semble s'imposer. Il faut dire qu'en 1971, le comté de Digby avait une proportion française de 38%.

En quittant le Collège Sainte-Anne, nous nous sommes acheminés vers la ville même de Digby où mes collègues devaient rencontrer le maire, le député fédéral et quelques autres personnalités. Malheureusement, j'étais appelé à Moncton et il m'a été impossible de compléter le travail avec eux. Lors du dernier conseil, le Maire de Digby, qui est un fonctionnaire fédéral, avait été approché et s'était déclaré en faveur que la ville de Digby soit incluse dans un district bilingue, ce qui est d'autant plus important qu'une bonne partie des services fédéraux sont dispensés dans cette ville. A moins qu'il ait changé d'idée et qu'il y ait une opposition farouche de ce côté, ma recommandation serait que les comtés de Yarmouth et de Digby soient déclarés un seul district bilingue.

Adélard Savoie

le 21 décembre 1972

Adélard Savoie



CONSEIL CONSULTATIF DES DISTRICTS BILINGUES

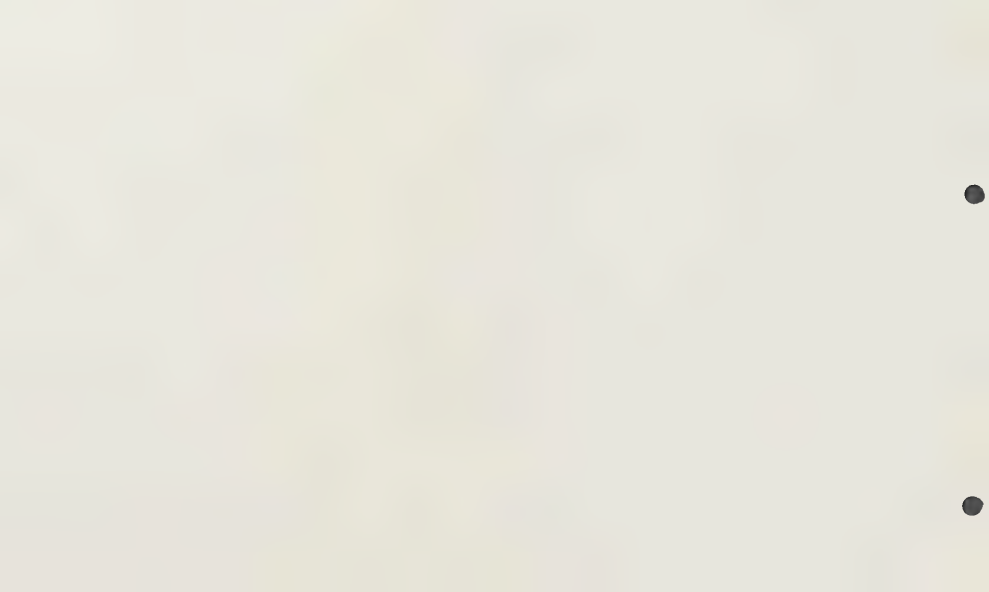
Enquête sur le statut des langues officielles
dans les bureaux fédéraux déservant les
districts bilingues (le 9 janvier 1973)

1. 51 ministères et agences de la couronne invités
à répondre à notre questionnaire
2. Deux colloques tenus les 30 - 31 octobre 1972
auxquels assistaient 15 représentants
3. Vingt-deux rencontres individuelles
4. Soixante-quatre demandes de renseignements par
appels téléphoniques
5. Trente et une réponses reçues pour lesquelles
nous avons accusé réception, suivant vérification
rapide
6. Onze demandes de renseignements additionnels ont
été faites
7. Vingt réponses à venir
8. Compilation en cours

R. Morency
le 9 janvier 1973

DEPENSES (a) COMPANIES ET (b) CUMULATIVES

[illegible]



716520

T.B. Number - C.T. N°

Secretary of State

November 9, 1972

SUBJECT: AUTHORITY TO EXCEED 1973-74 TARGET AND AUTHORITY
TO INCLUDE ITEM IN 1973-74 MAIN EXPENDITURES.

PROPOSAL: To provide additional funds in the amount of
\$156,000 and six (6) man-years to the
Bilingual Districts Advisory Board for the
Board's operations for the 1973-74 fiscal year.

CHARGEABLE TO: Vote 5. Bilingualism Development Program.

REMARKS: In a press release of May 15th, 1972, the Secretary
of State announced the Government's decision to
proceed with the formation of a new Bilingual
Districts Advisory Board. This should allow the
Government to proclaim the bilingual districts
within the next 12 months. The Advisory Board has
a statutory mandate to advise the Government on
the shape and distribution of bilingual districts
across Canada on the basis of the most recent
demographic information.

Since June 28th, 1972 the Advisory Board held a
number of meetings and engaged in profitable
discussions of certain basic considerations as
well as made arrangements for visits and
consultations. However, only recently has it
been able to get down to examining the details
of potential specific bilingual districts owing
to the lack of the relevant statistics by Census
Division and sub-divisions.

The delay encountered in receiving the 1971 census
data for the conduct of its inquiries now renders
impossible the completion of the Board's work on
the date mentioned in the Government's press
release.

1-11-72

1-11-72

1-11-72

Taking into account the consultations and studies that are required to be done, the Advisory Board considers that its task cannot be completed prior to November 1973, but not later than December 1973.

In view of the circumstances, it is recommended to provide additional funds in the amount of \$156,000 and 6 man-years to the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board for its operations for the 1973-74 fiscal year.



TO
A

Board Members

FROM
DE

Neil M. Morrison

SUBJECT
OBJET

Meeting in Ottawa, January 12th & 13th

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION DE SECURITE

OUR FILE N REFERENCE

OUR FILE N REFERENCE

DATE

December 21, 1972

The Chairman has asked me to let you know, that in response to a suggestion by one of the members of the travelling troupe, he has agreed that it would be a good idea and possibly save time during the formal meeting the next day, to have an informal meeting of members on Thursday evening, January 11th, at 9:00 p.m. following your arrival in Ottawa to discuss the observations and reflections about the trips to the Labrador, Schefferville, Sept-Iles, Port au Port, Yarmouth and Digby regions. We have reserved a lounge room in the Carleton Towers Hotel on Thursday evening from 8:00 p.m. on so that any members who would like to indulge in this postmortem or informal reporting session would be welcome to do so. The only stipulation or condition of admission is that you should bring your own refreshments if you feel that the meeting would otherwise tend to be dry or uninspired!

We have had discussions here and on the telephone with the Chairman about the draft agenda for the next meeting and we plan to send it out next week as well as some background material for consideration in discussing a timetable, plan of work and travel during the next few months.

For your information, we have written letters of thanks on behalf of the members of the Board to some of the key people in Southwestern Nova Scotia. I wrote Mayor Emin, the Hon. Fraser Mooney, MLA, Hon. George Snow, MLA, Bishop Burke, Captain Joseph Casey, MLA, Mr. Charles Haliburton, MP, Mayor Smith, Digby. Mr. Morency has written the Hon. Benoit Comeau, MLA and M. Louis Comeau, Collège Ste-Anne.

Neil M. Morrison



TO : Board Members

FROM : Neil M. Morrison

SUBJECT : Meeting with Commissioner of Official Languages
OBJET :

1973

For your information the following members of Mr. Spicer's staff have been invited to meet with the members of the Board for buffet supper at 6:30 p.m., Friday, June 13th followed by an informal discussion.

12

Mr. J. M. Morin, Director General
Mr. Royce Frith, Legal Adviser
Mr. Marcel Blais, Director, Complaints Service
Mr. Lloyd Stanford, Director, Policy Studies Service
Mr. O. M. Kruhlak, Special Staff Adviser
Mr. Guy Robitaille, Executive Assistant
Miss K. Weiss, Research Assistant.

Neil M. Morrison

Mr. Morrison

Mr. Morency

Paul Fox

SECURITY - CLASSIFICATION - DE SÉCURITÉ

OUR FILE - N/RÉFÉRENCE

YOUR FILE - V RÉFÉRENCE

DATE

November 3, 1972

I talked with Mr. David Morley by telephone tonight. I told him:

- (1) Mr. Morency was too valuable to our Board to be released for more than 3 weeks. He would be needed to accompany the Board to Labrador and Newfoundland for the week commencing November 13 but could be available for the Treasury Board for the 3 weeks commencing November 6, 20 and 27.
- (2) Since his absence would involve Mr. Morrison in additional work, we would expect to have Mr. Morency's services exclusively for our Board after the three weeks period mentioned.
- (3) We needed Mr. Morency's services urgently until our work was completed (approximately September 1, 1973).
- (4) Mr. Morley said that he would consult M. Pierre Coulombe to see if the three-week period we suggested fitted their needs. He is to telephone me in Toronto next Monday.
- (5) If he does, I shall report the results to you.



TO
A

Members of the Bilingual Districts
Advisory Board

FROM
DE

Neil M. Morrison

December 12, 1972

SUBJECT
OBJET

At last! - Special bulletin, 1971 Census of Canada - Population
Specified Mother Tongues for Census Divisions and
Subdivisions

The Special Mother Tongue Population Bulletin for the 1971 Census was finally released by Statistics Canada at 1:00 p.m. today, December 12th. This is the bulletin that was originally expected to be published in August. We received a supply this afternoon and I am sending you each a copy for your own personal use. If you wish additional copies please let me know since there is a large supply available.

This bulletin presents the same data we have been using from the manuscript sheets with which Statistics Canada supplied us some time ago. It is much more convenient and easier to use in the published form.

This is similar to the bulletin SP-5 - Mother Tongue Population by Counties and Subdivisions for 1961 Census but there are some changes which make the bulletin more useful.

Table I is a summary table which presents population numbers and percentages for Canada and the provinces for both 1961 and 1971. Table 2 is similar to the previous bulletin in that it presents numbers and percentages for Census Divisions and Subdivisions for all provinces and territories except that in this edition Statistics Canada have included the percentage of all other mother tongues as well as the numbers. Table 3 at the back of the bulletin, is new and presents the population data by numbers and percentages for electoral districts by provinces for 1971. This information you have already had in typed photocopy form as well as the numbers and percentages for the same electoral districts for the 1961 Census based on the boundaries established by the 1966 representation order. Please note that federal electoral districts are the same as Census districts but not the same as Census Divisions. Even if the names are the same you should not assume that the boundaries of Census Divisions and federal electoral districts or Census districts are necessarily the same. For example, Newfoundland is divided into 10 Census divisions but only 7 electoral districts; Prince Edward Island has 3 Census divisions but 4 electoral districts; New Brunswick has 15 Census Divisions or counties but only 10 electoral districts or Census districts.

Further, a major change in reporting between 1961 and 1971 is that in 1961 British Columbia was divided into 10 Census Divisions whereas now there are 29. In making comparisons between the figures in the 1961 bulletin and the 1971 bulletin, do not take it for granted that subdivisions, i.e. areas or localities reported separately are the same. The boundaries of Census metropolitan areas as well as many municipalities have been changed between the census periods. Some of these changes are explained in the footnotes for table 2 on page 2-94. You should also note the introduction.



Neil M. Morrison

P.S.

It is worth remembering that the boundaries of federal electoral districts are now in the process of being revised by federal electoral boundaries commissions for each province so that within the next year or two there will be new federal electoral districts replacing those created as a result of the 1966 representation order. Some provinces will gain seats, some will lose and some remain the same. The electoral boundaries commission for Quebec has recently published an extensive advertisement in all newspapers describing the proposed new boundaries and giving notice of public sittings in January and February 1973 to hear representations about the proposed names and boundaries for the new federal districts in the province of which there will be 72 instead of 74. For those of you who would be interested in seeing the description and maps I will send you copies of this special advertisement for your information. NMM

Copies for
P F
K U.
W C

1e 27 décembre 1972.

M. Neil M. Morrison,
Secrétaire général,
Conseil consultatif des Districts bilingues,
110, rue Argyle,
Ottawa, Ontario,
K1A 0M5.

Mon cher Neil,

J'ai bien reçu le bulletin spécial du recensement du Canada 1971 et vous avez reçu de moi une demande pour des copies supplémentaires. J'ai fait les calculs pour les huit districts bilingues recommandés en 1970 à même le recensement de 1961. Il m'est impossible de faire des calculs exacts pour les divisions scolaires de La Montagne, de la rivière Rouge, de la rivière Seine et de la Prairie du Cheval Blanc puisqu'il nous faudra obtenir les renseignements par sub-division.

Auriez-vous la bonté de demander à Don Cartwright ou à notre statisticien d'obtenir les chiffres de Statistiques Canada et de les compiler exactement comme dans notre premier rapport. J'ai vérifié avec les secrétaires des quatre divisions scolaires et l'on m'assure que les frontières de ces quatre divisions sont telles qu'elles étaient.

D'ici quelques jours je vais essayer de faire les calculs pour la province de Saskatchewan. St-Lazare, Ste-Rose et le district de St-Georges ont diminué de population soit au total, soit au nombre de francophones. Mais il y a toutefois un pourcentage nécessaire de minorité francophone pour chacun de ces trois districts suggérés. St-Lazare étant près de 60% - au fait il y a eu une augmentation dans le village même de 67.5 à 72.1%. Dans St-Georges il y a environ 35% de minorité et dans Ste-Rose 54%.

Handwritten signature
3 Jan 72

Il y aurait d'autres moyens de combiner St-Boniface et St-Vital. Voici les chiffres.

	<u>T</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Z</u>
St-Boniface	46,715	14,440	30.9
St-Vital	32,960	3,420	10.4

Demandez donc au statisticien de me faire le calcul exact de St-Boniface et de St-Vital ainsi que les pourcentages. La limite nord de Transcona est la limite sud de St-Boniface. Il y aurait moyen de combiner les trois anciennes villes mais il y a *seulement* ~~bien~~ 955 francophones à Transcona sur une population totale de 22,490. Le total des trois réduirait le pourcentage trop considérablement et je doute si cela en vaut la peine.

Bonne et Heureuse Année. Salutations cordiales et au plaisir de vous voir le 12 et 13 janvier.


A. M. Monnin.

AMM:k1

P.S. Je viens de recevoir vos deux lettres du 19 et 21 décembre. Merci pour la déclaration de M. Drury. En ce qui concerne la rencontre de jeudi soir le 11 janvier, puisque j'arrive à l'aérogare d'Ottawa seulement à 2240 heures je serai peut-être trop tard pour vous retrouver. J'irai toutefois frapper à la porte du "lounge room" après mon arrivée. Salutations.

A.M.M.



TO
A
Mrs. A.W.R. Carrothers
Ms. E. Duckworth

c.c. Mr. Paul Fox
Mr. N.M. Morrison

1821-1

FROM
DE
R. Morency

January 9, 1973

SUBJECT
OBJET

Purpose of consultations/hearings

You will recall that Tuesday evening December 12 in Digby N.S., we discussed the purpose of having consultations or informal hearings in areas earmarked as potential bilingual districts.

In fact I think you were asking yourself this question, trying to rationalize both the purpose and the method followed which you did not consider too well structured.

As a follow-up on the question, I thought I should perhaps express my views on the subject and suggest a guideline for your consideration.

Need to consult in situ

The Mandate of the Board is "to inquire", "to hold public hearings considered necessary", "to consult with the provincial governments of the proposed districts" and "to have regard to the convenience of the public in a proposed bilingual district in respect of all federal, provincial, municipal and educational services provided therein".

In my mind, there are three parties to satisfy:

- a. the Commissioners. They should be reasonably satisfied their recommendations (or non recommendations in spite of the 10% criterion) are justified in the light of information readily available and that obtained in situ through consultations with the people concerned. They should be fully prepared to take on all challenges to their recommendations which are bound to occur. Under the present conditions in this emotional issue, they will be damned if they do and damned if they don't.

b. the government and public at large. Before giving effect to the recommendations received, the government will need to know:

- (1) the attitude of the Member of Parliament representing the area;
- (2) the desire and attitude of the local population, expressed directly to the Board through their leaders;
- (3) the attitude of the provincial government;
- (4) the impact on the federal administration.

Unless stated explicitly in the report, it will be necessary for those responsible to study the recommendations for the government, to collect such information before any decision is taken. In the light of the present climate and enunciated policies, the government will need a well substantiated recommendation in order to take action. In the eyes of the government and public at large, a lack of consultation would greatly reduce the credibility if not the validity of the recommendations.

c. the bilingual district population. Any recommendation without consultation with representatives (MP's, MLA's, Mayors, educators, leaders etc.) would be judged arbitrary and become controversial.

Method of inquiry

In conducting its inquiry, it seems to me the Board should:

- a. consider the validity of its "interlocuteurs";
- b. consider the need to listen to both sides of opposing groups;
- c. clarify and investigate but refrain from influencing opinions;
- d. ensure group meetings are fairly homogeneous to avoid embarrassment and allow free expression without controversy.

I suggest that people met could be considered valid representatives either individually or in conjunction with their counterpart:

- a. majority/minority language representative leaders

- b. elected MP's, MLA's and Mayors who are ipso facto representatives of the total population;
- c. in some cases, School Board members and educators;
- d. management/unions re language of work (Labrador City and Schefferville are good examples);
- e. public servants/minority public re federal services (Yarmouth - Digby is again a good example of opposing views);
- f. religious leaders of more than one denomination.

If the Board is to obtain relevant information and well considered opinions, I think it is essential that those consulted be made aware of the provisions of the Official Languages Act, the Mandate of the Board and the effect its recommendations might have on each level of government. I do not believe the effect the implementation process will have on public servants is relevant nor should the Board get involved in this aspect of government jurisdiction.

The above mise au point before commencing discussion serves to educate the population and help them understand the objectives for a more intelligent dialogue. However, it is not an objective in itself.

I hope I will not have added to the confusion with my views but I feel that if the Board does not cover the above-mentioned points in its consultations or does not express this clearly in its report, it will not have helped the government to arrive at a decision with the full cognizance of all the facts and senior public servants will have more influence on the decisions taken than the Board's report.


R. Morency

le 8 janvier 1973

Conseil consultatif des districts bilingues
A l'attention de Monsieur Neil Morrison
Secrétaire général
110, rue Argyle
Ottawa, K1A 0M5

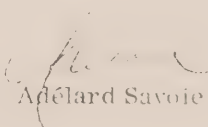
Cher Neil,

Parmi les mémoires que j'ai lus récemment sur la question du bilinguisme se trouve celui présenté au Comité ad-hoc de la ville de Moncton par un groupe de citoyens, citoyens qui sont en réalité les membres de la Communauté chrétienne de l'Université de Moncton.

Je trouve que ce mémoire apporte des points de vue nouveaux et intéressants sur la question du bilinguisme et j'ai pensé que certains de nos membres pourraient être intéressés à en prendre connaissance. Je te le fais donc parvenir dans ce but et tu pourras en disposer au meilleur de ton jugement.

Je me propose d'être à Ottawa au cours de la prochaine fin de semaine et il sera très agréable de se revoir et d'échanger nos opinions sur le travail accompli depuis notre dernière rencontre.

Bien cordialement,


Adélard Savoie

AS/hb
P. j.

Mr. W. de la Roche

MEMOIRE PRESENTE PAR UN GROUPE
DE CITOYENS DE LA VILLE DE MONCTON

avec nos

homages

W. de la Roche

BRIEF PRESENTED BY A GROUP OF
CITIZENS OF MONCTON

AU

TO

COMITE AD HOC SUR LE BILINGUISME

THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON BILINGUISM

SEPTEMBRE 1972 - MONCTON - SEPTEMBER 1972

MEMOIRE SUR LE BILINGUISME

PRINCIPAUX RESPONSABLES DU COMITE CHARGE DE PREPARER ET
DE PRESENTER CE MEMOIRE:

M. Raymond ROBICHAUD	137 Butler St. Moncton. Tel. 389-3963
M. Calixte ROBICHAUD	177 Maple St. Moncton. Tel. 382-8641
Mme Eliza ROBICHAUD	177 Maple St. Moncton. Tel. 382-8641
Père Louis-Marcel DAIGLE	Résidence Ste-Croix Moncton. Tel. 389-2389
M. Michel CLOUTIER	338 Highfield St. Moncton. Tel. 855-1551

La signature de tous ceux qui ont collaboré à ce mémoire
apparaît à la fin de ce texte.

MEMOIRE PRESENTE AU COMITE AD HOC

SUR LE BILINGUISME

Le présent mémoire ne tentera aucunement de prouver avec chiffres et statistiques l'existence du fait français ou la réalité de deux groupes culturels importants dans la ville de Moncton et ses environs. Notre texte veut tout simplement exprimer notre conviction que ces deux groupes ethniques peuvent vivre et s'épanouir dans l'harmonie; il veut exprimer notre entêtement à croire que seule la loi de l'amour telle que proposée par Jésus-Christ permettra de chasser de cette ville la peur, les préjugés, et faire de Moncton une demeure où il fait bon vivre, où chacun se sentira chez-soi.

I - Un objectif majeur qui exige maturité et dépassement

Projet difficile mais certes réalisable! Pour cela, nous avons besoin de mobiliser toutes les énergies, de compter sur l'assistance de l'Esprit de même que sur la force d'un leadership courageux de la part des autorités municipales. En 1972, il importe que les chefs politiques veillent non seulement à ce que les citoyens aient du pain à manger et de bonnes lois qui maintiennent l'ordre extérieur, mais qu'ils cherchent surtout à promouvoir, dans la ville et dans le pays, un climat qui permette non seulement à la majorité mais à tous les citoyens de s'épanouir et d'augmenter leur goût

MEMOIRE SUR LE BILINGUISME

de vivre. L'homme contemporain, surtout la jeunesse, prend conscience, de plus en plus, que le bonheur et la paix ne proviennent tellement du confort matériel, mais de la possibilité de se réaliser soi-même, dans la possibilité d'aimer et d'être aimé.

La crise du bilinguisme à Moncton provient en grande partie de l'ignorance ou de l'irrespect de ces besoins et valeurs fondamentales de la personne humaine. Tout citoyen, qu'il soit français ou anglais, de race noire ou jaune, même avec les meilleures garanties de sécurité sociale, vivra frustré et malheureux aussi longtemps qu'on ne lui permettra pas d'être et de devenir lui-même. Alors qu'on fait beaucoup de nos jours pour sauver le chevreuil et le saumon menacés d'extinction, nous croyons, peut-être naïvement, que la majorité anglophone devrait aider à préserver le maintien de la culture française au Canada et à Moncton. Nous sommes fatigués de nous battre pour obtenir le droit d'être nous-mêmes, le droit de nous sentir chez-nous dans notre maison. C'est maintenant à vous, frères et amis anglophones, vous qui avez la majorité, de seconder et même de prendre des initiatives qui nous montreront que vous croyez vraiment que nous avons notre place dans cette ville et que vous acceptez dans les faits que nous soyions différents de vous.

II - Notre définition du bilinguisme

Pour que les francophones et les anglophones puissent

MEMOIRE SUR LE BILINGUISME

vivre à Moncton dans un climat de justice et de paix, nous demandons que cette ville devienne officiellement bilingue. Chez plusieurs citoyens, ce mot "bilinguisme" engendre un sentiment de peur. Ils s'imaginent que dans une ville officiellement bilingue tous les Monctoniens devront connaître et parler l'anglais et le français, et que la connaissance de ces deux langues deviendra une condition nécessaire à l'embauche de tout le personnel municipal. Nous ne voyons absolument pas les choses de cette façon car, pour nous, tout citoyen doit avoir le privilège de parler la langue qu'il peut ou veut utiliser. Le Bilinguisme que nous prôtons est avant tout un bilinguisme institutionnel et non individuel. C'est donc au niveau des institutions où se côtoient anglophones et francophones que nous voulons le bilinguisme. C'est en particulier dans les domaines où les relations avec le public sont courantes qu'une politique officielle de bilinguisme s'impose. Nous demandons tout simplement que dans les services municipaux, les citoyens de langue française, que ce soient des enfants ou des adultes, puissent obtenir facilement de faire affaire avec du personnel capable d'utiliser la langue française.

III - Quelques principes et objectifs généraux proposés aux citoyens de cette ville et au conseil municipal

Après avoir exposé ces considérations théoriques, nous voulons maintenant proposer les trois objectifs suivants:

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- 3.1 - Que personne ne soit empêché d'obtenir du travail ou menacé de perdre son emploi parce qu'il est unilingue français ou anglais. Que le principe de "chance égale pour tous" devienne une règle capitale de civisme à Moncton. Que ce soit un point d'honneur, chez-nous, de bannir toute forme de ségrégation envers n'importe lequel groupe culturel.
- 3.2 - Que, dans tous les services municipaux chaque citoyen soit traité avec respect, humanité, en tenant compte de ses valeurs culturelles et religieuses.
- 3.3 - Que l'on veille scrupuleusement à ce que les besoins fondamentaux de la personne humaine soient respectés et favorisés:
- 3.31 - Besoin de s'identifier
- L'homme a besoin de reconnaître, de découvrir en quoi il se distingue de l'autre, de s'apprécier dans son identité propre. Ainsi il ne sera plus un élément perdu dans un grand tout anonyme mais une personne unique qui a une place irremplaçable dans une communauté. Ceci est tout aussi vrai du groupe que de la personne individuelle. Les francophones de la région de Moncton, tout comme les anglophones, ont besoin de se sentir différents et aussi qu'ils

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ont pour cette raison, une place irremplaçable dans cette ville. Les autorités municipales et l'ensemble des citoyens de Moncton doivent favoriser au maximum ce phénomène d'identification qui permettra à nos jeunes de développer une saine fierté ethnique.

3.32 - Besoin de créer, de faire quelque chose à son image.

L'homme, tout comme l'enfant, a besoin de s'affirmer dans des réalisations qui manifestent son moi, ses richesses personnelles. Les autorités municipales contribueront beaucoup au mieux-être de cette ville en favorisant la créativité chez les différents groupes culturels. Les francophones ressentent eux aussi le besoin de dire qui ils sont dans des champs d'intérêt tout aussi différents que la musique, les beaux arts, l'architecture, le sport, le journalisme, leurs écoles et leur université, leurs réalisations économiques, sociales et politiques.

3.33 - Besoin de sécurité

L'homme a besoin de se sentir chez-lui dans la ville où il a élu domicile et de savoir qu'il est citoyen

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à part entière dans la communauté municipale. Presque tout, dans Moncton, laisse croire à nos enfants, aux visiteurs et aux résidents francophones qu'ils sont des étrangers chez-eux. Pour obtenir du travail et de l'avancement, ils doivent souvent taire leur identité ou s'excuser d'être français et faire de grands efforts pour s'assimiler à la majorité. Autrement leur avenir et celui de leur famille est en danger. Cette condition d'insécurité est humiliante et empêche de nombreux français d'apporter leur vraie contribution dans cette ville.

3.34 - Besoin d'aimer et d'être aimé

L'amour est aussi vital que l'oxygène. Cette conviction nous permet d'affirmer sans rougir: "si les francophones deviennent de plus en plus agressifs dans leurs relations avec les anglophones, c'est parce qu'ils souffrent de ce que le groupe majoritaire ne les accepte pas, ne les aime pas". La grande source de violence dans le monde est le manque de reconnaissance et de respect de la personne. C'est par un travail d'éducation et de promotion du civisme que les parents, les éducateurs, les chefs d'entreprises et les différentes églises cultiveront

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de saines et fructueuses relations entre les divers groupes culturels de notre société. Les changements d'attitudes qui en résulteront, contribueront largement à combattre des fléaux comme ceux de la drogue, de l'alcoolisme, des maladies mentales, de la délinquance et du crime.

IV - Expressions concrètes du caractère bilingue de la ville de Moncton

Nous donnons maintenant quelques suggestions pratiques et peu coûteuses qui rendront visible le caractère bilingue de Moncton et contribueront à faire de notre ville une demeure accueillante et chaleureuse pour ses résidents et visiteurs.

Nous proposons donc:

- 4.1 - Que la "plaque française" remémorant l'ouverture officielle de l'Hôtel de Ville de Moncton soit érigée à proximité de sa correspondante anglaise et que son coût d'achat et d'érection soit défrayé en totalité par la municipalité représentante des payeurs de taxe.
- 4.2 - Que l'on s'engage à donner des noms typiquement français à une proportion raisonnable de rues de la ville. Pour éviter que la réalisation de ce projet entraîne trop

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d'inconvénients, on profitera de la construction de nouvelles rues et de situations où un changement de nom est fortement recommandé pour telle ou telle rue. Par exemple, nous proposons que le boulevard en construction en bordure du ruisseau Hall devienne le "Boulevard l'Acadie" et que les rues Connaught et Morton reçoivent un seul nom et qu'il soit français. Que la rue principale devant desservir l'Université soit dénommée: "Rue de l'Université".

4.3 - Que des panneaux de bienvenue érigés aux principales entrées de la ville soient bilingues et que l'affichage soit dans les deux langues dans les édifices municipaux, jardins et parcs publics. Aussi, nous demandons que l'on fasse un usage plus fréquent des symboles internationaux de signalisation routière.

4.4 - Que dans les zones à prédominance française, par exemple le Quartier No 1, les officiers de sécurité puissent s'exprimer en français. Que lors de contacts établis avec une voiture de patrouille, on puisse être compris en français. Que les contraventions soient rédigées dans les deux langues.

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- 4.5 - Que dans les différents départements de l'administration municipale, on multiplie les efforts pour assurer qu'un nombre suffisant de membre du personnel puisse facilement desservir la population de langue française. Par exemple, le poste de police de Moncton devrait toujours avoir sur place un nombre suffisant de personnes capables de s'exprimer en français, ce qui n'est pas le cas présentement. De plus, il serait tout à fait normal et juste qu'il y ait à l'Hôtel de Ville un service de traduction simultanée, et comme ce n'est présentement pas le cas, qu'au moins soient retenus les services d'interprètes.
- 4.6 - Qu'à l'occasion de grands ralliements publics, festivités, de réunions politiques, d'évènements culturels, sportifs ou autres de cette ville, les autorités compétentes veillent au caractère bilingue de ces manifestations.
- 4.7 - Que le contenu des allocutions du dimanche après-midi, intitulées "Rapport de l'Hôtel de Ville" soient également radiodiffusé en français.
- 4.8 - Que les programmes de loisirs et de formation athlétique soient conçus de façon à ce que les enfants de langue

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française puissent profiter eux aussi d'instructeurs
et moniteurs parlant leur langue.

Conclusion

Ces vues et ces propositions, nous les présentons au
Comité ad hoc sur le bilinguisme avec la certitude qu'elles sont
raisonnables et facilement réalisables dans un avenir très rap-
proché. Leur acceptation et leur mise en vigueur aideront à faire
de Moncton une ville de paix et de fraternité. C'est avec cette
espérance et cette conviction que les personnes suivantes ont
signé ce mémoire:

Un groupe de citoyens de Moncton,

NOMS

ADRESSES

Raymond Robitaille	137 rue Butler, Moncton, N.B.
(Mme) Eliza Robitaille	177 rue Maple, Moncton, N.B.
Thomas Leonard Anglin	Providence St. Louis, Cap-Saint-Martin
Michel Carrière	338 HURFIELD, Moncton
Roberta Robitaille	177 rue Maple, Moncton

BRIEF ON BILINGUALISM

Officials of the Committee charged with
preparing and presenting this Brief

M. Raymond ROBICHAUD	137 Butler St. Moncton. Tel.: 389-3963
M. Calixte ROBICHAUD	177 Maple St. Moncton. Tel.: 382-8641
Mme Eliza ROBICHAUD	177 Maple St. Moncton. Tel.: 382-8641
Father Louis-Marcel DAIGLE	Résidence Ste-Croix Moncton. Tel.: 389-2389
M. Michel CLOUTIER	338 Highfield St. Moncton. Tel.: 855-1551

The signatures of those who have contributed to the preparation
of this Brief appears at the end of this text.

Brief presented to the Ad hoc
Committee on BILINGUALISM

This submission does not try -in the least way- to use figures and statistics to prove the existence of the French Fact, or the reality of two important cultural groups in the City of Moncton. We want this brief to express our conviction that these two ethnic groups can live and grow in harmony. We have a stubborn belief that only the law of love as proposed by Jesus Christ will permit fear and prejudice to be driven from the city, and make Moncton a good place to live, where each one of us will feel at home.

I - A major objective that requires maturity and transcendancy

A difficult but certainly an achievable goal. To achieve this goal we must devote all our energies to it. And we count on the assistance from the Holy Spirit, just as we count on courageous leadership from our municipal leaders. In 1972, political leaders must not only make sure that the citizens have bread to eat and good laws to maintain order, but they must seek to create a climate - in both the city and the country - which will permit not only the majority but all citizens to achieve their full stature as human beings and thereby increase their own love of life. Contemporary man, and particularly youth, is becoming more and more aware that happiness and peace does not result only from material comfort, but from the opportunity to find oneself, and to love and be loved.

For the most part, the Bilingualism crisis in Moncton originates in the ignorance and lack of respect for these needs and fundamental human values. Any citizen, even one, who has the best guarantees of social security will be frustrated and unhappy if he is prevented from expressing

himself. This observation holds true for English and French as it does for those of any race, be they black, yellow or white. At the very time that so much is being done to save the deer and the salmon that are faced with extinction, we believe, perhaps naively, that the English majority should help to preserve and maintain the French culture in Canada and in Moncton. We are tired of having to struggle in order to obtain the right to be ourselves, to feel at home in our houses. Now it is your turn, brothers and Anglophone friends, to show us that you really believe that we have our place in this city. As the majority you can back us and even take the initiative and show us that you accept the fact that we are different from you.

II - Our definition of Bilingualism

We are asking that this city become officially bilingual so that Francophones and Anglophones can live in Moncton in a climate of justice and peace. This word "bilingualism" generates a feeling of fear among many citizens. They believe that in a city officially bilingual, all Monctonians will have to know and speak English and French. They fear that a knowledge of the two languages will become a necessary condition for the hiring of all municipal personnel. By no means do we see things in this fashion. For us, each citizen should have the privilege of speaking the language that he can or wants to use. The bilingualism that we are preaching is above all an institutional, not individual, bilingualism. In other words, we want bilingualism at the level of institutions where anglophones and francophones meet side by side. In particular, a two language policy is necessary where there are frequent relations with the public. Simply put, we would like to see bilingualism at the level of municipal services. When this is adapted French-language citizens - children or adults - could easily carry on their business with people who know how

to deal in the French language.

III - General principles and goals for the citizens and municipal council

After having looked at these theoretical considerations, we now propose the following three goals:

3.1- No one shall be barred from a job, or threatened with lay-off because he is unilingual English or French. The principle of equal opportunity must become the civic rule in Moncton. It will become a point of honor to all forms of segregation against any cultural group in Moncton.

3.2- In all municipal services, each citizen shall be treated with respect and humanity, keeping in mind his cultural and religious values.

3.3- Scrupulous care must be taken so that the fundamental needs of each human being are respected and care for.

3.3.1- Need to identify

Man must identify himself; he has a need to discover how he is different from other people for his own self-esteem and well-being. This very fact prevents him from getting lost in an impersonal mass, and puts him in an irreplaceable position as part of the community. It is equally true for a group as it is for an individual. Francophones from the Moncton region - like their Anglophone counterparts - need to feel different. It is for this very reason that they have an irreplaceable place in Moncton. Both the municipal authorities and the citizens as a whole must support this iden-

tification process, to allow our young people to develop a healthy pride in their ethnic background.

3.3.2- Need for creativity

Man, like child, has a basic need to express himself so as to reveal his true personality. The municipal authorities could make a large contribution to the well-being of Moncton by encouraging creativity among the community's different ethnic groups. Francophones have felt the need to express themselves in many diversified fields such as music, fine arts, architecture, sports, journalism schools, universities, and in social and political endeavours.

3.3.3- Need for security

Man needs to feel at home in the city where he has decided to live. He needs to know that he is a full fledged citizen in his municipality. Almost everything in Moncton tells the Francophone child, visitor and resident that they are strangers in their own home town. To obtain work and a promotion, they often have to conceal their identity and apologize for being French. They must make a superb effort to become assimilated by the majority. Otherwise their future - and that of their family - is in danger. The insecurity is humiliating. It prevents many French people from making a real contribution to the city and community.

3.3.4- The need to love and be loved

Love is as vital as oxygen. This conviction gives us the strength to say - without embarrassment - "if the Francophones become more and more aggressive in their relations with the Anglophones, it is because they are suffering from the fact that the majority does not accept or love them".

The great source of violence in the world can be found in the lack of recognition and respect from human beings. Parents, educators, executives and different churches can cultivate healthy and profitable relations between the different groups in our society through education and the promotion of civic pride. The attitude change that will result can contribute largely to combat such disasters as drug problems, alcoholism, mental sickness, delinquency and crime.

IV - Concrete means to assure the bilingual character of Moncton

Here are a few practical but not costly suggestions that will show Moncton's bilingual character and will contribute in making our city a warm and hospitable home for Monctonians as well as visitors. With this in mind, we propose:

- 4.1 - The erection of the "French plaque" in the City Hall. We believe that this should be done by and paid for by the City.
- 4.2 - The City should aim to give typical french names to a significant number of city streets. These french names could be given specially to streets located in areas where the french population is more heavily concentrated. In order to prevent too many inconveniences we could take advantage of the opening of new streets or of the fact that it would be convenient to change the name of some of the streets. For instance, we recommend that the boulevard under construction along Hall's Creek be named "Boulevard l'Acadie". We also suggest that Morton and Connaught streets be given a single name that would be french. Furthermore, that the street leading from the proposed Wheeler Boulevard to the University be called "Avenue de l'Université".

- 4.3 - Bilingual welcome signs should be erected at City entrances and in all Municipal Buildings and parks. Signs should be in both french and english languages. We also recommend that international traffic symbols be more frequently used.
- 4.4 - That, in the sections where the french speaking population is predominant, for example, the Ward No. 1, security officers can express themselves in french. That, also in patrol car, it could be expected that at least one of the policeman would understand and speak french. That, traffic tickets be bilingual.
- 4.5 - We would also encourage a greater effort in making the present bilingual staff in the major departments of the city government more easily accessible to french speaking citizens. For example, the Police Station and the Fire Fighting Services in Moncton should always be staffed with a certain number of people who can understand and speak french, which is not the actual situation. Furthermore, it would be normal and just that City Hall be equipped with simultaneous translation. But as this is not the case, we ask the City Hall to request the services of translators.
- 4.6 - That, on occasions of big public-rallies, festivities, political meetings, cultural and sports events and many others in this City, the bilingual aspects of these manifestations be assured by competent authorities.



4.7 - That the "Report from City Hall" be also broadcast in French.

4.8 - That all leisure, athletic and sport programs be organized in such a way that french youth could also benefit from instructors and monitors who can speak their language.

Conclusion

These very simple suggestions are presented to the Ad hoc Committee on Bilingualism with the conviction that they are reasonable and feasible in a very near future.

If they are accepted and put into effect as we are confident they will be, together we will make Moncton a city of peace and brotherhood.

It is with this hope and conviction that the following people have agreed to sign this Brief.

A group of citizens of Moncton (*)

(*) Signatures could be found in the French original text.



TC
4

Membres du Conseil

FROM
DE

Neil M. Morrison

le 29 décembre 1972

SUBJECT
OBJET

Nous vous incluons copie d'un article de votre collègue Adélaïde Savoie, "L'ACELF, le Québec et les Minorités". Je suis certain que vous trouverez très intéressant cet article explicatif de la situation actuelle de l'ACELF ainsi que des relations entre les canadiens-français du Québec et des autres provinces.

Neil M. Morrison

1/15/73

L'ACELF, LE QUÉBEC ET LES MINORITÉS

L'Association canadienne d'éducation de langue française tenait à Québec du 5 au 7 octobre son 25^e Congrès sous le thème: "Le Québec et les minorités: attentes et intérêts réciproques". Cela n'était pas accidentel. En effet, rien de plus normal que l'ACELF célèbre le 25^e anniversaire de sa fondation dans l'historique ville de Québec qui l'avait vu naître et il était également dans l'ordre pour l'ACELF de profiter de cette circonstance pour se pencher une fois de plus sur un thème qui a été parmi ses principales préoccupations pendant toute son existence: les rapports entre le Québec et les minorités francophones dans le reste du Canada.

L'occasion est sans doute propice pour s'arrêter brièvement aux origines, à la nature et à l'avenir de l'ACELF.

1. Les Origines de l'ACELF

L'ACELF, fondée en 1947, est une création du Conseil de la vie française. A cette époque le Conseil s'appelait le Comité permanent de la survivance française en Amérique. Sa fonction était la promotion des intérêts des francophones, non seulement du Québec, mais du Canada tout entier, voire même de l'Amérique du Nord. Vu l'importance de l'éducation en fonction de la survie et de l'épanouissement de toute collectivité francophone, le Comité de la survivance en vint à la conclusion qu'il était opportun de créer au Canada un organisme distinct dont la fonction serait "de grouper, sur le plan national, mais dans le plus strict respect de l'autonomie provinciale en matière d'éducation, toutes les institutions et toutes les personnes qui s'intéressent à l'éducation catholique et de langue française au pays".

En 1947, l'on acceptait encore volontiers l'idée que "la langue était la gardienne de la foi", et le Québec n'avait pas encore subi les pressions d'autonomisme, d'indépendantisme et de séparatisme qui, à cette époque plus ou moins aiguë toute réunion de Canadiens d'expression française, venait de tous les coins du pays.

Même en 1947 toutefois, l'on était très conscient d'un problème fondamentale qui est toujours de rigueur: l'autonomie des provinces en matière d'éducation. Tout en voulant promouvoir la cause de l'éducation en faveur de la collectivité francophone à l'intérieur des provinces canadiennes, l'ACELF était nettement consciente au moment de sa fondation que la constitution canadienne faisait de l'éducation une prérogative exclusive des provinces et, qu'à titre d'association nationale, elle ne pouvait s'ingérer directement dans ce domaine.

Cependant, l'ACELF se considérant en quelque sorte le prolongement du Comité de la survivance française qui avait voulu contenir le séparatisme distincte une de ses principales préoccupations, celle de l'éducation des francophones, l'ACELF devait hériter du Comité plusieurs de ses caractéristiques: le même zèle pour la cause du français, la même confiance en la mission du Québec et la même sollicitude envers les minorités. Toutefois, l'ACELF avait accepté d'entreprendre ses activités au Canada français et non pas à l'Amérique du Nord.

2. Nature de l'ACELF

L'ACELF, étant une association d'éducateurs de langue française, se devait d'adhérer dès son point de départ aux principes de l'autonomie provinciale en matière d'éducation. En relisant les documents initiaux, l'on se rend compte de l'assiduité avec

laquelle on revient constamment sur ce thème. Et on le fait surtout à cause de l'insistance du Québec pour qui ce principe a toujours été inviolable et sacré. En effet, depuis l'avènement du régime anglais, les Français se sont toujours sentis menacés et leur principale protection était le contrôle de leurs propres institutions d'enseignement, surtout au niveau du système scolaire public.

Les francophones des autres provinces auraient été beaucoup moins exigeants puisque pour eux ce même principe de l'autonomie provinciale en matière d'éducation avait presque invariablement joué contre eux. En effet, dans presque tous les cas, les minorités francophones avaient été spoliées de leurs droits scolaires et linguistiques au nom de cette même autonomie provinciale. A tout événement, la constitution était là, la province de Québec restait le château fort de la francophonie au Canada, les minorités francophones des autres provinces comptaient sur elle pour un appui approprié en temps et lieu et l'ACELF voulait bien exercer son action en respectant les exigences constitutionnelles et les juridictions établies, afin de rendre le meilleur service possible à chaque collectivité francophone dans chacune des provinces.

L'ACELF a donc cherché à devenir, et avec succès, un organisme d'envergure nationale, regroupant toutes les ressources canadiennes-françaises en matière d'éducation et dépassant, sans les ignorer, les frontières provinciales. Les ministères de l'Éducation ne pouvaient assumer une telle fonction puisqu'ils étaient nettement limités à leurs propres frontières. Et d'ailleurs, si l'on fait abstraction de la province de Québec, on peut supposer sans méchanceté que très peu de provinces auraient épousé avec beaucoup de convictions les intérêts de la francophonie en matière d'éducation.

Par ailleurs, un organisme du gouvernement fédéral ne pouvait nullement assumer cette fonction puisqu'il est interdit au gouvernement fédéral de s'ingérer dans le domaine de l'éducation. Et l'on connaît les susceptibilités des provinces, surtout la province de Québec, chaque fois que le gouvernement fédéral a tenté, même par des mesures aussi alléchantes que des octrois aux universités, de jouer un rôle ou d'exercer une influence dans le domaine de l'éducation.

Pour s'occuper des intérêts francophones dans le domaine de l'éducation au niveau canadien, il fallait donc une organisation autonome, non gouvernementale, d'envergure nationale et en même temps respectueuse de l'autonomie des provinces. Ce fut donc là, dès le début, une des préoccupations et une des caractéristiques de l'Association canadienne des éducateurs de langue française.

L'ACELF a donc été fondée, et elle est demeurée, une association canadienne, groupant des Canadiens d'expression française venant d'un océan à l'autre. Ces Canadiens français étaient d'abord composés de Québécois qui constituaient évidemment une majorité non équivoque, d'Acadiens des provinces Maritimes, de Franco-Ontariens, de Franco-Manitobains, etc.

Il y avait à cette époque une sorte de conscience du fait français au Canada. L'on savait fort bien que le français était plus fort et plus en sécurité dans le Québec, mais le français des minorités dans chacune des provinces donnait au Canada son caractère bilingue, ce qui le distinguait nettement des Etats-Unis. Il semblait alors assez évident que chacune des minorités, laissée à elle-même, serait en sérieux péril sans la présence et sans l'appui du Québec et, par ailleurs, l'on reconnaissait assez volontiers que le Québec, au Canada anglais et en Amérique du Nord, serait passablement

moins fort et moins protégé sans la présence des minorités qui constituaient autant de postes d'avant-garde de la réalité canadienne-française.

On décelait donc un équilibre des forces qui semblait essentiel à la survivance de la culture et de la langue françaises au Canada. Les minorités avaient absolument besoin du Québec, mais le Québec avait aussi un certain besoin des minorités. Pendant ses vingt-cinq ans d'existence, l'ACELF s'est efforcée d'assurer cet équilibre par une coexistence harmonieuse et productive. L'ACELF a été une des rares associations canadiennes-françaises qui ait connu un tel succès au niveau pan-canadien.

J'ai eu le privilège de travailler, à tous les niveaux, au sein de l'ACELF pendant près de vingt ans. Je puis affirmer en toute sincérité que les représentants des minorités s'y sont toujours sentis parfaitement chez-eux. Et de la même façon, je puis dire que les représentants du Québec, tout en restant fidèles aux principes de base qui inspiraient leur comportement, ont toujours manifesté à l'endroit des minorités une amitié sincère, une préoccupation réelle et un respect fondamental des conditions dans lesquelles chaque groupe francophone devait lutter pour préserver et sauvegarder le mieux possible son héritage français. Un Congrès de l'ACELF étant une occasion que nous attendions avec joie puisqu'elle nous permettait de nous rencontrer entre frères, de discuter de problèmes communs, de nous encourager mutuellement et enfin de prendre des mesures positives en vue de solutionner nos problèmes.

Il y aurait beaucoup à dire sur toutes les réalisations de l'ACELF au cours de ces vingt-cinq années. Réalisations sur le plan des provinces par des congrès, des colloques, des publications, des mémoires, etc.; réalisations sur le plan d'une représentation canadienne-française, alors que précédemment seuls des anglophones parlaient

au nom du pays, tant sur le plan canadien que sur le plan international. Réalisations au point de vue de la solidarité canadienne-française, des bonnes relations, des amitiés forgées, et du sentiment si réconfortant que le Canada français n'était pas seulement le Québec, mais le Québec plus les minorités, se serrant les coudes à l'intérieur de la réalité canadienne pour bâtir ensemble un Canada où tous nous aurions notre place au soleil. L'ACELF ce fut tout cela pendant vingt-cinq ans, et ceux qui ont connu cette Association et qui en ont fait partie gardent sans doute de cette période d'excellents souvenirs.

Congrès du 25^e anniversaire

Lorsque les congressistes se sont réunis à Québec au mois d'octobre dernier, l'on retrouvait encore plusieurs des lignes de force qui avaient servi de ressort à l'ACELF pendant le dernier quart de siècle. Cependant, certaines données étaient changées considérablement. Depuis déjà une décennie, la langue n'est plus la gardienne de la foi et l'on ne peut dire que la religion est un facteur déterminant dans le domaine de l'éducation. Par ailleurs, de nouvelles idéologies ont pris racine dans le Québec, idéologies qui sont tout à fait contraire aux principes qui ont présidé à la fondation de l'ACELF.

Certains éléments préconisent un Québec indépendant, complètement séparé du Canada, qui serait un Etat unilingue français avec tous les attributs d'une puissance souveraine. Une telle ambition ne pouvant se réaliser du jour au lendemain, les partisans du séparatisme commencent par exiger immédiatement les premières caractéristiques de ce que serait à leurs yeux un Québec indépendant. C'est donc le rejet du fédéralisme, la négation du bilinguisme, la revendication de l'unilinguisme français au Québec, même l'abandon plus ou moins direct des minorités.

Evidemment, cette question des minorités est peut-être parmi les plus embêtantes. Les séparatistes les plus convaincus les ont depuis longtemps vouées à la disporation la plus complète et déclarent sans vergogne que le Québec n'a pas à s'en occuper puisqu'elles sont perdues de toute façon. Les autres y mettent un peu plus de raffinement. D'après eux, les minorités se sont anglicisées dans une certaine mesure sous le régime actuel et par conséquent elles n'ont pas raison de vouloir retenir le Québec à l'intérieur du Canada. Ils prétendent encore que le fédéral se sert des minorités dans une sorte de marchandage entre le Canada anglais et le Québec. En définitive, on arrive toujours au même résultat: les minorités ne sont pas une raison suffisante pour empêcher le Québec de démembrer le Canada pour poursuivre ce qu'il croit être sa véritable destinée.

La présence de partisans ou de sympathisants séparatistes à un congrès de l'ACELF amène nécessairement des conflits et des confrontations. Nous n'en avons pas l'habitude et le Congrès d'octobre nous en a montré les possibilités. Cela n'est pas surprenant dans le contexte social où nous vivons et l'ACELF devra sans doute faire un sérieux examen de conscience et réétudier ses objectifs pour voir s'il lui est possible de continuer à fonctionner comme Association d'éducation pan-canadienne.

Je tiens à préciser que les opinions que j'émets ici sont les miennes seules et que je le fais en tant que Canadien de langue française donnant le point de vue d'un citoyen du Nouveau-Brunswick, la province qui est la mienne et que je connais le mieux. A mon sens, il n'est pas surprenant qu'il y ait maintenant dans l'ACELF des personnes qui soient d'allégeance séparatiste. Il faut quand même avoir l'honnêteté de reconnaître que les objectifs poursuivis par les séparatistes vont, dans la plupart

des cas, à l'encontre des objectifs qu'a poursuivis l'ACELF depuis sa fondation. Reste à savoir pendant combien de temps des gens aux idéologies aussi différentes pourront continuer à travailler ensemble dans les cadres actuels, avant qu'il ne se produise un effritement complet de l'ACELF ou une transformation qui fasse de cette Association quelque chose de complètement différent de ce qu'elle a été.

Lorsque des partisans ou les sympathisants séparatistes veulent se servir de l'ACELF pour promouvoir leurs propres idéologies politiques, ils vont nécessairement se heurter à la résistance et à l'opposition d'un certain nombre de personnes du Québec qui ne partagent pas leurs idées et surtout à celle des Canadiens français de l'extérieur du Québec qui sont ainsi invités à se mettre en quelque sorte en contradiction avec eux-mêmes.

Le Bill 63

Lorsque l'on formule une proposition que l'ACELF "demande au Gouvernement du Québec le rappel de la Loi 63", comme membre de l'ACELF et comme citoyen du Nouveau-Brunswick, il m'est impossible d'être d'accord. Je ne puis être d'accord, d'abord parce que l'ACELF est une Association nationale et que la Loi 63 dont le titre officiel est "Loi pour promouvoir l'enseignement de la langue française au Québec", est une loi qui porte sur l'éducation, c'est-à-dire qu'elle est de juridiction nettement provinciale. Et lorsque l'on sait avec quelle jalousie le Québec a toujours maintenu l'autonomie la plus complète en matière d'éducation, qu'il a rejeté toutes interventions venant de l'extérieur, peu importe les sources, je vois mal comment le gouvernement du Québec peut reconnaître à une Association nationale comme l'ACELF le droit de lui dire quoi faire en matière d'éducation.

Et il y a plus. Comme membre de l'ACELF et comme citoyen du Nouveau-Brunswick, je ne puis pas avoir telle opinion sur un sujet donné lorsque je suis dans le Québec et une autre opinion sur le même sujet lorsque je suis au Nouveau-Brunswick. Si je veux qu'on me prenne au sérieux, je me dois d'être logique avec moi-même et d'avoir de la suite dans les idées. Je dois donc me demander quel effet aurait dans ma province une demande semblable à celle que l'on veut adresser au gouvernement du Québec.

En examinant ce fameux Bill 63 qui est devenu le chapitre 9 des lois du Québec de 1969, il semble que l'article 2 soit celui qui fasse l'objet des revendications les plus acrimonieuses. Après avoir prévu que les cours d'études du niveau de la première année à celui de la onzième soient dispensés à tous les enfants d'un territoire donné, jugés aptes à suivre ces cours, la loi précise que ces cours doivent être donnés en langue française. Vient ensuite l'alinéa suivant:

"Ils (ces cours) sont donnés en langue anglaise à chaque enfant dont les parents ou les personnes qui en tiennent lieu en font la demande lors de son inscription: les programmes d'études et les examens doivent assurer une connaissance d'usage de la langue française à ces enfants et le ministre doit prendre les mesures nécessaires à cette fin".

En d'autres mots, cette loi reconnaît tout simplement aux parents du Québec le droit de faire instruire leurs enfants dans la langue de leur choix. Mais pour obtenir ce même droit, les minorités françaises du Canada se sont battues pendant des générations et avec un succès plutôt mitigé. Et dans la Loi sur les langues officielles du Nouveau-Brunswick, je lis à l'article 13 ce qui suit: "Dans chacune des écoles publiques, écoles de métiers ou écoles techniques,

b) lorsque le français est la langue maternelle des élèves, le français doit être la principale langue d'enseignement et l'anglais doit être la langue seconde".

Malgré une formulation différente, les deux textes disent à peu près la même chose. Pour les Acadiens du Nouveau-Brunswick, qui ont lutté pendant plusieurs décennies afin d'obtenir un régime scolaire français, ce fut une victoire considérable de voir ce principe consigné dans un texte de loi. Pour ma part, je combattrais farouchement quiconque voudrait nous l'enlever. Et je ne puis avoir une attitude différente lorsque j'arrive dans la province de Québec. Et je vois mal comment l'ACELF peut du même souffle être en faveur du droit des parents de faire instruire leurs enfants dans la langue de leur choix au Nouveau-Brunswick et être contre ce même principe dans la province de Québec.

Unilinguisme français

Autre exemple. Lorsque l'on formule une résolution que l'ACELF l'affirme l'urgente nécessité que le français soit proclamé la seule langue officielle de l'Etat québécois", je regrette mais, comme citoyen du Nouveau-Brunswick, je ne puis être d'accord et je refuse que l'on se serve de moi comme d'un pion sur l'échiquier de l'ACELF pour envoyer une telle recommandation au gouvernement du Québec. Pourquoi? Parce que dans ma province, nous avons réussi à obtenir que le français soit reconnu langue officielle au même titre que l'anglais. En effet, l'article 3, de la Loi des langues officielles du Nouveau-Brunswick se lit comme suit: "Sous toutes réserves prévues par la présente loi, l'anglais et le français:

(a) sont les langues officielles du Nouveau-Brunswick pour toutes les fins relevant de la compétence de la Législature du Nouveau-Brunswick, et

(b) bénéficient d'un statut équivalent de droit et de privilège, lorsqu'ils sont employés aux fins visées à l'alinéa (a)".

Encore une fois, je combattrais farouchement quiconque voudrait biffer cet article de loi de nos statuts. Et je ne vois pas comment je peux être en faveur de l'anglais et du français comme langues officielles dans ma province et être en faveur de l'unilinguisme français dans la province de Québec. Et je ne vois pas davantage comment l'ACELF peut se prononcer en faveur d'un unilinguisme français au Québec sans du même coup, si elle veut être logique avec elle-même, se déclarer en faveur de l'unilinguisme anglais au Nouveau-Brunswick et dans toutes les autres provinces.

Voilà donc le genre de conflit que l'on verra infailliblement se déclarer à l'intérieur de l'ACELF, si cette Association adopte comme politique d'intervenir dans des juridictions bien spécifiques, pour servir les visées idéologiques de telle ou telle faction de ses membres.

Aux Québécois leurs Affaires

Si les citoyens du Québec n'aiment pas le Bill 63, ou veulent l'unilinguisme dans leur province, ou ne sont pas satisfaits de telles ou telles mesures prises par leurs gouvernants ils ont parfaitement le droit de s'adresser à leur gouvernement et de lui faire toutes les représentations qu'ils jugent appropriées. Il me semble qu'ils ont amplement de sociétés, d'associations, de syndicats, de groupes de pression de toute description pour réussir à se faire entendre du gouvernement qu'ils ont élu. Avec des résultats possibles fort aléatoires, je ne vois pas pourquoi on doit prendre le risque de saboter une des seules associations englobant des Canadiens français d'un océan à

l'autre, alors que cette Association est en mesure de rendre de précieux services non seulement aux minorités nationales et aux immigrants, mais aussi aux Québécois eux-mêmes.

Par ailleurs, je trouve inadéquat l'engagement pris par le Congrès de l'ACELF, toujours comme citoyen du Nouveau Brunswick, de ne pas se permettre de blâme ou d'adresser une directive au gouvernement fédéral ou au gouvernement provincial sur une question qui est nettement de compétence provinciale, d'accord ou non avec le Bill 63 par exemple. Le Congrès de l'ACELF n'est pas une loi, votée par les membres de l'Assemblée nationale du Québec, mais une loi adoptée par les Québécois eux-mêmes. Or, qui suis-je, vous le demandez, vous l'anglais, n'étant pas contribuable et n'ayant absolument rien à dire dans ce qui se passe à l'Assemblée nationale du Québec: "Messieurs, en votant le Bill 63, vous avez fait une bêtise et je vous demande le rappel de cette loi". N'importe quel député du Québec, et même n'importe quel Québécois, peut me répondre de l'Assemblée nationale et se mêler de mes affaires et il aura parfaitement raison.

3. L'Avenir de l'ACELF

Le genre de situation décrite plus haut se peut répéter certainement aux futurs congrès de l'ACELF, à moins que l'on ne prenne les dispositions voulues pour que l'ACELF reste fidèle à ce grand principe de base qui a été à l'origine de sa fondation, c'est-à-dire celui de travailler en faveur de l'éducation tout en respectant l'autonomie des provinces dans ce domaine. A l'heure actuelle, le Québec n'est encore partie de la Confédération canadienne. Et malgré tout ce que l'on dit et que l'on écrit, il ne semble pas que la séparation soit pour demain. Quant à l'avenir, je ne suis pas prophète et j'accepterai les événements comme l'histoire les voudra.

En attendant, est-ce que nous n'avons pas tout le temps à travailler ensemble, à cultiver les terrains d'entente, à nous rapprocher et à éviter les écueils qui peuvent nous séparer? Je reste persuadé que nous avons encore besoin de l'ACELF, que cette Association peut nous rendre d'énormes services et qu'il serait regrettable de lui faire subir une mort prématurée.

Les Canadiens français, ceux du Québec comme ceux des autres provinces ne sont pas déjà tellement forts pour se payer le luxe de divisions mentales. Les occasions de nous rencontrer sont de plus en plus rares et les occasions où Québécois et minoritaires francophones peuvent se retrouver et fraterniser autour d'un idéal commun sont de moins en moins nombreuses. De grâce, permettez-moi la disposition nécessaires pour conserver presque la seule qui nous relie et rendre l'ACELF comme association vivante et dynamique.

Il ne fait aucun doute que le Canada français est en jeu. Ce qui est en jeu. Quoiqu'il advienne dans les années futures, le Québec et les minorités francophones auront toujours des attentes et des intérêts réciproques. Dans cette agglomération de deux cent millions d'anglophones sur le continent nord-américain, notre minorité de six millions de francophones ne peut se permettre de recensions douloureuses. Tout effritement serait fatal aux uns et affaiblirait les autres. À ce se de notre passé, de notre langue, de notre culture, de tous les liens qui nous unissent, nous avons dans la réalité des choses beaucoup d'intérêts communs et nous pouvons nous rendre service les uns les autres. L'ACELF me semble le carrefour idéal où nous pouvons en toute fraternité exprimer nos attentes et nos intérêts réciproques. Nous l'avons fait au Congrès de Québec et il en sortira beaucoup de bien.

Dans un autre ordre d'idées, le rôle de l'intermédiaire du Secrétariat d'Etat pour les affaires indiennes, par l'intermédiaire du Secrétariat d'Etat pour les affaires indiennes, aide aussi nécessaire que considérable. L'ACELF peut très bien faire des représentations sur les pressions pour que s'accroisse ce rôle de l'Etat indien. Restent les pressions pour que s'accroisse ce rôle de l'Etat indien.

Reste aussi le fait que la plupart des communautés indiennes sont représentées au Conseil de l'ACELF. Il y a aussi le rôle de l'Education Association dont l'ACELF est le partenaire principal dans le domaine de l'éducation. Bref, ce n'est pas le travail évident que si l'ACELF n'existait pas, il faudrait sans doute donc le vœu que l'on prenne les dispositions pour créer des états de service de l'ACELF pour modifier les structures de cette association de façon à lui permettre de continuer à fonctionner un autre quart de siècle.

le 24 novembre 1972



Government
of Canada

Gouvernement
du Canada

MEMORANDUM

NOTE DE SERVICE



Membres du Conseil

FROM
DE

Neil M. Morrison

15 novembre 1972

Sub 211
28/11

A la dernière réunion du Conseil, les membres ont exprimé le désir de recevoir une copie du résumé du rapport d'enquête sur le bilinguisme à Moncton par l'Institut de la langue, s.c. Nous vous en incluons copie pour votre information.

Neil M. Morrison

MEMOIRE SOUMIS AU COMITE D'ENQUÊTE

SUR LE BILINGUISME A MONCTON

par

Clément Cormier, C.S.A.

.Le slogan

1. La ville de Moncton s'est donné un slogan qui voudrait souligner l'exceptionnel esprit d'accueil qui supposément distingue la ville: "THE CITY WITH A HEART". Si l'étranger de passage en ville peut se laisser leurrer par cette prétendue cordialité, il n'en est pas de même pour les résidents francophones, qui comptent environ le tiers de la population. Ces derniers sont l'objet d'une étroitesse d'esprit démodée et se sentent frustrés quand ils voient leur ville afficher avec ténacité rigoureuse l'unilinguisme dans l'accueil des visiteurs et dans la physionomie de la ville. Tant que durera cette intolérance par une majorité de conseillers municipaux, la minorité se sentira écrasée par un sentiment hostile.

Objet et plan
du mémoire

2. Dans le présent document, notre but est de démontrer comment, dans les conditions actuelles, les intérêts d'un fort pourcentage des citoyens sont brimés; et on ne pourra appliquer des qualificatifs laudatifs aussi longtemps qu'une bonne partie de la population est victime d'un sentiment antipathique et malveillant si fortement ancré au coeur d'un certain nombre d'anglophones--ce qui est contraire à la Déclaration Universelle des droits de l'homme d'une part et à une saine compréhension du bilinguisme d'autre part.

3. En somme, nous nous appliquerons à démontrer dans une première partie comment, à partir de la déclaration, est démodé un sentiment d'intolérance comme celui qui persiste à Moncton: et, dans une deuxième partie, nous étudierons la façon dont le bilinguisme devrait s'implanter à Moncton.

Le comité
"ad hoc"

4. Avant d'aborder l'étude proprement dite, arrêtons-nous à une observation qui s'impose relativement à la composition du comité d'enquête. Il nous paraît anormal que les membres du conseil de ville se soient nommés eux-mêmes pour se prononcer sur la question en litige. D'abord, les membres du conseil auront à juger leur propres actes dans lesquels plusieurs ont démontré une hostilité étroite et acharnée contre le bilinguisme à Moncton.

Ils ont déjà fait connaître publiquement leur attitude personnelle et ils ne peuvent pas être acceptés comme des juges impartiaux. Avec des idées préconçues et hostiles, comment peuvent-ils aborder une enquête avec objectivité? Dans notre démocratie, il est usuel et normal de confier à un comité ou à une commission l'étude d'une question en souffrance, pourvu que les enquêteurs soient neutres et qu'ils puissent se tenir à l'abri de tout préjugé ou de toute pression indue.

5. Or dans le présent débat, il semble impossible de compter sur cette parfaite indépendance de l'esprit à cause des tendances subjectives notoires.

I. LES DROITS DE L'HOMME

Principe de base

6. Le principe de base sur lequel nous fondons notre argumentation, c'est la Déclaration Universelle des droits de l'homme.

En quelques brèves années le respect des droits de la personne humaine a fait son chemin. Les sentiments d'intolérance sont démodés en principe, même si dans la pratique on retrouve encore des restes d'étroitesse d'esprit.

La déclaration universelle

7. A peine vingt ans passés, les Nations Unies adoptaient la Déclaration Universelle des droits de l'homme. Puis, l'une après l'autre, les nations (dont le Canada) ont conçu leurs propres principes basés sur la charte universelle.

Portée

8. Partout, on vise à faire disparaître l'oppression des faibles par les puissants, l'exploitation arbitraire des minorités par des groupes numériquement ou moralement plus forts. Sans doute, la dureté des coeurs continue encore à exploiter les faibles, mais en théorie du moins l'esclavage, la servitude, la désaffection, l'intolérance sont des attitudes périmées.

Evolution rapide

9. Il vaut la peine de décrire comme ces hauts principes ont fait leur chemin très lentement à travers les âges; et comment soudainement cette montée vers la libération s'est manifestée pendant les quelques dernières années.

Lenteur au
cours des âges

10. On peut dire qu'en Angleterre, la Grande Charte de 1215 fut un des tout premiers pas de la lutte contre un pouvoir discrétionnaire; puis vint en 1679 la loi dite "habeas corpus". Aux Etats-Unis en vertu des principes contenus dans la déclaration de l'indépendance, tous les hommes sont égaux et sont doués par le Créateur de certains droits inaliénables. Lors de la révolution française, la nation qui avait été longtemps victime de l'absolutisme royal, proclama sa déclaration des droits de l'homme. Mais ces faits comme ces exemples s'échelonnent lentement au cours des âges.

11. Dans plusieurs pays furent votées par ci, par là, des lois qui avaient pour but de protéger les libertés des individus contre les injustices d'un dictateur.

10 décembre
1948

12. Mais c'est à un moment précis que les principes des droits de la personne humaine furent solennellement affirmés, et cela à l'échelle mondiale. Deux facteurs expliquent l'événement.

13. L'Organisation des Nations Unies était encore toute jeune (3 ans à peine). Pour la première fois un carrefour d'envergure internationale était en place, apte à inviter les nations membres à participer. Deuxièmement les atrocités de la deuxième grande guerre avaient révolté le monde et on voulut poser un geste ferme pour empêcher à tout jamais qu'une nation puisse se rendre coupable de pareils crimes.

14. C'est donc le 10 décembre 1948 que l'Assemblée Générale des Nations Unies proclamait la Déclaration Universelle des droits de l'homme. C'était un acte historique qui allait provoquer une impression profonde sur toutes les nations. Récemment, on voulut faire ressortir partout l'importance de ce fait, et 1968--le 20e anniversaire--fut nommé l'année mondiale des droits de l'homme.

Buts

15. La Déclaration Universelle visait à écraser à tout jamais les grandes injustices comme l'esclavage, la persécution des juifs, l'inquisition, etc. Elle visait également à faire disparaître toute intolérance par la force physique des uns contre la faiblesse numérique des autres, comme le souligne ce considérant

qui, avec d'autres, sert d'introduction au document:

"Considérant que la méconnaissance et le mépris des droits de l'homme ont conduit à des actes de barbarie qui révoltent la conscience de l'humanité, et que l'avènement d'un monde où des êtres humains seront libres de parler et de croire, libérés de la terreur et de la misère, à être proclamé comme la plus haute inspiration de l'homme....."

16. Cet extrait montre avec quel respect les aspirations de l'Être humain sont traitées et avec quelle noblesse de pensée les nations de l'univers ont accepté les principes fondamentaux qui sont destinés à sauvegarder les droits humains.

Langue

17. C'est à l'article 2 du texte qu'on trouve le principe précis qui nous concerne présentement:

"Chacun peut se prévaloir de tous les droits et de toutes les libertés proclamés dans la présente déclaration, sans distinction aucune, notamment de race, de couleur, de sexe, de langue, de religion, d'opinion politique ou de toute autre opinion, d'origine nationale ou sociale, de fortune, de naissance, ou de toute autre situation" (Art. 2).

18. La Déclaration Universelle ne lie pas les Etats; elle est plutôt l'idéal commun à atteindre par toutes les nations.

Le Canada

19. C'est le 10 août 1960 que le Canada se donna sa propre charte des droits de l'homme. Pour notre pays, c'était avancer d'un pas de plus vers la sauvegarde et la dignité de la personne et de ses droits fondamentaux.

Le Nouveau-Brunswick

20. Enfin, le Nouveau-Brunswick se donnait une législation sur les droits de l'homme le 19 mai 1967. L'acte initial refondu fut mis en vigueur à partir du 15 mai 1971.

21. La présente discussion a pour but de démontrer comment en quelques brèves vingt années le mouvement des droits de l'homme a franchi des étapes dans le pays tout entier et dans notre province en particulier.

22. La lutte pour les droits de l'homme est comme une invitation à l'esprit de tolérance dans tous les domaines où des droits

fondamentaux peuvent être menacés, par exemple, le droit des noirs à l'emploi ou au logement; le droit des Indiens d'Amérique à un statut d'égalité; les droits de la femme; les droits de tous les citoyens à l'éducation, etc.

23. On ne peut dire que le bilinguisme peut être imposé au conseil de ville de Moncton en vertu d'une loi. Mais il est clair que toute résistance à l'implantation du bilinguisme s'oppose au courant d'idées émanant de la Déclaration Universelle des droits de l'homme, et de la législation canadienne et provinciale.

Conclusion

24. Comme conclusion, on peut dire que la négation des aspirations des francophones s'oppose à l'esprit des droits de l'homme, et constitue une de ces persécutions démodées.

25. C'est ce qu'on a voulu démontrer dans cette première partie. Dans la seconde, il sera plus précisément question du bilinguisme.

II. LE BILINGUISME

Le plan

26. Ainsi nous arrivons au sujet précis de notre enquête: le bilinguisme et plus précisément le bilinguisme à la ville de Moncton. Nous allons nous poser la question suivante: quelles sont les caractéristiques du bilinguisme dont il va être question dans ces pages? Nous aurons à considérer quatre sujets:

- le bilinguisme des institutions
- les langues officielles
- le bilinguisme à l'université
- le bilinguisme à Moncton

Bilinguisme institutions

27. Souvent, quand on parle de bilinguisme, on prend pour acquis que tous les individus doivent maîtriser les deux langues, ce qui serait un épouvantail pour les unilingues; une telle exigence serait onéreuse. Dans son étude la Commission Royale d'Enquête sur le bilinguisme a souvent été témoin de craintes provenant d'une ignorance quant à l'imposition des deux langues aux individus.

28. Si dans le cas présent, on devait viser à promouvoir le bilinguisme des individus, on aurait certes raison de s'objecter.

Il importe d'établir clairement la nature du bilinguisme préconisé par les francophiles. C'est tout simplement un droit fondamental de l'être humain, le droit de tolérance par rapport à sa langue ou encore le droit de vivre dans sa propre langue.

29. Voici le texte du rapport de la Commission Royale d'Enquête sur lequel la présente étude est basée:

"Mais le bilinguisme d'une institution, d'une province ou d'un pays est une tout autre affaire (i.e., autre que le bilinguisme des individus). Un pays bilingue n'est pas un pays dont tous les habitants doivent nécessairement parler les deux langues; c'est un pays dont les principales institutions, tant publiques que privées, doivent dispenser leurs services dans les deux langues, à des citoyens qui peuvent fort bien, dans l'immense majorité, être des unilingues". (Livre I, art. 29).

30. Il serait difficile de mieux décrire le type de bilinguisme à préconiser pour la ville de Moncton.

Langues
officielles

31. Autre précision: le bilinguisme dont il est ici question concerne "les deux peuples fondateurs" du pays, c'est-à-dire les Anglais et les Français. Cette dimension limite le problème et est d'autant plus acceptable que les citoyens appartenant à d'autres groupes linguistiques et culturels sont peu nombreux à Moncton. La Commission royale s'est penchée sur le problème des "autres groupes ethniques" et leur a même consacré tout un livre. Dans les grandes villes du centre et de l'ouest du pays, il faudrait sans doute tenir compte de ces citoyens d'autres groupes culturels, mais à Moncton on peut limiter le problème linguistique aux deux langues officielles.

Université

32. Il faudrait bien faire disparaître un mythe, c'est-à-dire la tendance à vouloir établir un parallèle entre le bilinguisme à la ville de Moncton et le bilinguisme à l'Université. On entend circuler cette argumentation: "Que l'Université devienne bilingue, et la ville de Moncton pourrait elle aussi en faire autant". C'est traiter à la légère une question complexe.

33. D'une part, la ville de Moncton est composée d'une population dont le tiers est d'origine et de langue française et

il est normal que les services soient dispensés dans les deux langues.

34. D'autre part l'Université de Moncton est une institution culturelle destinée à la population francophone; et si elle avait dû être bilingue, elle aurait tout simplement cessé d'exister comme institution indépendante. La Commission Deutsch a nettement et à maintes reprises souligné le caractère français de l'institution.

La Commission
Deutsch

35. Voici quelques extraits du rapport de la Commission d'enquête qui révèlent le caractère français de l'Université de Moncton tel que préconisé dans le document qui en recommande la fondation. Déplorant la dispersion des efforts surtout parmi les institutions francophones, la Commission recommanda une seule université française:

"Etant donné l'état présent et les besoins futurs de l'enseignement en langue française, la Commission est d'avis qu'il faudrait à l'avenir concentrer les efforts sur une seule université à laquelle les institutions actuelles seraient affiliées et par l'entremise de laquelle elles coordonneraient leur activité scolaire". (p. 90).

36. La pensée des commissaires se précise:

"La Commission recommande donc de séparer les services spécialisés déjà offerts par l'Université Saint-Joseph et d'en faire le noyau d'une nouvelle université de langue française appelée l'Université de Moncton". (p. 90).

37. Et encore:

"Ainsi, l'Université de Moncton deviendrait le centre de l'enseignement professionnel, spécialisé et avancé en langue française". (p. 90).

38. A la page suivante, on lit:

"Il semble donc que cette université proposée de Moncton constitue la meilleure base possible pour le développement de l'enseignement supérieur à l'intention de la population de langue française de la province". (p. 90).

39. Enfin au chapitre des recommandations, la Commission est plus explicite encore:

"La Commission recommande que l'Assemblée législative accorde une charte en vue de l'établissement de l'Université de Moncton comme seule institution d'enseignement supérieur de langue française au Nouveau-Brunswick autorisée à conférer des grades....." (p. 99).

La charte

40. Il est évidemment faux de dire qu'au point de vue linguistique, l'Université de Moncton a dévié de l'intention des premiers responsables de sa création, notamment la Commission Deutsch, les autorités de l'Université, le gouvernement provincial. A l'article 7 de sa charte datée du 19 juin 1963, laquelle charte était basée sur les recommandations de la Commission Deutsch, on lit:

"The University is declared to be a degree granting French language University in New Brunswick".

Cet article a été retenu dans la charte amendée, le 19 mai 1967.

41. Certains préconisent que l'Université de Moncton soit bilingue. Ceci veut dire qu'on irait à l'encontre d'un régime établi depuis longtemps chez nous: c'est-à-dire que toutes nos institutions d'enseignement supérieur sont unilingues. Une seule est française; toutes les autres universités ou écoles professionnelles sont unilingues anglaises:

Au N.B.--	L'Université du N.-Brunswick
	" St-Thomas
	" Mount Allison
A l'I.P.E.--	" l'I.P.E.
A Terre-Neuve--	" Mémorial
En N.-Ecosse--	" Dalhousie
	" Acadia
	" St. Mary's
	" St. François-Xavier
	" of King's College
	Maritime school of Social Work
	N.S. Technical College

Mont St-Vincent

N.S. College of Arts and Designs

42. L'Université Saint-Joseph avait été bilingue dans le sens qu'elle offrait, à la faculté des Arts, deux cours parallèles, l'un en français, l'autre en anglais. Aux yeux de la Commission Deutsch, cette pratique devenait prohibitive à l'Université de Moncton: cette dernière devait instituer des structures académiques beaucoup plus complexes, ouvrir de nouveaux départements; il aurait été très dispendieux de doubler ces cours, d'autant plus que les mêmes matières étaient au programme de plusieurs universités anglophones des provinces maritimes.

43. Par contre, l'Université de Moncton était préoccupée de voir ses étudiants de langue française devenir de bons bilingues; et elle ouvrait ses portes aux étudiants anglophones pourvu que ceux-ci acceptent le caractère fondamentalement français de l'Université.

44. Il convient d'ajouter que malgré son caractère nettement français dans son régime régulier, l'Université de Moncton offre de ses services à la population anglophone de plusieurs façons: cours du soir, journées d'études, etc.

45. Le Chapitre XII du deuxième livre de la Commission Laurendeau-Dunton traite longuement de "l'Enseignement supérieur de la minorité officielle". Retenons la recommandation suivante:

"Nous recommandons que l'enseignement universitaire en langue française soit offert aux minorités francophones chaque fois que les effectifs le permettront".

46. La raison de cette sollicitude envers les minorités est évidente. Habituellement les personnes qui font partie de la majorité sont unilingues alors que celles de la minorité sont bilingues. Si l'on groupe sous le même toit des étudiants de la majorité unilingue et ceux de la minorité bilingue, c'est la langue de la minorité qui va en souffrir.

Moncton

47. Le cas d'une ville et de ses structures administratives n'est pas le même que celui d'une institution d'enseignement, surtout quand cette ville est déjà bilingue par la composition

de sa population. On peut appliquer à la ville de Moncton ce principe directeur retenu par la Commission royale:

"Nous adoptons comme principe directeur la reconnaissance par la loi et dans la pratique des deux langues officielles, même là où l'une des deux est parlée par la minorité, dès que, numériquement, celle-ci paraît viable". (Livre I, parag. 255).

48. Dans le rapport de La Commission royale d'Enquête sur le bilinguisme et le biculturalisme, on peut trouver une quantité de citations qui établissent l'esprit dans lequel la Commission a poursuivi sa tâche et formulé ses recommandations. Il serait fastidieux de multiplier ces textes.

Lois des
langues
officielles

49. Outre les déclarations des droits de l'homme dont il fut question dans la première partie de ce mémoire, et outre les recommandations de commissaires d'enquête auxquelles on a référé dans les pages précédentes, nous avons encore au niveau fédéral et provincial des lois qui visent à l'implantation du bilinguisme au Canada et notamment au Nouveau-Brunswick. Ces lois ne vont pas jusqu'à s'immiscer dans les affaires municipales. Ainsi il n'existe pas de loi positive en vertu de laquelle la ville de Moncton doive se déclarer bilingue.

50. Cependant nous sommes en présence d'un mouvement irréversible: les droits de l'homme tels que définis aux Nations-Unies, au Canada par les gouvernements fédéral et provincial, font appel à la conscience humaine en réclamant plus de compréhension et plus de tolérance; ces lois et les principes émanant des commissions sont un appel en faveur du bilinguisme.

Le séparatisme

51. Dans la ville de Moncton, quelques citoyens peuvent s'opposer au bilinguisme et essayer d'empêcher l'implantation d'un régime bilingue. Certaines personnes préjugées peuvent écarter d'un revers de main les principes et les lois. Ceux qui adoptent telle position vont à l'encontre du concept d'une société juste. Quelles sont les conséquences de tels actes? D'abord c'est faire le jeu des séparatistes en manifestant qu'en dehors du Québec il n'y a pas à compter sur la bienveillance de la majorité anglophone.

52. En outre, résister au mouvement en faveur du bilinguisme, c'est remettre l'inévitable pour un temps; car le gouvernement municipal peut difficilement endiguer à perpétuité la marée montante d'un esprit si bien commandé par la déclaration des droits de l'homme, par des commissions d'enquête et par les lois votées sur les langues officielles.

Journaux

53. Il serait à souhaiter que le conseil de ville adopte la même attitude sage et positive que nos journaux anglais de Moncton n'ont cessé de formuler dans les éditoriaux. Avec d'autres journaux de la province et de l'extérieur, ils font preuve d'impartialité et de compréhension. Leur courageuse attitude manifeste que l'hostilité parmi nos citoyens est démodée; et d'autre part ils reconnaissent que le bilinguisme et le biculturalisme véritables doivent devenir un actif dans une ville comme Moncton.

Premier
Ministre du
N.B.

54. D'ailleurs les déclarations du Premier Ministre du Nouveau-Brunswick soulignent éloquentement la même façon de penser.

Conclusion

55. On voit la portée de ce mémoire. C'est un plaidoyer pour la tolérance. En fait, Moncton est, par la composition de sa population, une des villes les plus typiquement bilingues du Canada; et on s'attendrait à ce qu'elle serve d'exemple à d'autres villes canadiennes non en ayant recours à la loi de la majorité brute, mais par le "British fair play". Cela signifie, dans les circonstances présentes: donner à Moncton une physionomie bilingue et biculturelle; assurer des services bilingues. A notre avis, une telle démarche ajoutera à la richesse culturelle de Moncton.

Post Scriptum.

56. Une fois le présent mémoire écrit, l'auteur a pu prendre connaissance du rapport Sunderland, Preston, Simard et associés. Une lecture hâtive fait voir l'importance du rapport et fait ressortir deux observations pertinentes:

57. D'abord, au début de notre mémoire (paragraphe 4), nous avons fait valoir l'opinion que la présente enquête aurait dû être entreprise par une agence indépendante plutôt que par les seuls membres du conseil de ville; or, en lisant le rapport Sunderland (etc.) la véracité de notre observation saute aux yeux: il est évident qu'une agence indépendante est apte à faire ressortir la vérité beaucoup plus complète qu'un groupe d'administrateurs personnellement impliqués.

58. En outre, en lisant le rapport Sunderland (etc.) j'ai été tenté de recommencer le mémoire adoptant comme point de départ la partie 3/8 du rapport, aux sections 7 et 10. Mais il a paru utile de maintenir le texte original parce que le rapport ne fait que confirmer le contenu du mémoire; d'autant plus que l'entrée en matière partant du mouvement des droits de l'homme paraît plausible.

59. Le point crucial du rapport en ce qui nous concerne, c'est la suite de jugements dramatiques portés par les enquêteurs, et qui d'une part relève la situation d'un "power elite" et la théorie "what we have we hold". D'autre part ce conseil que les Français "should not push", et cette constatation que "French-speaking persons as a group participate much less than the English-speaking in public and community affairs".

60. L'agence Sunderland va plus loin que notre mémoire. Les observations qui viennent d'être citées découlent valablement d'un échantillonnage soigné; elles méritent qu'on s'y arrête. Elles montrent que la communauté monctonienne vit dans un climat malsain et devrait coûte que coûte s'appliquer avec maturité à faire disparaître la "méfiance" mutuelle qui crée un fossé entre les citoyens francophones et anglophones. Un geste positif s'impose au nom de la largeur de vues que suppose une meilleure poursuite des droits de l'homme.

61. Ceci nous porte à terminer notre mémoire par l'unique recommandation qu'il contient, à savoir: qu'un comité composé de citoyens anglophones et francophones judicieux, reconnus pour leurs hauts principes et leur impartialité, soit constitué pour étudier cette question des meilleurs relations à développer entre les deux groupes linguistiques dans la perspective du développement de la ville de Moncton.



PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

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CHAPTER 14

AN ACT
RESPECTING THE
OFFICIAL LANGUAGES
OF NEW BRUNSWICK

LA LOI
SUR LES
LANGUES OFFICIELLES
DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK

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CHAPTER 14

CHAPITRE 14

AN ACT
RESPECTING THE
OFFICIAL LANGUAGES
OF NEW BRUNSWICK

LA LOI
SUR LES
LANGUES OFFICIELLES
DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK

Assented to April 18, 1969.

Sanctionné le 18 Avril 1969.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick, enacts as follows:

Sa majesté, de l'avis et du consentement de l'Assemblée législative du Nouveau-Brunswick, décrète ce qui suit:

1. This Act may be cited as the Official Languages of New Brunswick Act.

1. La présente loi peut être citée sous le titre : Loi sur les langues officielles du Nouveau-Brunswick.

2. In this Act,

2. Dans la présente loi,

(a) "court" includes judicial, quasi-judicial and administrative tribunals; and

(a) "tribunal" s'entend d'un tribunal judiciaire, quasi-judiciaire et administratif; et

(b) "official languages" means those languages so established under section 3.

(b) "langues officielles" désigne les langues reconnues comme telles à l'article 3.

3. Subject to this Act, the English and French languages

3. Sous toutes réserves prévues par la présente loi, l'anglais et le français

(a) are the official languages of New Brunswick for all purposes to which the authority of the Legislature of New Brunswick extends; and

(a) sont les langues officielles du Nouveau-Brunswick pour toutes les fins relevant de la compétence de la législature du Nouveau-Brunswick; et

(b) possess and enjoy equality of status and equal rights and privileges as to their use for such purposes.

(b) bénéficient d'un statut équivalent de droit et de privilège, lorsqu'ils sont employés aux fins visées à l'alinéa (a).

4. The official languages may be used in any proceeding of the Legislative Assembly or committee thereof.

4. Les langues officielles peuvent être utilisées à toutes séances de l'Assemblée législative ou de l'un de ses comités.

5. Records and reports of any proceeding of the Legislative Assembly or committee thereof are to be printed in the official languages.

5. Les procès-verbaux et rapports de toutes séances de l'Assemblée législative ou de l'un de ses comités doivent être imprimés dans les langues officielles.

6. (1) Bills introduced into the Legislative Assembly are to be printed in the official languages.

(2) Motions or other documents introduced into the Legislative Assembly or committee thereof may be printed in either or both official languages.

7. The next and succeeding revisions of the Statutes of New Brunswick are to be printed in the official languages.

8. (1) Subject to subsection (2), statutes passed subsequent to the proclamation of this section are to be printed in the official languages.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply where the statute is an amendment to a statute printed in only one of the official languages.

9. Subject to section 16, notices, documents, instruments or writings required under this or any Act to be published by the Province, any agency thereof or any Crown corporation are to be printed in the official languages.

10. Subject to section 16, copies of Official and other notices, advertisements and documents appearing in *The Royal Gazette* are to be printed in the official languages.

11. Subject to section 16, where requested to do so by any person, every public officer or employee of the Province, any agency thereof or any Crown corporation shall provide or make provision for such person

(a) to obtain the available services for which such public officer or employee is responsible; and

6. (1) Les bills présentés à l'Assemblée législative doivent être imprimés dans les langues officielles.

(2) Les motions ou autres documents présentés à l'Assemblée législative ou à l'un de ses comités peuvent être imprimés dans l'une ou l'autre des langues officielles ou dans les deux.

7. Le prochain recueil des lois révisées du Nouveau-Brunswick et ceux qui suivront devront être imprimés dans les langues officielles.

8. (1) Sous réserve du paragraphe (2), les lois adoptées à la suite de l'entrée en vigueur du présent article doivent être imprimées dans les langues officielles.

(2) Le paragraphe (1) ne s'applique pas à la loi qui en modifie une autre imprimée dans une seule des langues officielles.

9. Sous réserve de l'article 16, les avis, pièces, documents officiels ou écrits, dont la présente loi ou toute autre loi exige la publication par la province, l'un de ses organismes ou une société d'Etat, doivent être imprimés dans les langues officielles.

10. Sous réserve de l'article 16, les avis, annonces et pièces de caractère officiel ou non paraissant dans la *Gazette officielle* doivent être imprimés dans les langues officielles.

11. Sous réserve de l'article 16, lorsque quelqu'un lui en fait la demande, tout fonctionnaire ou employé public de la province, de l'un de ses organismes ou d'une société d'Etat doit veiller à ce que cette personne puisse

(a) obtenir les services disponibles dont ce fonctionnaire ou employé public a la responsabilité; et

(b) to communicate regarding those services;

in either official language requested.

12. The council of any municipality may declare by resolution that either or both official language may be used with regard to any matter or in any proceeding of such council.

13. In any public, trade or technical school

(a) where the mother tongue of the pupils is English, the chief language of instruction is to be English and the second language is to be French;

(b) where the mother tongue of the pupils is French, the chief language of instruction is to be French and the second language is to be English;

(c) subject to clause (d), where the mother tongue of the pupils is in some cases English and in some cases French, classes are to be so arranged that the chief language of instruction is the mother tongue of each group with the other official language the second language for those groups; and

(d) where the Minister of Education decides that it is not feasible by reason of numbers to abide by the terms of clause (c), he may make alternative arrangements to carry out the spirit of this Act.

14. (1) Subject to section 16, in any proceeding before a court, any person appearing or giving evidence may be

(b) communiquer au sujet de ces services;

dans l'une ou l'autre des langues officielles qui est demandée.

12. Tout conseil municipal peut déclarer par résolution que l'une ou l'autre des langues officielles ou les deux peuvent être utilisées dans toute délibération ou à toute réunion de ce conseil.

13. Dans chacune des écoles publiques, écoles de métiers ou écoles techniques,

(a) lorsque l'anglais est la langue maternelle des élèves, l'anglais doit être la principale langue d'enseignement et le français doit être la langue seconde;

(b) lorsque le français est la langue maternelle des élèves, le français doit être la principale langue d'enseignement et l'anglais doit être la langue seconde;

(c) sous réserve de la clause (d), lorsque la langue maternelle d'une partie des élèves est l'anglais et celle de l'autre partie est le français, les classes doivent être organisées de sorte que la langue maternelle de chaque groupe soit la principale langue d'enseignement et que l'autre langue officielle soit la langue seconde;

(d) lorsque le ministre de l'Éducation décide que le nombre rend impraticable l'application des dispositions de la clause (c), il peut prendre d'autres mesures en vue de répondre à l'esprit de la présente loi.

14. (1) Sous réserve de l'article 16, dans toute procédure devant un tribunal, toute personne qui comparait ou témoigne peut être entendue dans la lan-

heard in the official language of his choice and such choice is not to place that person at any disadvantage.

(2) Subject to subsection (1), where

(a) requested by any party, and

(b) the court agrees that the proceedings can effectively be thus conducted;

the court may order that the proceedings be conducted totally or partially in one of the official languages.

15. In construing any of the instruments, bills, statutes, writings, records, reports, motions, notices, advertisements, documents or other writings mentioned in this Act, both versions in the official languages are equally authentic.

16. Where

(a) warranted by reason of numbers of persons involved;

(b) the spirit of this Act so requires; or

(c) it is deemed necessary to so provide for the orderly implementation of this Act;

the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations determining the application of sections 9, 10 and 11 and subsection (1) of section 14.

17. This Act or any section thereof comes into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

gue officielle de son choix et ne doit être, en fait, nullement défavorisée en raison de ce choix.

(2) Sous réserve du paragraphe (1),

(a) lorsqu'une partie le demande; et

(b) que le tribunal convient qu'on peut efficacement procéder ainsi;

le tribunal peut ordonner que les séances se tiennent uniquement ou partiellement dans l'une des langues officielles.

15. Dans l'interprétation des documents officiels, bills, lois, écrits, procès-verbaux, rapports, motions, avis, annonces, pièces ou autres écrits dont fait mention la présente loi, les deux versions des langues officielles font pareillement autorité.

16. Lorsque

(a) le nombre des personnes en cause le justifie;

(b) l'esprit de la présente loi l'exige; ou

(c) si l'on juge qu'il est nécessaire de le faire pour assurer la bonne application de la présente loi;

le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil peut édicter des règlements précisant l'application des articles 9, 10 et 11 et du paragraphe (1) de l'article 14.

17. La présente loi entrera en vigueur, en totalité ou en partie, à la date ou aux dates qui seront fixées par proclamation.



Bilingualism

in the Public Service of Canada

Text of a statement made by the President of the Treasury Board, Hon. C.M. Drury, December, 1972.

This statement brings together and elaborates the various policies which have been followed by the Government in seeking to provide federal services to the people of Canada in the official language of their choice. In particular, it covers the continuing identification of the language requirements of positions in the Public Service, and new provisions to enable public servants to apply for either unilingual or bilingual positions.

I will be outlining here only the principles which will apply to the designation of the language requirements of positions, in particular bilingual positions, and the principles which will apply in protecting the interests of employees affected by these designations. I will not be speaking to the methods and the procedures by which these principles should be implemented: they will be the subject of discussions between the Secretariat of the Treasury Board and the staff associations, departments and the Public Service Commission, before detailed recommendations are submitted to the Board.

The starting point for the principles which follow is the Government's bilingualism policy and the facts of Canadian nationhood which give rise to the policy. The policy itself is well known: it was officially enunciated by the Parliament of Canada in the Official Languages Act in 1969 — an Act which received the support of all parties in Parliament. The Government, in turn, has frequently reiterated and elaborated upon this policy over the past few years — in Prime Minister Pearson's statement on bilingualism in 1966, in the constitutional paper *Federalism for the Future*, published in 1968, in Prime Minister Trudeau's response in 1970 to the Report of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, and in the Management Objectives for Bilingualism announced by the Government in 1971.

The facts of Canadian nationhood which gave rise to the bilingualism policy, however, seem sometimes to be less well known than the policy itself. Perhaps these facts might usefully be repeated. There are 22 million Canadians. Some sixteen

million of them have English as their mother tongue or have chosen English as their language of use. Six million Canadians have French as their mother tongue or have chosen French as their language of use. Sixteen million and six million.

Of the sixteen million English-speaking Canadians, over fourteen million of them speak no French. Of the six million French-speaking Canadians, some 3.8 million — nearly four million — speak no English. Over fourteen million unilingual English speaking Canadians, in terms of our country's official languages, and nearly four million unilingual French speaking Canadians.

These facts leave Canada with only one choice, only one realistic policy: to guarantee the language rights of both linguistic communities.

They are the facts which have dictated the Government's bilingualism policies and the principles which must apply in its application in the Public Service.

The Government's Policy: Two Fundamentals!

The Government's bilingualism policies are based upon the proposition that the rights of English-speaking Canadians to speak English and the rights of French-speaking Canadians to speak French must be protected. It follows that, as a general policy, the citizen ought to be able to deal with the Government of Canada in his own language, and the citizen ought to be able to work for his Government in his own language. To accomplish this objective, the Government has enunciated two policies:

First, Canadians should be able to receive service from, and to communicate with, federal government in either English or French, whichever is the language of their choice. This means that in English-speaking areas the Public Service must provide service to the public in English; in French-speaking areas the Public Service must provide service to the public in French; and in areas where both languages are used — the National Capital Region, bilingual

districts, or other areas where there is a significant demand for bilingual services — the Public Service must provide service to the public in either English or French, at the choice of the citizen.

Secondly, Canadians who work for the Government of Canada should be able, as a general rule, to work in the language of their choice. This equality of opportunity will be realized when and where the supervision of employees, and central services required by employees such as personnel services, can be provided in both languages. The areas where such supervision and services are capable of being provided in both languages will include the National Capital Region, and other such areas where both languages are in relatively common use, both in Government offices and in the surrounding community. Given today's geographical distribution of English and French-speaking Canadians, these areas would presently include such places as Montreal, certain other parts of Quebec, parts of Eastern and Northern Ontario,

and parts of Northern and Eastern New Brunswick. The period of time it will take fully to realize this policy has not previously been defined by the Government, but it now seems realistic to set a target date of 1978.

The Government has decided that, for the purposes of greater clarity and certainty, nine principles should be laid down to guide departments and agencies of the Public Service in the implementation of these two policies. These principles will be elaborated by the Treasury Board Secretariat in the form of draft guidelines, which guidelines will be discussed over the next several weeks with the staff associations, departments and the Public Service Commission. After these consultations have been completed, and taking into account the views which it has received, the Board will then promulgate final guidelines which will govern departments and agencies in the application of these nine principles.

PRINCIPLES WHICH WILL APPLY IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THESE POLICIES

(1) IDENTIFICATION AND DESIGNATION OF BILINGUAL POSITIONS

Departments will be requested to complete by December 31, 1973, the identification of those positions which are seen, under present circumstances, to require the knowledge and use of both French and English in order to meet the requirements of the Official Languages Act and the operational requirements of a bilingual Public Service (as described in the two policies set forth above). The criteria to be used by departments in the further identification of bilingual positions will be outlined in the draft Treasury Board guidelines, and will be discussed with departments and staff associations.

Secondly, subject to the principles which follow, departments will be expected progressively to "designate" these positions as bilingual — that is to say, fill them with bilingual incumbents over the five-year period ending December 31, 1978. If, during this period, it becomes apparent that designation of certain groups or classes of positions cannot be achieved by this date, departments may apply to the Treasury Board for an extension.

The positions which are identified on December 31, 1973, or subsequently, for designation over the five-year period ending December 31, 1978, will be made known to employees, and, in addition, at least one year's formal notice will be given of the date that particular positions are to be designated as bilingual (to give unilingual employees in these positions an opportunity to become bilingual). Representatives of staff associations will be consulted on the identification and designation of positions.

(2) IDENTIFICATION AND DESIGNATION OF UNILINGUAL POSITIONS

The second part of the process of identifying the language requirements of positions is the identification of those positions where English is essential, those where French is essential, and those where either English or French may be used. This part of the process follows on, and is related to, the identification of bilingual positions.

(3) LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY AS AN ELEMENT OF MERIT

A knowledge of English and French will continue to be one of the elements of merit in the selection of candidates for bilingual positions. Because, however, the great majority of Canadians have not been exposed to or had the opportunity to learn both official languages, the Public Service Commission has agreed to accept into competitions for bilingual positions not only those who have a knowledge of both official languages, but those who are willing to become bilingual. Appointment of a unilingual person to a bilingual position will be confirmed upon successful completion of language training to the required level of proficiency.

It is recognized that "bilingualism" will mean different things in different jobs. In some posts, it will mean only an ability to deal with simple and straightforward questions in the two languages; in others, it will mean an ability to understand the other language well, but speak it only passably well; in others, it will mean an ability to speak and understand both languages as commonly used; in still others—probably very few—it will mean a greater capacity to speak and understand both common and technical language. The Public Service Commission will establish the level of language proficiency required for individual positions, and the language capacity of the applicants for those positions.

(4) **COMPETITIONS FOR BILINGUAL POSITIONS** will be open both to bilingual candidates and to unilingual candidates who have formally indicated their willingness to become bilingual. Unilingual candidates who are successful in terms of the qualifications required other than bilingualism, will be required to undertake continuous language training for a period of up to twelve months in order to meet the language requirements of the job. Periodically, the Public Service Commission will review the progress being made by these candidates, and if it were determined that a candidate was unable successfully to complete language training, he would be entitled to a job at his former level, without penalty.

(5) **COMPETITIONS FOR UNILINGUAL POSITIONS** will continue to be open to unilingual or bilingual candidates who meet the language requirements of the job.

(6) UNILINGUAL INCUMBENTS OF BILINGUAL POSITIONS

Unilingual public servants who are in bilingual jobs at the time the jobs are designated should be given priority in language training to enable them to become bilingual—again, continuous language training for a period of up to twelve months. If they choose not to become bilingual, or are unsuccessful in their efforts to do so, they should be offered a transfer to another unilingual position at no loss of pay or status, and at no penalty. If they were to decline such a transfer, they would be entitled to remain in their positions, even though the posts had been designated as bilingual. But they would be entitled in the future to apply only for unilingual jobs (like other employees who had chosen to remain unilingual). The department concerned would, under such circumstances, be required to make alternative administrative arrangements to meet the bilingual requirements of the job.

(7) LONG-SERVICE EMPLOYEES

All public servants will have open to them careers in both unilingual and bilingual jobs, if they elect to become bilingual. If, on the other hand, they decide to remain unilingual, they will be eligible to apply for unilingual jobs, and, if they have had ten years' continuous service as of April 6, 1966, the date of Prime Minister Pearson's announcement concerning bilingualism, they will be entitled to apply for any job which has been identified for future designation as bilingual, but has not yet been designated.

(8) NEW ENTRANTS TO THE PUBLIC SERVICE

Canadian citizens may apply for any position open to public competition. Unilingual Canadians who apply for bilingual positions, and who indicate their willingness to become bilingual, and who are successful in terms of the qualifications required other than bilingualism, will be given continuous language training for a period of up to twelve months in order to meet the language requirements of the job. If they are not successful in completing their language training, they will be entitled to appointment to another position at their existing rate of pay. Unilingual Canadians who enter the Public Service through competitions for unilingual jobs will, on appointment, become entitled to apply for unilingual or bilingual jobs on the same basis as other public servants.

(9) LANGUAGE TRAINING

The language training required to enable unilingual public servants to become bilingual, and to enable new entrants to qualify for bilingual jobs which are open to public competition, will be provided, at public expense, in or through the Public Service Commission Language Schools.

These then are the principles which will apply in the designation of bilingual positions. I hope they will commend themselves to the public servants of Canada as affording equal opportunity in the Public Service of Canada to English and French-speaking Canadians alike. The next step, and an extremely important one, will be to discuss with staff associations, departments and the Public Service Commission how these principles ought to be applied. To this end, the Secretariat of the Treasury Board will be distributing to these bodies, hopefully next week, draft administrative guidelines, or directives, and will discuss with them the reasonableness, fairness and administrative feasibility of what is proposed. These discussions may be expected to extend over a period of weeks, after which detailed proposals will be submitted to the Board for consideration and approval.

It would be helpful if it were possible to provide some estimate as to the number of positions likely to be designated as bilingual under the proposed guidelines. But this can only be done when the identification process has been completed at the end of 1973. However, it is possible to say that there are approximately 100,000 Public Service positions in those parts of Canada where both English and French are spoken. Of these positions, I would estimate that some 25,000 might properly be designated as bilingual over the five-year period. Moreover, I would estimate that close to half of these 25,000 positions are already filled by bilingual public servants. But again, these estimates can only be verified when the guidelines have been promulgated and the positions have been identified.

I hope and expect that the guidelines will become operational early in 1973.

(1) IDENTIFICATION ET DÉSIGNATION DES POSTES BILINGUES

Les ministères seront priés d'identifier pour le 31 décembre 1973 les postes que l'on estime, dans les circonstances actuelles, devoir exiger la connaissance et l'utilisation du français et de l'anglais pour satisfaire aux exigences de la Loi sur les langues officielles et aux nécessités de service d'une Fonction publique bilingue (définie dans les deux modifications énoncées ci-dessus). Les critères que les ministères appliqueront dans le processus d'identification sub-

sequent seront énoncés dans les projets de lois. L'objet de discussions avec les associations de personnel, les ministères et la Commission de la Fonction Publique.

Deuxièmement, et sous réserve des principes qui suivent, il est prévu que les ministères "désigneront" graduellement ces postes comme postes bilingues, c'est-à-dire qu'ils doteront d'un titulaire bilingue au cours de la période de cinq ans se terminant le 31 décembre 1978. Si, au cours de cette période, il semble apparent que la désignation de certains groupes de certaines catégories de postes ne peut pas être réalisée pour cette date, les ministères pourront demander une prolongation au Conseil du Trésor.

(2) IDENTIFICATION ET DÉSIGNATION DES POSTES UNILINGUES

Le stade suivant du processus d'identification des exigences linguistiques des postes sera celui de l'identification des postes où l'anglais est essentiel, c'est-à-dire ceux où le français peut être utilisé. La réalisation de ce stade sera la suite intégrante de l'identification des postes bilingues.

(3) CONNAISSANCE LINGUISTIQUE EN TANT QU'ÉLÉMENT DE MÉRITE

Une connaissance de l'anglais et du français demeure l'un des éléments du mérite dans la sélection des candidats aux postes bilingues. Cependant, en raison du fait que la grande majorité des Canadiens n'ont pas été placés dans une situation leur permettant d'acquiescer les deux langues officielles ou n'ont pas eu l'occasion de le faire, la Commission de la Fonction publique a convenu d'admettre aux concours relatifs aux postes bilingues, non seulement ceux qui ont une connaissance des deux langues officielles mais également ceux qui veulent devenir bilingues. La nomination d'une personne unilingue à un poste bilingue sera confirmée quand le candidat aura terminé avec succès sa formation linguistique jusqu'au niveau de connaissance exigé.

Il est reconnu que le "bilinguisme" sera consistant d'éléments différents selon les emplois. Dans certains postes, cela désignera tout simplement la capacité de traiter dans les deux

langues des affaires simples et sans complications; dans d'autres, il s'agira de la capacité de bien comprendre la langue seconde, mais sans nécessairement la parler couramment; dans d'autres, il s'agira de la capacité de parler et de comprendre les deux langues utilisées couramment; . . . dans d'autres, encore un nombre probablement très restreint, il s'agira d'une plus grande capacité de parler et de comprendre les deux langues courante et le langage technique. La Commission de la Fonction publique établira pour diverses classes d'emplois les différents niveaux de connaissance et de facilité qui sont exigés en chaque langue. Ensuite, compte tenu du genre de travail à effectuer, elle attribuera aux postes respectifs le niveau voulu de connaissance. La Commission déterminera aussi la capacité linguistique des candidats à ces postes.

(4) LES CONCOURS DESTINÉS À REMPLIR DES POSTES BILINGUES seront ouverts aux candidats bilingues ainsi qu'aux candidats unilingues qui ont signifié à leurs ministères leur intention de devenir bilingues. Les candidats unilingues qui répondront aux qualités exigées autres que le bilinguisme seront tenus d'entre-

prendre une formation linguistique continue pendant une durée allant jusqu'à douze mois afin de satisfaire aux exigences linguistiques de l'emploi. La Commission de la Fonction publique examinera périodiquement les progrès accomplis par ces candidats afin de déterminer s'ils peuvent réussir à apprendre les langues. S'ils en sont incapables, ils seront admissibles à un emploi à leur niveau antérieur, sans aucune pénalité.

(5) LES CONCOURS POUR COMBLER LES POSTES UNILINGUES resteront accessibles aux candidats unilingues ou bilingues qui remplissent les conditions linguistiques du poste.

(6) LES TITULAIRES UNILINGUES DES POSTES BILINGUES qui occupent un poste au moment où celui-ci est désigné comme bilingue devraient avoir les premiers accès aux cours de langue afin de leur permettre de devenir bilingues — à encore, pour une formation continue d'une durée allant jusqu'à douze mois. S'ils renon-

cent au bilinguisme — ou s'ils échouent dans leurs tentatives de devenir bilingue, on leur offrira une mutation à un poste unilingue sans diminution de traitement, de grade ou de prestige et sans pénalité. S'ils refusent une telle mutation, ils peuvent rester à leur poste même si ce dernier a été désigné comme bilingue. Mais à l'avenir, ils ne pourront postuler que des postes unilingues (comme tout autre employé qui a opté pour l'unilinguisme). En de telles circonstances, le ministère en cause serait tenu de prendre d'autres dispositions administratives afin de répondre aux exigences linguistiques du poste.

(7) LONGS ÉTATS DE SERVICE Tous les fonctionnaires seront admissibles à des carrières dans des postes unilingues et bilingues, s'ils choisissent de devenir bilingues. Si, par contre, ils décident de rester unilingues, ils seront admissibles à postuler des postes unilingues et, s'ils comprennent dix ans de service ininterrompu au 6 avril 1966, c'est-à-dire à la date de la déclaration du premier ministre Pearson sur le bilinguisme, ils pourront postuler leur candidature à tout poste qui a été reconnu comme devant éventuellement être désigné comme bilingue mais ne l'a pas encore été.

(8) NOUVEAUX EMPLOYES DE LA FONCTION PUBLIQUE

Les citoyens canadiens peuvent postuler tout poste accessible par concours public. Les Canadiens unilingues continuent de devenir bilingues, s'ils possèdent toutes les qualités exigées sans le bilinguisme, recevront une formation linguistique continue pendant une durée allant jusqu'à douze mois afin de répondre aux exigences linguistiques du poste. S'ils ne réussissent pas leur formation linguistique, ils auront le droit d'être nommé à un autre poste à leur taux de rémunération courant. Les Canadiens unilingues qui entrent dans la Fonction publique grâce à un concours en vue d'un poste unilingue deviendront, lors de leur nomination, admissibles à postuler des postes unilingues ou bilingues comme tout autre fonctionnaire public.

(9) LA FORMATION LINGUISTIQUE des nouveaux employés d'acquiescer la compétence nécessaire pour occuper des postes bilingues accessibles par concours public sera assurée, à même les fonds publics, soit par les écoles de langues de la Fonction publique ou par leur entremise.

Donc, il s'agit des principes qui régiront la désignation des postes bilingues. J'espère qu'ils s'imposeront aux fonctionnaires fédéraux comme des principes offrant une chance égale, tant aux Canadiens d'expression anglaise que de l'expression française qui font partie de la Fonction publique. L'étape suivante, qui est extrêmement importante, consistera à discuter avec les associations de personnel, les ministères et la Commission de la Fonction publique de la façon dont ces principes devraient être appliqués. À cette fin, le Secrétaire du Conseil du Trésor diffusera dans ces organismes, la semaine prochaine espoirs-nous, des projets de lignes directrices d'administration ou de caractères raisonnables, de la justice et des postes à discuter avec ces derniers du

qui est proposé. On peut s'attendre que ces discussions s'étendront sur un certain nombre de semaines, après quoi une proposition détaillée sera soumise au Conseil pour qu'il l'étudie et l'approuve.

Il serait utile de pouvoir avancer un chiffre approximatif du nombre de postes bilingues que les directives à venir feront vraisemblablement désigner. Mais il faudra pour cela attendre la fin de 1973, quand le processus d'identification sera terminé. Cependant, il est possible d'estimer à 100,000, environ, le nombre de postes dans la Fonction publique situés dans ces régions du Canada où le français et l'anglais sont d'usage courant. J'estimerais qu'approximativement 25,000 d'entre eux pourraient être classés sous l'étiquette bilingue d'ici à 1978. J'ajouterais même qu'il y a déjà des fonctionnaires bilingues dans près de la moitié de ces 25,000 postes. Mais à l'encore, ces prévisions ne pourront être contrôlées qu'une fois les directives émises et les postes identifiés.

J'espère et je m'attends que les lignes directrices seront mises en œuvre au début de 1973.

Bilinguisme

dans la Fonction publique du Canada



Texte d'une déclaration prononcée par le Président du Conseil du Trésor, l'honorable C.M. Drury, décembre 1972.

comme langue d'usage. Six millions de Canadiens ont le français comme langue maternelle ou l'ont choisi comme langue d'usage. Seize millions et six millions de Canadiens d'expression anglaise, plus de 14 millions ne parlent pas le français. Des 6 millions de Canadiens d'expression française, environ 3,8 millions, près de 4 millions, ne parlent pas l'anglais. Ce sont plus de quatorze millions de Canadiens d'expression anglaise unilingues et près de quatre millions de Canadiens français unilingues dont il faut tenir compte selon la Loi des langues officielles de notre pays.

Ces faits n'offrent qu'un choix au Canada, ne permettent qu'une politique réaliste: garantir les droits relatifs à la langue des deux collectivités linguistiques.

Ce sont ces faits qui ont inspiré au gouvernement sur lesquels doit reposer leur application dans la Fonction publique.

fixer l'échéance à 1978.

mais il semble réaliste, à l'heure actuelle, d'en

PRINCIPES À APPLIQUER DANS LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DE CES POLITIQUES

Afin de donner de nouveaux éclaircissements à des certitudes plus grandes, le gouvernement a décidé que neuf principes devraient être définis pour guider les ministères et les organismes de la Fonction publique dans la mise en œuvre de ces deux politiques. Ces principes seront élaborés par le Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor sous la forme d'ébauches de lignes directrices qui feront l'objet de discussions avec les associations de personnel, les ministères et la Commission de la Fonction publique au cours des prochaines semaines. Une fois ces consultations terminées, et en tenant compte des vues qui auront été énoncées, le Conseil publiera alors les lignes directrices définitives sur lesquelles se guideront les ministères et les organismes dans l'application de ces neuf principes.

Le point de départ des principes qui suivent se trouve dans les réalités de l'histoire du Canada qui l'ont engendré. La politique elle-même est bien connue: elle a été précisée officiellement par le Parlement du Canada dans sa Loi de 1969 sur les langues officielles, qui a reçu l'appui de tous les partis au Parlement. Pour sa part, le gouvernement a réitéré et développé fréquemment cette politique au cours des dernières années: déclaration du Premier ministre Pearson sur le Bilinguisme en 1966, document constitutionnel intitulé Fédéralisme de l'avenir, publié en 1968, réponse faite par le Premier ministre Trudeau en 1970 au rapport de la Commission royale sur le Bilinguisme et le biculturalisme, exposé des objectifs de direction concernant le Bilinguisme publiés par le gouvernement en 1971.

Les réalités de l'histoire du Canada qui sont à l'origine de la politique de bilinguisme semblent, cependant, être moins bien connues parfois que la politique elle-même. Il est peut-être utile de les rappeler. La population du Canada est de 22 millions. Seize millions de Canadiens ont l'anglais pour langue maternelle ou l'ont choisi

doit assurer des services au public, soit en anglais, soit en français, mais au choix du citoyen.

Deuxièmement, les Canadiens qui sont au service du gouvernement du Canada doivent pouvoir régler généralement, travailler dans la langue de leur choix. Cette égalité de chances se réalisera dans les cas où la surveillance des employés et les services au personnel, pourront être assurés dans les deux langues. Les régions où cette surveillance et ces services peuvent être assurés dans les deux langues comprennent la région de la Capitale nationale et toute autre région où les deux langues connaissent un usage relativement courant, tant dans les bureaux du gouvernement que dans la collectivité. En tenant compte de la répartition géographique actuelle des Canadiens d'expression anglaise et d'expression française, ces régions comprennent actuellement des endroits comme

Nord et certaines parties du Nouveau-Brunswick du Nord et du Nord-Ouest. Le gouvernement certaines parties de l'Ontario de l'Est et du Nord et certaines parties du Nouveau-Brunswick

Cette déclaration regroupe et développe les diverses politiques adoptées par le gouvernement afin de donner aux Canadiens des services fédéraux dans la langue officielle de leur choix. Plus précisément, elle a trait à l'identification permanente des exigences linguistiques des postes dans la Fonction publique, ainsi qu'aux nouvelles dispositions qui mettront les fonctionnaires à même de poser leur candidature à des postes bilingues ou unilingues.

Je ne donnerai ici que les principes qui s'appliquent à la désignation des exigences linguistiques des postes, des postes bilingues en particulier, de même que ceux qui devraient être appliqués afin de protéger les intérêts des employés touchés par ces désignations. Je ne parlerai pas des méthodes ni des procédures à employer pour mettre ces principes en œuvre: elles feront l'objet de discussions entre le Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor, les ministères, les associations de personnel et la Commission de la Fonction publique avant que des recommandations définitives ne soient présentées au gouvernement.

La politique du gouvernement: Deux points essentiels!

Les politiques de bilinguisme du gouvernement se fondent sur les prémisses que les droits des Canadiens d'expression anglaise de parler anglais et ceux des Canadiens d'expression française de parler français doivent être protégés. Au plan de la politique générale, il s'ensuit que le citoyen devrait pouvoir traiter avec le gouvernement du Canada dans sa propre langue et pouvoir travailler pour son Gouvernement dans sa propre langue. Pour réaliser cet objectif, le gouvernement a énoncé deux politiques:

Premièrement, les Canadiens devraient pouvoir communiquer avec le gouvernement fédéral et bénéficier de ses services dans la langue de leur choix, soit l'anglais, soit le français. Cela signifie que dans les régions d'expression anglaise, la Fonction publique doit assurer des services au public en anglais et que dans les régions d'expression française, la Fonction publique doit assurer des services en français. Dans la région de la Capitale nationale, les districts bilingues et les autres régions où il existe une demande importante de services bilingues, la Fonction publique



CANADA

NEWS RELEASE

COMMUNiqué

NOT TO BE RELEASED BEFORE/NE PAS PUBLIER AVANT:

STATEMENT BY THE
PRESIDENT OF THE TREASURY BOARD
ON THE
DESIGNATION OF BILINGUAL POSITIONS
IN THE
PUBLIC SERVICE OF CANADA

December 14, 1972.

This statement brings together and elaborates the various policies which have been followed by the Government in seeking to provide federal services to the people of Canada in the official language of their choice. In particular, it covers the continuing identification of the language requirements of positions in the Public Service, and new provisions to enable public servants to apply for either unilingual or bilingual positions.

I will be outlining here only the principles which will apply to the designation of the language requirements of positions, in particular bilingual positions, and the principles which will apply in protecting the interests of employees affected by these designations. I will not be speaking to the methods and the procedures by which these principles should be implemented: they will be the subject of discussions between the Secretariat of the Treasury Board and the staff associations, departments and the Public Service Commission, before detailed recommendations are submitted to the Board.

The starting point for the principles which follow is the Government's bilingualism policy and the facts of Canadian nationhood which give rise to the policy. The policy itself is well known: it was officially enunciated by the Parliament of Canada in the Official Languages Act in 1969 - an Act which received the support of all parties in Parliament. The Government, in turn, has frequently reiterated and elaborated upon this policy over the past few years - in Prime Minister Pearson's statement on bilingualism in 1966, in the constitutional paper, Federalism for the Future, published in 1968, in Prime Minister Trudeau's response in 1970 to the Report of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, and in the Management objectives for bilingualism announced by the Government in 1971.

The facts of Canadian nationhood which gave rise to the bilingualism policy, however, seem sometimes to be less well known than the policy itself. Perhaps these facts might usefully be repeated. There are 22 million Canadians. Some sixteen million of them have English as their mother tongue or have chosen English as their language of use. Six million Canadians have French as their mother tongue or have chosen French as their language of use. Sixteen million and six million.

Of the sixteen million English-speaking Canadians, over fourteen million of them speak no French. Of the six million French-speaking Canadians, some 3.8 million - nearly four million - speak no English. Over fourteen million unilingual English-speaking Canadians, in terms of our country's official languages, and nearly four million unilingual French-speaking Canadians.

These facts leave Canada with only one choice, only one realistic policy: to guarantee the language rights of both linguistic communities. They are the facts which have dictated the Government's bilingualism policies and the principles which must apply in its application in the Public Service.

The Government's Policy

The Government's bilingualism policies are based upon the proposition that the rights of English-speaking Canadians to speak English and the rights of French-speaking Canadians to speak French must be protected. It follows that, as a general policy, the citizen ought to be able to deal with the Government of Canada in his own language, and the citizen ought to be able to work for his Government in his own language. To accomplish this objective, the Government has enunciated two policies:

- (1) First, Canadians should be able to receive service from, and to communicate with, their federal government in either English or French, whichever is the language of their choice. This means that in English-speaking areas the Public Service must provide service to the public in English; in French-speaking areas the Public Service must provide service to the public in French; and in areas where both languages are used - the National Capital Region, bilingual districts, or other areas where there is a significant demand for bilingual services - the Public Service must provide service to the public in either English or French, at the choice of the citizen.
- (2) Secondly, Canadians who work for the Government of Canada should be able, as a general rule, to work in the language of their choice. This equality of opportunity will be realized when and where the supervision of employees, and central services required by employees such as personnel services, can be provided in both languages. The areas where such supervision and services are capable of being provided in both languages will include the National Capital Region, and other such areas where both languages are in relatively common use, both in Government offices and in the surrounding community. Given today's geographical distribution of English and French-speaking Canadians, these areas would presently include such places as Montreal, certain other parts of Quebec, parts of Eastern and Northern Ontario, and parts of Northern and Eastern New Brunswick. The period of time it will take fully to realize this policy has not previously been defined by the Government, but it now seems realistic to set a target date of 1978.



Principles which will apply in the Implementation
of these Policies

The Government has decided that, for the purposes of greater clarity and certainty, nine principles should be laid down to guide departments and agencies of the Public Service in the implementation of these two policies. These principles will be elaborated by the Treasury Board Secretariat in the form of draft guidelines, which guidelines will be discussed over the next several weeks with the staff associations, departments and the Public Service Commission. After these consultations have been completed, and taking into account the views which it has received, the Board will then promulgate final guidelines which will govern departments and agencies in the application of these nine principles.

- (1) Identification and Designation of Bilingual Positions
Departments will be requested to complete by December 31, 1973, the identification of those positions which are seen, under present circumstances, to require the knowledge and use of both French and English in order to meet the requirements of the Official Languages Act and the operational requirements of a bilingual Public Service (as described in the two policies set forth above). The criteria to be used by departments in the further identification of bilingual positions will be outlined in the draft Treasury Board guidelines, and will be discussed with departments and staff associations.

Secondly, subject to the principles which follow, departments will be expected progressively to "designate" these positions as bilingual - that is to say, fill them with bilingual incumbents over the five-year period ending December 31, 1978. If, during this period, it becomes apparent that designation of certain groups or classes of positions cannot be achieved by this date, departments may apply to the Treasury Board for an extension.

The positions which are identified on December 31, 1973, or subsequently, for designation over the five-year period ending December 31, 1978, will be made known to employees, and, in addition, at least one year's formal notice will be given of the date that particular positions are to be designated as bilingual (to give unilingual employees in these positions an opportunity to become bilingual). Representatives of staff associations will be consulted on the identification and designation of positions.

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(2) Identification and Designation of Unilingual Positions

The second part of the process of identifying the language requirements of positions is the identification of those positions where English is essential, those where French is essential, and those where either English or French may be used. This part of the process follows on, and is related to, the identification of bilingual positions.

(3) Language Proficiency as an Element of Merit

A knowledge of English and French will continue to be one of the elements of merit in the selection of candidates for bilingual positions. Because, however, the great majority of Canadians have not been exposed to or had the opportunity to learn both official languages, the Public Service Commission has agreed to accept into competitions for bilingual positions not only those who have a knowledge of both official languages, but those who are willing to become bilingual. Appointment of a unilingual person to a bilingual position will be confirmed upon successful completion of language training to the required level of proficiency.

It is recognized that "bilingualism" will mean different things in different jobs. In some posts, it will mean only an ability to deal with simple and straightforward questions in the two languages; in others, it will mean an ability to understand the other language well, but speak it only passably well; in others, it will mean an ability to speak and understand both languages as commonly used; in still others - probably very few - it will mean a greater capacity to speak and understand both common and technical language. The Public Service Commission will establish the level of language proficiency required for individual positions, and the language capacity of the applicants for those positions.

(4) Competitions for bilingual positions will be open both to bilingual candidates and to unilingual candidates who have formally indicated their willingness to become bilingual. Unilingual candidates who are successful in terms of the qualifications required other than bilingualism, will be required to undertake continuous language training for a period of up to twelve months in order to meet the language requirements of the job. Periodically, the Public Service Commission will review the progress being made by these candidates, and if it were determined that a

candidate was unable successfully to complete language training, he would be entitled to a job at his former level, without penalty.

- (5) Competitions for unilingual positions will continue to be open to unilingual or bilingual candidates who meet the language requirements of the job.
- (6) Unilingual incumbents of Bilingual Positions
Unilingual public servants who are in bilingual jobs at the time the jobs are designated should be given priority in language training to enable them to become bilingual - again, continuous language training for a period of up to twelve months. If they choose not to become bilingual, or are unsuccessful in their efforts to do so, they should be offered a transfer to another unilingual position at no loss of pay or status, and at no penalty. If they were to decline such a transfer, they would be entitled to remain in their positions, even though the posts had been designated as bilingual. But they would be entitled in the future to apply only for unilingual jobs (like other employees who had chosen to remain unilingual). The department concerned would, under such circumstances, be required to make alternative administrative arrangements to meet the bilingual requirements of the job.
- (7) Long-Service Employees
All public servants will have open to them careers in both unilingual and bilingual jobs, if they elect to become bilingual. If, on the other hand, they decide to remain unilingual, they will be eligible to apply for unilingual jobs, and, if they have had ten years' continuous service as of April 6, 1966, the date of Prime Minister Pearson's announcement concerning bilingualism, they will be entitled to apply for any job which has been identified for future designation as bilingual, but has not yet been designated.
- (8) New Entrants to the Public Service
Canadian citizens may apply for any position open to public competition. Unilingual Canadians who apply for bilingual positions, and who indicate their willingness to become bilingual, and who are successful in terms of the qualifications required other than bilingualism, will be given continuous language training for a period of up to twelve months in order to meet the language requirements of the job. If they are not successful in completing their language training, they will be entitled to appointment to



another position at their existing rate of pay. Unilingual Canadians who enter the Public Service through competitions for unilingual jobs will, on appointment, become entitled to apply for unilingual or bilingual jobs on the same basis as other public servants.

(9) Language Training

The language training required to enable unilingual public servants to become bilingual, and to enable new entrants to qualify for bilingual jobs which are open to public competition, will be provided, at public expense, in or through the Public Service Commission Language Schools.

These then are the principles which will apply in the designation of bilingual positions. I hope they will commend themselves to the public servants of Canada as affording equal opportunity in the Public Service of Canada to English and French-speaking Canadians alike. The next step, and an extremely important one, will be to discuss with staff associations, departments and the Public Service Commission how these principles ought to be applied. To this end, the Secretariat of the Treasury Board will be distributing to these bodies, hopefully next week, draft administrative guidelines, or directives, and will discuss with them the reasonableness, fairness and administrative feasibility of what is proposed. These discussions may be expected to extend over a period of weeks, after which detailed proposals will be submitted to the Board for consideration and approval.

It would be helpful if it were possible to provide some estimate as to the number of positions likely to be designated as bilingual under the proposed guidelines. But this can only be done when the identification process has been completed at the end of 1973. However, it is possible to say that there are approximately 100,000 Public Service positions in those parts of Canada where both English and French are spoken. Of these positions, I would estimate that some 25,000 might properly be designated as bilingual over the five-year period. Moreover, I would estimate that close to half of these 25,000 positions are already filled by bilingual public servants. But again, these estimates can only be verified when the guidelines have been promulgated and the positions have been identified.

I hope and expect that the guidelines will become operational early in 1973.



CANADA

NEWS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

NOT TO BE RELEASED BEFORE/NE PAS PUBLIER AVANT:

LE BILINGUISME DANS LA FONCTION PUBLIQUE

Texte d'une déclaration faite par

l'Honorable C.M. Drury,

Président du Conseil du Trésor.

le jeudi 14 décembre 1972

Cette déclaration regroupe et développe les diverses politiques adoptées par le gouvernement afin de donner aux Canadiens des services fédéraux dans la langue officielle de leur choix. Plus précisément, elle a trait à l'identification permanente des exigences linguistiques des postes dans la Fonction publique, ainsi qu'aux nouvelles dispositions qui mettront les fonctionnaires à même de poser leur candidature à des postes bilingues ou unilingues.

Je ne donnerai ici que les principes qui s'appliqueront à la désignation des exigences linguistiques des postes, des postes bilingues en particulier, de même que ceux qui devraient être appliqués afin de protéger les intérêts des employés affectés par ces désignations. Je ne parlerai pas des méthodes ni des procédures à employer pour mettre ces principes en oeuvre: elles feront l'objet de discussions entre le Secrétaire du Conseil du Trésor, les associations de personnel, les ministères et la Commission de la Fonction publique, avant que des recommandations définitives ne soient présentées au gouvernement.

Le point de départ des principes qui suivent se trouve dans la politique de bilinguisme du gouvernement et les réalités de l'histoire du Canada qui l'ont engendré. La politique elle-même est bien connue: elle a été précisée officiellement par le Parlement du Canada dans sa Loi du 1969 sur les langues officielles, qui a reçu l'appui de tous les partis au Parlement. Pour sa part, le gouvernement a réitéré et développé fréquemment cette politique au cours des dernières années: déclaration du Premier ministre Pearson sur le bilinguisme en 1966, document constitutionnel intitulé Fédéralisme de l'avenir, publié en 1967, réponse faite par le Premier ministre Trudeau en 1970 au rapport de la Commission royale sur le bilinguisme et le biculturalisme, exposé des objectifs de direction concernant le bilinguisme publiés par le gouvernement en 1971.

Les réalités de l'histoire du Canada qui sont à l'origine de la politique de bilinguisme semblent, cependant, être moins bien connues parfois que la politique elle-même. Il est peut-être utile de les rappeler. La population du Canada est de 22 millions. Seize millions de Canadiens ont l'anglais pour langue maternelle ou l'ont choisi comme langue d'usage. Six millions de Canadiens ont le français comme langue maternelle ou l'ont choisi comme langue d'usage. Seize millions et six millions.

Des 16 millions de Canadiens d'expression anglaise, plus de 14 millions ne parlent pas le français. Des 6 millions de Canadiens d'expression française, environ 3.8 millions, près de 4 millions, ne parlent pas l'anglais. Ce sont plus de quatorze millions de Canadiens d'expression anglaise unilingues et près de quatre millions de Canadiens français unilingues dont il faut tenir compte selon la Loi des langues officielles de notre pays.

Ces faits n'offrent qu'un choix au Canada, ne permettent qu'une politique réaliste: garantir les droits relatifs à la langue des deux collectivités linguistiques. Ce sont ces faits qui ont inspiré au gouvernement ses politiques de bilinguisme et les principes sur lesquels doit reposer leur application dans la Fonction publique.

LA POLITIQUE DU GOUVERNEMENT

Les politiques de bilinguisme du gouvernement se fondent sur les prémisses que les droits des Canadiens d'expression anglaise de parler anglais et ceux des Canadiens d'expression française de parler français doivent être protégés. Au plan de la politique générale, il s'ensuit que le citoyen devrait pouvoir traiter avec le gouvernement du Canada dans sa propre langue et pouvoir travailler pour son Gouvernement dans sa propre langue. Pour réaliser cet objectif, le gouvernement a énoncé deux politiques:

Premièrement, les Canadiens devraient pouvoir communiquer avec le gouvernement fédéral et bénéficier de ses services dans la langue de leur choix, soit l'anglais, soit le français. Cela signifie que dans les régions d'expression anglaise, la Fonction publique doit assurer des services au public en anglais et que dans les régions d'expression française, la Fonction publique doit assurer des services en français. Dans les régions où l'on utilise les deux langues, soit la région de la Capitale nationale, les districts bilingues et les autres régions où il existe une demande importante de services bilingues, la Fonction publique doit assurer des services au public, soit en anglais, soit en français, mais au choix du citoyen.

Deuxièmement, les Canadiens qui sont au service du gouvernement du Canada doivent pouvoir, règle générale, travailler dans la langue de leur choix. Cette égalité de chances se réalisera dans les cas où la surveillance des employés et les services communs dont ils ont besoin, comme les services au personnel, pourront être assurés dans les deux langues. Les régions où cette surveillance et ces services peuvent être assurés dans les deux langues comprendront la région de la Capitale nationale et toute autre région où les deux langues connaissent un usage relativement courant, tant dans les bureaux du gouvernement que dans la collectivité. En tenant compte de la répartition géographique actuelle des Canadiens d'expression anglaise et d'expression française, ces régions comprendraient actuellement des endroits comme Montréal, certaines autres parties du Québec, certaines parties de l'Ontario de l'Est et du Nord et certaines parties du Nouveau-Brunswick du Nord et du Nord-Ouest. Le gouvernement n'a pas encore défini la période de temps nécessaire à

PRINCIPES A APPLIQUER DANS LA MISE EN OEUVRE DE CES POLITIQUES

Afin de donner de nouveaux éclaircissements et des certitudes plus grandes, le gouvernement a décidé que neuf principes devraient être définis pour guider les ministères et les organismes de la Fonction publique dans la mise en oeuvre de ces deux politiques. Ces principes seront élaborés par le Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor sous la forme de projets d'ébauches de lignes directrices qui feront l'objet de discussions avec les associations de personnel, les ministères, et la Commission de la Fonction publique au cours des prochaines semaines. Une fois ces consultations terminées, et en tenant compte des vues qui auront été énoncées, le Conseil publiera alors les lignes directrices définitives sur lesquelles se guideront les ministères et les organismes dans l'application de ces neuf principes.

(1) IDENTIFICATION ET DESIGNATION DES POSTES BILINGUES

Les ministères seront priés d'identifier pour le 31 décembre 1973 les postes que l'on estime, dans les circonstances actuelles, devoir exiger la connaissance et l'utilisation du français et de l'anglais pour satisfaire aux exigences de la Loi sur les langues officielles et aux nécessités de service d'une Fonction publique bilingue (définie dans les deux politiques énoncées ci-dessus). Les critères que les ministères appliqueront dans le processus d'identification subséquents seront énoncés dans les projets de lignes directrices du Conseil du Trésor et feront l'objet de discussions avec les associations de personnel, les ministères, et la Commission de la Fonction publique.

Deuxièmement, et sous réserve des principes qui suivent, il est prévu que les ministères "désigneront" graduellement ces postes comme postes bilingues, c'est-à-dire qu'ils les doteront d'un titulaire bilingue au cours de la période de cinq ans se terminant le 31 décembre 1978. Si, au cours de cette période, il semble apparent que la désignation de certains groupes ou de certaines catégories de postes ne peut pas être réalisée pour cette date, les ministères pourront demander une prolongation au Conseil du Trésor.

Les employés seront mis au courant des postes qui auront été identifiés le 31 décembre 1973 ou postérieurement en vue de leur désignation au cours de la période de 5 ans se terminant le 31 décembre 1978 et, de plus, il sera donné un préavis officiel d'au moins un an de la date à laquelle des postes particuliers doivent être désignés comme bilingues (afin de donner aux employés unilingues occupant ces

postes l'occasion de devenir bilingue). Les représentants des associations de personnel seront consultés sur l'identification et la désignation des postes.

(2) IDENTIFICATION ET DÉSIGNATION DES POSTES UNILINGUES

Le stade suivant du processus d'identification des exigences linguistiques des postes sera celui de l'identification des postes où l'anglais est essentiel, ceux où le français est essentiel et ceux où l'anglais ou le français peut être utilisé. La réalisation de ce stade sera la suite intégrante de l'identification des postes bilingues.

(3) CONNAISSANCE LINGUISTIQUE EN TANT QU'ÉLÉMENT DE MÉRITE

Une connaissance de l'anglais et du français demeure l'un des éléments du mérite dans la sélection des candidats aux postes bilingues. Cependant, en raison du fait que la grande majorité des Canadiens n'ont pas été placés dans une situation leur permettant d'apprendre les deux langues officielles, ou n'ont pas eu l'occasion de le faire, la Commission de la Fonction publique a convenu d'admettre aux concours relatifs aux postes bilingues, non seulement ceux qui ont une connaissance des deux langues officielles mais également ceux qui veulent devenir bilingues. La nomination d'une personne unilingue à un poste bilingue sera confirmée quand le candidat aurait terminé avec succès sa formation linguistique jusqu'au niveau de connaissance exigé.

Il est reconnu que le "bilinguisme" sera constitué d'éléments différents selon les emplois. Dans certains postes, cela désignera tout simplement la capacité de traiter dans les deux langues des affaires simples et sans complications; dans d'autres, il s'agira de la capacité de parler et de comprendre les deux langues utilisées couramment;... dans d'autres, encore, un nombre probablement très restreint, il s'agira d'une plus grande capacité de parler et de comprendre et la langue courante, et le langage technique. La Commission de la Fonction publique établira pour diverses classes d'emplois les différents niveaux de connaissance et de facilité qui sont exigés en chaque langue. Ensuite, compte tenu du genre de travail à effectuer, elle attribuera aux postes respectifs le niveau voulu de connaissance. La Commission déterminera aussi la capacité linguistique des candidats à ces postes.

- (4) LES CONCOURS DESTINES A REMPLIR DES POSTES BILINGUES seront ouverts aux candidats bilingues ainsi qu'aux candidats unilingues qui ont signifié à leurs ministères leur intention de devenir bilingues. Les candidats unilingues qui répondent aux qualités exigées autres que le bilinguisme seront tenus d'entreprendre une formation linguistique continue pendant une durée allant jusqu'à douze mois afin de satisfaire aux exigences linguistiques de l'emploi. La Commission de la Fonction publique examinera périodiquement les progrès accomplis par ces candidats afin de déterminer s'ils peuvent réussir à apprendre les langues. S'ils en sont incapables, ils seront admissibles à un emploi à leur niveau antérieur, sans aucune pénalité.
- (5) LES CONCOURS POUR COMBLER LES POSTES UNILINGUES resteront accessibles aux candidats unilingues ou bilingues qui remplissent les conditions linguistiques du poste.
- (6) LES TITULAIRES UNILINGUES DE POSTES BILINGUES qui occupent un poste au moment où celui-ci est désigné comme bilingue devraient avoir les premiers accès aux cours de langue afin de leur permettre de devenir bilingues - là encore, pour une formation continue d'une durée allant jusqu'à douze mois. S'ils renoncent au bilinguisme - ou s'ils échouent dans leurs tentatives de devenir bilingues on leur offrira une mutation à un poste unilingue sans diminution de traitement, de grade ou de prestige et sans pénalité. S'ils refusent une telle mutation, ils peuvent rester à leur poste même si ce dernier a été désigné comme bilingue. Mais à l'avenir, ils ne pourront postuler que des postes unilingues (comme tout autre employé qui a opté pour l'unilinguisme). En de telles circonstances, le ministère en cause serait tenu de prendre d'autres dispositions administratives afin de répondre aux exigences linguistiques du poste.
- (7) LONGS ETATS DE SERVICE

Tous les fonctionnaires seront admissibles à des carrières dans des postes unilingues et bilingues s'ils choisissent de devenir bilingues. Si, par contre, ils décident de rester unilingues, ils seront admissibles à postuler des postes unilingues et, s'ils comptaient dix ans de service ininterrompu au 6 avril 1966, c'est-à-dire la date de la déclaration du premier ministre Pearson sur le bilinguisme, ils pourront poser leur candidature à tout poste qui a été reconnu comme devant éventuellement être désigné comme bilingue mais ne l'a pas encore été.

(8) NOUVEAUX EMPLOYÉS DE LA FONCTION PUBLIQUE

Les citoyens canadiens peuvent postuler tout poste accessible par concours public. Les Canadiens unilingues postulant un poste bilingue, et qui signifient leur consentement de devenir bilingue, s'ils possèdent toutes les qualités exigées sauf le bilinguisme, recevront une formation linguistique continue pendant une durée allant jusqu'à douze mois afin de répondre aux exigences linguistiques du poste. S'ils ne réussissent pas leur formation linguistique, ils auront le droit d'être nommé à un autre poste à leur taux de rémunération courant. Les Canadiens unilingues qui entrent dans la Fonction publique grâce à un concours en vue d'un poste unilingue deviendront, lors de leur nomination, admissibles à postuler des postes unilingues ou bilingues comme tout autre fonctionnaire public.

(9) LA FORMATION LINGUISTIQUE nécessaire pour permettre aux fonctionnaires unilingues de devenir bilingues et pour permettre aux nouveaux employés d'acquérir la compétence nécessaire pour occuper des postes bilingues accessibles par concours public sera assurée, à même les fonds publics, soit par les écoles de langues de la Fonction publique ou par leur entremise.

Donc, il s'agit des principes qui régiront la désignation des postes bilingues. J'espère qu'ils s'imposeront aux fonctionnaires fédéraux comme des principes offrant une chance égale, tant aux Canadiens d'expression anglaise que d'expression française qui font partie de la Fonction publique. L'étape suivante, qui est extrêmement importante, consistera à discuter avec les associations de personnel, les ministères et la Commission de la Fonction publique de la façon dont ces principes devraient être appliqués. À cette fin, le Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor diffusera dans ces organismes, la semaine prochaine espérons-nous, des projets de lignes directrices d'administration ou de directives et discutera avec ces derniers du caractère raisonnable, de la justice et des possibilités de réalisation administrative de ce qui est proposé. On peut s'attendre que ces discussions s'étendront sur un certain nombre de semaines, après quoi, une proposition détaillée sera soumise au Conseil pour qu'il l'étudie et l'approuve.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from the discovery of the continent to the present time. It is divided into three main periods: the colonial period, the revolutionary period, and the federal period. The colonial period is characterized by the struggle for independence from Great Britain. The revolutionary period is marked by the adoption of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. The federal period is the period of the growth and development of the United States as a nation.

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from the discovery of the continent to the present time. It is divided into three main periods: the colonial period, the revolutionary period, and the federal period. The colonial period is characterized by the struggle for independence from Great Britain. The revolutionary period is marked by the adoption of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. The federal period is the period of the growth and development of the United States as a nation.

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Il serait utile de pouvoir avancer un chiffre approximatif du nombre de postes bilingues que les directives à venir feront vraisemblablement désigner. Mais il faudra pour cela attendre la fin de 1973, quand le processus d'identification sera terminé. Cependant, il est possible d'estimer à 100,000, environ, le nombre de postes dans la Fonction publique situés dans ces régions du Canada où le français et l'anglais sont d'usage courant. J'estimerais qu'approximativement 25,000 d'entre eux pourraient être classés sous l'étiquette bilingue d'ici à 1978. J'ajouterais même qu'il y a déjà des fonctionnaires bilingues dans près de la moitié de ces 25,000 postes. Mais là encore, ces prévisions ne pourront être contrôlées qu'une fois les directives émises et les postes identifiés.

J'espère et je m'attends que les lignes directrices seront mises en oeuvre au début de 1973.

On the Permanence of Bilingual Districts

According to the Official Languages Act the status of a bilingual district is both official and permanent.

1. The Problem

The facts of language usage, however, reveal that language distribution is not permanent. Yet the better the power balance (demographic, economic and social) between two language groups, the more stable the distribution. With the dominant group nearing the 90 percent mark, however, and the minority not much over ten percent, one could hardly predict that the power of the minority would remain unchanged - even for a decade.

On the other hand, the granting of official status to the minority can add to its staying power. But it is difficult to predict whether the use of such status over a decade would be sufficient to increase or even maintain the ten percent minimal figure required by law for the creation of a bilingual district.

It is not impossible that within a generation the Canadian tax payer may be maintaining bilingual districts in virtually unilingual areas.

It may have been a mistake to make permanence a feature of all bilingual districts. Since they have to be reviewed every decade, at all events, this provision does not seem to have originated for reasons of economy. Since our Board cannot change the Act we can at least recommend application which encourage language survival without creating useless services.

2. Possible Solutions

Two possible solutions come to mind:

- (1) basing decisions on projections of language Maintenance
- (2) the creation of intercensus service areas

2.1 Projections of Language Maintenance

If we could determine the probabilities of language survival in the areas which interest us, we could base our recommendation on the degrees of probability.

Although we cannot with certainty predict the future of any language groups it is possible for us to get a good idea of the probabilities of change in language usage. The determining of these probabilities, however, is work which is both technical and time-consuming, since it involves the building of drift models of our bilingual communities and a computer simulation of language contact and language usage projections for each district.

2.1.1 Advantages:

Such projections could provide us with more accurate

information on which to base our recommendations in all districts.

2.1.2 Disadvantages:

The work could take more than two years - which is beyond the time-limit of our mandate.

2.2 Intercensus Service Areas

Another possible solution is to adopt a purely empirical approach to the creation of bilingual districts.

Our working hypothesis would be that the creation of a bilingual district can add to the staying power of a minority language even when the number of speakers is only slightly above the ten percent mark. But since we are unsure of the effect which such official status will produce and have no proof of whether within a decade the number will rise or fall above or below the crucial ten percent, it would be foolhardy to recommend the creation of a permanent entity.

The only possibility left is to offer bilingual services to certain areas on an interim basis, for a period as long as the decade between two census surveys. These intercensus service areas would be supplied with bilingual services on the assumption that such services could improve the status and intensify the usage of the

minority language. In some cases, this assumption may turn out to be well-founded and the increase in minority language usage be sufficient to justify the creation of a bilingual district after the next census. On the other hand, other areas despite the availability of bilingual services may show a continued decrease in the use of the minority language by persons who avail themselves of these services. These areas, on the occasion of the following census might either fail to attract the consideration of the next board or, if the decrease is not marked, may be given still another trial as intercensus service areas. It would be useful to monitor the language usage in such areas at periods between the two census surveys; the expense of monitoring is likely to be far less than that of maintaining bilingual staff.

2.2.1 Advantages: The advantages of the creation of intercensus service areas are the following.

1. It provides the Government of Canada with an extra option which conforms closer to actual language situation.

2. It unburdens the Board from the responsibility of predicting the linguistic future of marginal and problem areas.

3. Since doubtful cases can be put in a separate category, it can considerably speed-up the Board's decision-making operations.

4. It will in the long run mean less bureaucratic wastage and a saving to the Canadian tax payer.

2.2.2 Disadvantages: 1. The main disadvantage of intercensus areas is that they can be realistically created only in marginal cases. It would be hard for example to have a large minority accept temporary status when its leaders know very well the provisions of the Act.

2. Even in marginal cases the Board would require sufficient evidence to support its recommendations.

Conclusion

Within the time-limit of the Board's mandate, the location of possible intercensus service areas is quite feasible and because the advantages of such a solution to the problem of permanence far outweigh the disadvantages, I would recommend that the Board consider this possibility.

January 5, 1973

William F. Mackey

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Conclusion of our November meeting with Statistics Canada

At the end of November, Neil Morrison, Donald Cartwright and myself, met with a group of specialists from different technical branches of Statistics Canada to discuss the needs of our Board and the extent to which we could reasonably call upon the Chief Statistician to supply us with the sort of data we might use.

The information supplied in the discussion and obtained from a subsequent study of three recent technical documents (Ge'ocodage, Diagonalization of Multi-dimensional Tables, and GRDSR: The Geographically Referenced Data Storage and Retrieval System) would lead us to conclude that Statistics Canada has the technical capacity and willingness to supply us with all the data we require, including specific information on language usage in small problem areas. Since such data could take some of the guesswork out of our deliberations and supply us with proof of some of the impressions gathered during our field trips, it would be wise to avail ourselves of all the help which Statistics Canada has to offer including the collaboration of their Methodology and Systems Branch.

One of the documents studied and discussed during the meeting was our proposal for a wider use of language-related census data. (Suggestions for Using Language-Related Census Data, BDAB, 27 October 1972).

We were assured that these proposals were technically feasible and that tables could be supplied for our first request during the first half of 1973.

The categories of language usage which we suggested (five for French and five for English ethnic origin and nine for other ethnic origins) posed no problems, since Statistics Canada's computer programme was designed to generate all theoretically possible categories (a total of 81 in our case). In fact, this would be the first step in sorting out the data we require.

In selecting the most relevant categories for our needs (See Table 1: Degrees of Language Loss by Age-Groups and Table 2: Integration into French and English Speech Communities), we eliminated from the theoretically possible ones those that were contradictory, unlikely or of low expectation. For example:

Contradictory Categories

<u>OE</u>	<u>MT</u>	<u>HL</u>	<u>OL</u>	)	Persons speaking French (or English) at home and
F	F	F	E	)	claiming not to be able to speak the language
F	F	E	F)	

Unlikely Categories

F	F	O	O	)	Persons with French (or English) mother tongue but
E	E	O	O	)	with another home language and no speaking know-
					ledge of either English or French

Categories of Low Expectation

F	O	O	O	)	Persons of French (or English) ethnic origin
E	O	O	O	)	unable to speak either official language
F	O	O	F	)	Persons of French (or English) ethnic origin with
E	O	O	F	)	mother tongue other than French or English but
F	O	O	B	)	with ability to speak one or both of the official
E	O	O	B	)	languages.
F	O	O	E)	
E	O	O	E)	

Although it is expected that the aggregate of persons in all such categories is likely to comprise only a small percentage of any Canadian population, their complete elimination may leave us with population totals (in the last columns) which do not add up to a hundred percent. Since the Statistics Canada computer will have to generate these low-frequency data at all events, we suggest that an extra line labelled "other" be added to Table 1 (Line 6) and Table 2 (Line 10). The breakdown can be supplied separately for our information. We can thus obtain a complete picture of language usage in any area, with totals that add up to a hundred percent.

31 December 1972

W. F. Mackey



Members of the Board

FROM
DF

Neil M. Morrison

January 10, 1973

SUBJECT
OBJET

Bilingual Districts recommended by the first Advisory Board
for Consideration after the 1971 Census

As you know, the first Bilingual Districts Advisory Board in its recommendations to the Governor-in-Council, included 24 areas or municipalities for consideration by the next Board after the results of the 1971 Census became available. These are listed on pages 25, 26 and 27 containing the summary of recommendations. They included possible localities in 7 of the 10 provinces, excluding PEI as well as N. B. and Quebec, as follows: one in Newfoundland, one in Nova Scotia, three in Ontario, five in Manitoba, six in Saskatchewan, three in Alberta, four in British Columbia and one in the Northwest Territories.

The staff have examined the statistics from the 1971 Census concerning these 24 areas. Seven of the proposed areas still have or now have an official language minority population of 10% or more. The other 17 are reported as having less than 10%. The list of the 24 recommended districts given below is divided into two groups; those over 10% and those below 10%. The list indicates the number of the minority language population, i.e. French mother tongue in the Census division or municipality and the percentage this number represents of the total population within the defined area. A more detailed comparative statistical analysis demonstrating the changes which have occurred between 1961 and 1971 has been prepared on separate tabular sheets.

Of the seven proposed districts having 10% or more, the Board have already considered and a team visited Labrador West. The other areas remain to be considered and possibly visited if the Board considers it to be necessary or advisable. At the next meeting of January 12 & 13, the Board might wish to examine not only those areas having above 10% and decide what they wish to do about them but also to examine the other 17 and decide whether all or most of them can now be eliminated from further consideration. Among these there may be a few which should be considered in relation to other adjacent areas having an adequate number and percentage of minority language population to justify inclusion

in a possible district. For example, Fort Garry and Transcona in Manitoba or Winchester-Dundas in Ontario. In a majority of cases, of these 24 areas the population numbers are quite small and this raises the question again about the criteria the Board wishes to adopt across the country concerning the population numbers which would justify the creation of a bilingual district. (e.g. less than 1,500, 1,000 or 500, or some other numerical standard or baseline which could be applied in Quebec as well as in the other provinces).

Areas with 10% or more minority language population - 1971 Census

	<u>FMT %age of total popul- ation</u>	<u>FMT popul- ation</u>
<u>Newfoundland</u>		
Labrador (Labrador West)	10.7%	1,455
<u>Ontario</u>		
Algoma	10.2%	12,500
<u>Manitoba</u>		
St. Vital	10.4%	3,420
<u>Saskatchewan</u>		
Laurier-Radville	23.5%	435
Montmartre	19.5%	180
St. Front-St. Brieux	21.8%	620
St. Walburg-Paradise Hill	13.0%	325

Areas with less than 10% minority language population - 1971 Census

<u>Nova Scotia</u>		
Pictou	4.9%	210
<u>Ontario</u>		
Thunder Bay	4.3%	6,290
Winchester-Dundas	7.2%	405
<u>Manitoba</u>		
Fort Garry	6.4%	1,685
Transcona	4.2%	955
Winnipeg	2.9%	7,240
Thompson	6.2%	1,185

Saskatchewan

Meadow Lake	7.0%	340
Rocanville-Silverwood	6.6%	205

Alberta

Beaumont - (enumeration areas being assembled by Statistics Canada)

Edmonton	3.2%	13,835
Hinton	7.4%	385

British Columbia

Dawson Creek	2.7%	325
Port Alberni	3.5%	710
Prince George	2.8%	935
Terrace	4.1%	405

Northwest Territories

Fort Smith	9.5%	225
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SUGGESTIONS

In summary, the Secretariat would suggest that the Board should give further consideration to the following areas: Algoma, Ontario; St. Vital, Manitoba; Geraldton in the Thunder Bay area (a border-line case); and Winchester-Dundas, Ontario which is adjacent to Stormont, and that the other areas be eliminated from further consideration either because the minority population numbers are too small or the percentage is too low.

Neil M. Morrison

REGIONS TO BE CONSIDERED BY THE REGIONAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY

The provincial districts are intended to serve as guidelines to the formulation of a time-place plan for visitations. Data for the Quebec provinces and Quebec/Ontario will be researched in great detail as the Board is ready to consider each province.

Figures provided for each census division, census subdivision and/or urban centre area:

20. 1. 1, 2

%age minority group of total population	minority population
---	------------------------

Included with "totals" in parentheses is the total population of the combined parts i.e. census subdivision including urban centres.

Superscript symbols:

- x - a district previously recommended
- y - suggested for consideration after the 1971 census
- z - a new region

Each province is presented in three parts:

- Part A: Districts in which the minority mother tongue population is >10% for the entire census division
- Part B: Districts in which the minority mother tongue population of the census division is below 10% but within which there are census subdivisions and/or urban centres that have a minority mother tongue population >10
- Part C: Districts as above except that when the population of the unincorporated territory is combined with the population of an urban centre (or vice versa) the mother tongue percentage for a census subdivision falls below 10%.

NEW BRUNSWICK

^xProvince: EMT 64.7: 410,400
FMT 34.0: 215,730

Regions to be considered by BDAB

Part A: entire census division >10%

Census Division

Gloucester	FMT 82.8 : 61,875
Kent	FMT 81.4 : 20,265
Northumberland	FMT 25.8 : 13,280
Restigouche	FMT 59.8 : 24,680
Victoria	FMT 38.9 : 7,700
Westmorland	FMT 40.3 : 39,735
Madawaska ₁	FMT 94.6 : 33,070

1. (see part B also)

Part B: Part of census subdivision only (census subdivision and/or urban centre)

Census Division

Madawaska (pt)	Edmunston (urban)	EMT 10.4: 1,280
Carleton (pt)	Aberdeen (subd.)	FMT 10.3: 140*
(FMT 2.0: 500)		
Charlotte (pt)		
(FMT 4.4: 1,080	Pennfield (subd.)	FMT 11.6: 390*
York (pt)		
(FMT 4.9: 3,155)	Nackawic ₁ (urban)	FMT 17.4: 230*
Queens (pt)		
(FMT 8.6: 1,070	Canning (subd.)	FMT 2.1: 15
	Minto (urban)	" 21.8:845
		<hr/> Total (4,585) 18.8:860
Sunbury (pt)		
(FMT 5.0: 1,065	Northfield (subd.)	FMT 12.4: 90*

1. See part C

* Fewer than 500 people and not contiguous with another potential district

Part C: Subdivisions with >10% FMT that drop below this figure when urban or unincorporated population is added.

Census Division

York (pt)	Nackawic (urban)	FMT	17.4:	230
	Millville (")	FMT	1.4:	5
	Southampton (subd) "		1.8:	25
	Total	(3,085)	8.4	260

Ottawa,
January 8, 1973

QUEBEC

: EMT : LMA

Part ACensus Divisions: : 1984-1991 : 1991, 1971Province 13.1 : 7,99,25Argenteuil 28.3 : 9,870Bonaventure 14.7 : 6,135Brome 50.2 : 7,100Chambly 18.9 : 43,715Chateauguay 33.3 : 17,875Compton 19.7 : 4,215Deux-Montagnes 14.6 : 7,640Gaspé-Est 14.7 : 6,150Gatineau 28.3 : 15,795Huntingdon 39.4 : 6,050Ile-De-Montreal et
Ile-Jesus 22.6 : 494,900Laprairie 16.6 : 10,215Missisquoi 19.5 : 6,635Papineau 12.2 : 3,880Pontiac 56.9 : 11,145Richmond 11.6 : 4,770Rouville 12.3 : 3,915Sherbrooke 11.0 : 11,130Stanstead 21.9 : 7,935Vaudreuil 26.3 : 9,635

Part B

Québec : EMT: LMA

<u>Census Division</u>	<u>Subdivision</u>	<u>City/Twn/Village</u> <u>Cité/Ville/Village</u>
<u>Abitibi</u> (4.3 : 4,845)		<u>Senneterre</u> (13.9 : 600)
		<u>Matagami</u> (14.7 : 355)
<u>Arthabaska</u> (0.6 : 305)	<u>Tinewick</u> (10.3 : 35)*	
<u>Beauharnois</u> (4.9 : 2540)		<u>Maplegrave</u> (10.8 : 185)
<u>Dorchester</u> (1.1 : 355)	<u>Ste-Malachie</u> (12.1 : 145)*	
<u>Drummond</u> (3.1 : 1,975)	<u>Durham-Sud</u> (36.2 : 230)*	<u>Durham-Sud</u> (7.6 : 35)
	<u>Kingsey</u> (12.2 : 155)*	
	<u>Ulverton</u> (76.7 : 230)*	
	TOTAL (2,665) (24.4 : 650)	
<u>Frontenac</u> (1.0 : 280)	<u>Milan</u> (13.0 : 35)*	
<u>Gaspé-Ouest</u> (4.2 : 795)		<u>Murdockville</u> (24.6 : 710)
<u>Hull</u> (9.1 : 10,005)	<u>Templeton-Ouest</u> (34.0 : 350)	
		<u>Gatineau</u> (11.8 : 2,635)
		<u>Templeton</u> (11.0 : 405)
	Total (27,035) (12.5 : 3,390)	
<u>Iles-De-La-Madeleine</u> (6.4 : 845)	<u>Grosse-Ile</u> (98.9 : 470)*	
	<u>Hayre-Aubert</u> (0.9 : 10)*	<u>Ile D'Entrée</u> (100.0 : 245)*
	Total (1380) (18.5 : 255)*	
<u>Labelle</u> (2.7 : 825)	<u>La Macaza</u> (37.2 : 435)*	
<u>L'Assomption</u> (3.7 : 2,310)		<u>Mascouche</u> (15.7 : 1385)

- 2 -

<u>Matane</u> (0.8 : 240)	<u>Métis-sur-Mer</u> (51.4 : 90)*
<u>Mégantic</u> (2.4 : 1,395)	<u>Inverness</u> (11.7 : 85)
	<u>Inverness</u> (12.5 : 45)*
	<u>Leeds</u> (23.0 : 85)*
	TOTAL (1475) (11.8 : 215)
<u>Montcalm</u> (6.2 : 1,335)	<u>Rawdon</u> (33.1 : 430)*
	<u>Rawdon</u> (23.4 : 640)
	TOTAL (4,040) (26.4 : 1,070)
<u>Portneuf</u> (4.6 : 2,360)	<u>Shannon</u> (39.8 : 1,590)
	<u>Fossambault-sur-le-Lac</u> (29.0 : 45)*
	TOTAL (4,155) (39.4 : 1,635)
<u>Québec</u> (3.8 : 16,005)	<u>St-Gabriel-De-Valcartier</u> (37.3 : 680)
	<u>St-Gabriel-Ouest</u> (60.0 : 75)*
	<u>Stoneham & Tewkesbury</u> (11.8 : 200)*
	<u>Val-St-Michel</u> (11.2 : 230)*
	TOTAL (5,690) (20.8 : 1,155)
	<u>Sillery</u> (10.8 : 1,500)
<u>Saguenay</u> (8.4 : 9,370)	<u>Côte-Nord-Du Golfe St-Laurent</u> (75.7 : 3,870)
	<u>Moisie</u> (27.9 : 275)*
	<u>De Grasse</u> (10.0 : 10)*
	<u>Port-Cartier</u> (11.1 : 415)*
	<u>Shefferville</u> (29.5 : 965)
<u>St-Jean</u> (7.4 : 3,415)	<u>N.D.-Du-Mont-Carmel</u> (15.2 : 150)*
	<u>Lacolle</u> (13.9 : 175)*
	<u>St-Bernard-De-Lacolle</u> (17.9 : 250)*
	<u>St-Blaise</u> (11.2 : 150)*
	<u>St-Paul-De-l'Ile-Aux-Noix</u> (11.0 : 105)*
	TOTAL (5,940) (12.3 : 730)

Shefford (7.4 : 4,605)

St-Joachim-De-Shefford (13.1 : 120) *

Shefford (23.5 : 410) *

Waterloo (21.6 : 1,065)

Warden (20.8 : 80) *

Stukely-Sud (17.0 : 80) "

Stukely-Sud (44.9:175) *

TOTAL (8,840) (21.8 : 1,930)

Soulanges (4.0 : 460)

Ste-Claire-D'Assise (14.3 : 70) *

Témiscamingue (9.2 : 5,015)

Noranda (20.7:2,225)

Rouyn (3.6 : 645)

Bellevue (13.8:85) *

Témiscamingue (36.5:885)

TOTAL (28,560) (10.1 : 2,870)

Terrebonne (8.1 : 11,285) Mont-Tremblant (10.3 : 75) *

Piedmont (19.7 : 150) *

Ste-Adèle (13.1 : 500)

Ste-Anne-Des Lacs (16.2 : 85) *

St-Hippolyte (10.6 : 180) *

St- Sauveur (31.5 : 285) *

Shawbridge (31.4:305) *

St. Sauveur-des-Monts
(10.6:195) *

TOTAL (10,515) (16.2 : 1,700)

Lorraine (39.9:1,255)

Rosemère (49.8:3.345)

TOTAL (9855) (36.6 : 3,600)

Val-David (11.4 : 185) *

Verchères (6.4 : 2,260)

Beloeil (13.0 : 1,600)

McMasterville (14.1 : 355)*

TOTAL (14,790) (13.2 : 1,955)

Wolfe (2.4 : 395)

Dudswell (18.5 : 115)*

Bishopton (34.3 : 115)*

Marbeeton (8.9 : 55)*

TOTAL (1,570) (18,1 : 285)

Part C

Québec EMT / LMA 1971

<u>DIVISION</u>	<u>SUBDIVISION</u>	<u>CITE/VILLE/VILLAGE</u> <u>CITY/TOWN/VILLAGE</u>
<u>Chicoutimi</u> (2.9 : 4,795)	<u>Bagotville</u> (31.4:1,075)	<u>Bagotville</u> (4.52:255)*
		<u>Port Alfred</u> (1.4 : 130)*
	TOTAL (18,685) (7.8 : 1,460)	
<u>Lotbinière</u> (1.1 : 295)	<u>St-Patrice-De-Beaurivage</u> (2.1 : 10)*	
	TOTAL (1030) (7.7 : 30)*	
<u>Terrebonne</u> (8.1 : 11,285)		<u>Esterel</u> (10.5 : 10)*
		<u>Ste-Marguerite-du-Lac-Masson</u> (4.7 : 65)*
	TOTAL (1,465) (4.8 : 750)*	
		New Glasgow (32.0 : 40)*
	<u>Ste-Sophie</u> (7.8 : 265)*	
	TOTAL (3,515) (8.7 : 305)*	

ONTARIO

Province - FMT 6.3% : 482,045

Part A:

Census Divisions - (entire division)

Y Algoma	10.2% : 12,500
x Cochrane	49.1% : 47,100
x Glengarry	44.2% : 8,165
x Nipissing	32.8% : 25,885
x Ottawa-Carleton ₁	20.8% : 97,975
x Prescott	81.2% : 22,595
x Russell	83.8% : 13,645
x Stormont	33.6% : 20,605
x Sudbury	32.3% : 63,895
x Timiskaming	27.9% : 12,975

- 1 It will be necessary to extract the National Capital Region from Ottawa-Carleton and to determine FMT population for the remainder by enumeration areas.

Part B:

Census Division - part only (subdivision and/or urban centre)

x Niagara (pt) (Regional Municipality) (FMT 4.9% : 17,105)	x Welland (urban) 17.1% : 7,590 Port Colborne (urban) 8.2% : 1,765 <u>Total (65,815) 14.2% : 9,355</u>
x Parry Sound (pt) (FMT 3.1% : 925)	x Himsworth N. subd. 12.2% : 275 (M.D. adjacent to Nipissing census division)
Rainy River (pt) (FMT 3.6% : 920)	Dilke subd. 44.7% : 105* Worthington subd. 10.3% : 120*
Y Thunder Bay (pt) (FMT 4.3% : 6,290)	Beardmore I.D. subd. 21.1% : 170* Longlac subd. 42.2% : 625 Manitouwadge I.D. " 18.9% : 630 Marathon " 12.8% : 315* Nakina I.D. " 10.5% : 70* Red Rock I.D. " 10.3% : 195*
	urban - Geraldton 25.5% : <u>810</u> 2,815

- * Fewer than 500 people and not contiguous with another potential district

Census Division

^z Muskoka (pt)	Georgian Bay subd.	12.7% :	260
(FMT 1.9% : 595)			
^x Simcoe (pt)	^x Tiny subd.	41.7% :	2,300
(FMT 4.6% : 7,895)	^x Tay subd.	4.4% :	190
	urban - Penetang	36.3% :	1,995
	Pt. McNicol	7.2% :	105
	Victoria Harbour	8.0% :	100
	Midland	6.5% :	715
	Total (31,090)	18.3% :	5,665

Part C:

Subdivisions with >10% FMT that drop below this figure when urban population is added.

Census Division

Renfrew (pt)	^x Rolph-Buchanan-Wylie & McKay subd.	11.4% :	235
	^x Deep River	4.2% :	240
	^x Chalk River	9.1% :	100
		6.5% :	575
	^x Westmeath subd.	10.6% :	190
	^x Beachburg	0.9% :	5
		8.3% :	195
Dundas (pt)	^x Winchester subd.	11.5% :	325
(FMT 3.8%:655)	^x Winchester	1.0% :	15
	^x Chesterville	5.2% :	65
		7.2% :	405
Essex (pt)	^x Colchester N. subd.	11.6% :	355
	^x Essex	3.8% :	150
		7.2% :	505
^x Essex (pt)	^x Anderdon subd.	17.1% :	800
(FMT 8.5%:26,155)	^x Maidstone "	14.5% :	1120
	^x Colchester N. "	11.6% :	355
	^x Rochester "	37.0% :	1345
	^x Sandwich S. "	13.3% :	645
	^x Sandwich W. "	15.0% :	1815
	^x Tilbury N. "	52.9% :	1400
	^x Tilbury W. "	19.6% :	335
urban centres			
	^x St. Clair Beach (maidstone)	7.6% :	150
	^x Belle River (Rochester)	35.3% :	1,015
	^x Tecumseh (Sandwich S.)	26.1% :	1,350
	^x Windsor	7.0% :	14,305
	Total (253,730)	9.7% :	24,635

^x Kent (pt)	^x Dover subd.	35.7% : 1,580
(FMT 5.2% : 5,285)	^x Tilbury East subd.	10.1% : 305
urban centres		
	^x Tilbury (Tilbury East)	27.0% : 965
	^x Chatham	3.2% : 1,125
	Total (46,325)	8.5% : 3,975

Total, Essex (pt) + Kent (pt) = (300,055) 9.5% : 28,610

(Note: If Chatham is extracted from the above, the totals become: (264,740) 10.4 : 27,485)

Ottawa,
January 9, 1973

PART A

MANITOBA : FMT / LMF

CENSUS DIVISIONS: 10% + FMT / LMF 1971

<u>PROVINCE</u>	(6.1 : 60,545)
<u>Div. #1</u>	(27.7 : 8,385)
<u>Div. # 3</u>	(10.7 : 2,030)
<u>Div. #6</u>	(12.3 : 3,730)
<u>Div. 19</u>	(10.9 : 2,115)

PART B

MANITOBA : FMT / JMT

<u>CENSUS DIVISION</u>	<u>SUBDIVISION</u>	<u>URBAN CENTER</u>
<u>Div. #2</u> (6.4 : 2,105)	<u>Montcalm</u> (72.6:1430)	<u>Immation</u> (3.0 : 25)*
	<u>Morris</u> (11.0 : 360)*	<u>Morris</u> (4.6 : 65)*
	TOTAL (7,480) (25.2 : 1,000)	
<u>Div. #4</u> (2.3 : 290)	<u>Cameron</u> (12.5 : 100)*	<u>Wartney</u> (11.2:65)*
	TOTAL (1380) (11.9 : 165)	
<u>Div. #7</u> (3.9 : 2,030)	<u>Norfolk south</u> (32.2 : 480)	
		<u>M.D.-De-Lourdes</u> (91.8 : 560)
		<u>Treherne</u> (1.6 : 10)*
	<u>Victoria</u> (10.1 : 150)*	
	TOTAL (4,215) (28.5 : 1,200)	
<u>Div. #8</u> (2.6 : 460)	<u>Sifton</u> (12.6 : 125)*	<u>Oak Lake</u> (5.9 : 20)*
	TOTAL (1,335) (10.9 : 145)	
<u>Div. #9</u> (3.8 : 450)	<u>St. Francois-Xavier</u> (31.0 : 200)*	
<u>Div. #12</u> (5.6 : 1,135)	<u>St. Laurent</u> (59.8 : 725)	
<u>Div. #13</u> (7.6 : 855)	<u>Ellice</u> (48.4 : 310)*	<u>St. Lazare</u> (72.1 : 310)*
	TOTAL (1,070) (58.0 : 620)	
<u>Div. #15</u> (3.9 : 505)	<u>Park D.C.D. (Part)</u> (41.2 : 270)*	
<u>Div. #17</u> (6.8 : 1,395)	<u>Ste-Rose</u> (59.6 : 730)	<u>Ste-Rose Du Lac</u> (46.0 : 375)*
	TOTAL (2,040) (54.2 : 1,105)	
<u>Div. #18</u> (3.7 : 490)	<u>Lawrence</u> (11.4 : 125)*	

PART C

MANITOBA

LMF / FMT

DIVISION

SUBDIVISION

CITE/VILLE/VILLAGE
CITY/TOWN/VILLAGE

Div. #16 (4.1 : 2,815) Mystery Lake, L.C.D. (24.1 : 35)*

Thompson (6.2 : 1,185)

TOTAL (19,145) (6.4 : 1,220)

A

SASKATCHEWAN

FMT/LMF

Province

(3.4% : 31,605)

Division #3

(17.2% : 4,105)

B

SASKATCHEWAN

LMF/FMT

<u>Div.</u>	<u>Subd.</u>	<u>Urban centres</u>
<u>Div. #1</u> (5.6 : 2,090)	31- <u>Stortheoaks</u> (45.2:375)*	<u>Stortheoaks</u> (57.1:100)*
	32- <u>Reciprocity</u> (26.5:205)*	<u>Alida</u> (19.6 : 45)*
	61- <u>Antler</u> (34.8:385)*	<u>Redvers</u> (21.3 : 180)*
		<u>Antler</u> (26.1 : 30)*
	TOTAL (4075) (32.4 : 1320)	
<u>Div. #2</u> (3.2 : 960)	38- <u>Laurier</u> (23.5 : 195)*	<u>Radville</u> (23.5 : 240)*
	TOTAL (1850) (23.6 : 435)*	
<u>Div. #4</u> (5.6 : 895)	17- <u>Val Marie</u> (15.6:110)*	<u>Val Marie</u> (34.4:105)*
	77- <u>Wise Creek</u> (31.1:140)*	<u>Admiral</u> (13.3 : 10)*
	107- <u>Lac Pelletier</u> (11.3:80)*	<u>Cadillac</u> (27.9:60)*
	TOTAL (2460) (20.5 : 505)	
	79- <u>Arlington</u> (14.6:75)*	<u>Dollard</u> (47.4:45)*
	TOTAL (610) (19.7 : 120)	
<u>Div. #6</u> (1.8 : 3075)	126- <u>Montmartre</u> (14.4:180)*	<u>Fendall</u> (-- : --)*
		<u>Montmartre</u> (35.3:180)*
	TOTAL (1850) (19.5 : 360)	
<u>Div. #7</u> (2.0 : 1085)	133- <u>Rodgers</u> (33.3:145)*	<u>Coderre</u> (45.5:75)*
	TOTAL (600) (36.6 : 220)	
<u>Div. #8</u> (1.2 : 470)	929- <u>L.I.D. (pt)</u> (11.1 : 5)*	
<u>Div. #12</u> (2.6 : 665)	438- <u>Battle River</u> (27.1:210)*	<u>Battleford</u> (4.2:75)*
	TOTAL (2580) (11.1 : 285)	
<u>Div. #14</u> (3.9 : 1865)	368- <u>Spalding</u> (11.7:150)*	<u>Spalding</u> (4.5:15)*
	TOTAL (1615) (10.2 : 165)	
	456- <u>Arborfield</u> (22.7:205)*	<u>Arborfield</u> (4.8:20)*
		<u>Zenon Park</u> (72.5:250)*
	457- <u>Connaught</u> (16.5:220)*	<u>Riggedale</u> (-- : --)*
	TOTAL (3170) (21.9 : 695)	

Div. #15 (8.1 : 6620) 372-Grant(43.0:305)* Vonda(33.3 : 85)*
Prud'homme(30.8:80)*

TOTAL (1225) (38.4 : 470)

399-Lake Lenore(31.2:270)* St.Brieux(50.7:185)*

TOTAL (1230) (37.0 : 455)

431-St. Louis (65.1:1120) Domremy(57.1:120)*
St. Louis (61.0:235)*

463-Duck Lake(28.1:270)* Duck Lake(55.6:325)*

TOTAL (3860) (53.6 : 2070)

490-Garden River(13.7:140)* Meath Park(6.0:15)*
Weirdale(--:--)*

491-Buckland(12.8 : 305)*

TOTAL (3765) (12.2 : 460)

Div. #16 (7.3 : 2965) 464-Leask(8.5:105)* Leask(12.5:55)*
Marcelin(36.1:110)*
Parkside(--:--)*

494-Canwood(23.9:625) Canwood(1.5:5)*
Debden(60.3:205)*

496-Spiritwood(19.0:395)* Spiritwood(18.8:135)*
Leoville(43.8:175)*
Shell Lake(2.0:5)*

TOTAL (8920) (20.4 : 1815)

Div. #17 (5.4 : 1535) 468-Meota(21.2:220)* Meota(12.8:30)*
Metinota(--:--)*
469-Turtle River(27.0:155)* Edam(20.9:70)*
Vawn(50.0:60)*

TOTAL (2315) (23.1 : 535)

C

SASKATCHEWAN

1911

Div.

Subd.

Urban centres

Div. #14 (3.9 : 1865)

366-Kelvington (10.8:125)*

Kelvington (2.9:30)*

TOTAL (2210) (7.0:155)

Div. #16 (7.3 : 2965)

434-Blaine Lake (12.9:90)*

Blaine Lake (2.2:15)*

TOTAL (1370) (7.7 : 105)

Div. #17 (5.4 : 1535)

501-Frenchman Butte (8.0:120)* St. Walburg (9.9:65)*

Paradise Hill (11.6:40)

TOTAL (2495) (9.0 : 225)

Alberta

Province F.M.T. 2.9: 46,500

Part A entire census division 10%

Census Division

Division #12 13.7 / 7,510

Note: In the first report of the B.D.A.B. only the subdivisions of Bonnyville, St. Paul County and Improvement District #102 (Lac la Biche) were recommended as a bilingual district (1971 - 19.9% : 6,925 - see data sheets)

Remainder of Census Division #12

Subdivision

#18 I.D.	#143 I.D.	2.2:40
	Fort McMurray (Urban)	6.1:415
	Total (8,700)	5.2:455
	#121 I.D.	3.0:60
	#101 I.D.	4.4:75
	#85 I.D.	- : -

Smokey Lake, County #13	0.1:5
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Smokey Lake (urban)	0.6:5
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Vilna (urban)	- : -
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Warspite (urban)	4.5:5
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Waskatenau (urban)	- : -
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Total (4965)	0.3:15
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Part B.

Division #11	#90 Sturgeon (subd.)	17.9:1,965
(F.M.T. 3.5:19,510	Legal (urban)	66.1:370
	Moinville (urban	32.5:480
	St. Albert (urban)	7.5:885
	Bon Accord (urban)	1.5:5
	Gibbons (urban)	<u>5.5:30</u>
	Total (25,690)	14.5:3735

Division #15 (pt.)

(F.M.T. 7.8 :7,350	#17 I.D. (total)	10.0:745
	#19 I.D. (")	20.5:540
	#130 Smokey River(")	65.1:3,955
	#16 I.D.(pt.) total	4.3:205
	#17 I.D.)nt.) total	6.1:270
	#17 I.D.(pt.) total	5.2:295
	#133 Spirit River(total)	3.6:95
	#135 Peace (total)	2.6:100
	#136 Fairview (")	2.1:80
	Total (41,115)	15.3:6,285

Note: Possible combination:	<u>Total pop.</u>	<u>%FMT</u>	<u>FMT pop</u>
Subdivision - #90, Sturgeon			
(C.D.#11)	25,690	14.5	3735
Subdivision - #92, Westlock			
(C.D.#13)	10,290	8.7	900
Total	35,980	12.8%	4635

Part C.

Division #3	Cowley (urban)	12.5 : 25
(F.M.T. 1.1 : 340)	Pincher Creek (")	3.1 : 100
	Pincher Creek (subd.)	<u>1.8 : 50</u>
	Total (6,180)	2.8 : 175*

Division #5

(F.M.T. 1.2 : 405)	Cluney (urban)	27.8 : 25
	Hussar (")	- -
	Rockyford (")	7.0 : 20
	Standard (")	1.9 : 5
	Strathmore (")	1.7 : 20
	Gleichen (")	- -
	Wheatland Cy #16 (subd.)	1.1 : 55
	Total (7,335)	1.7 : 125*

Note: Beaumont was recommended for consideration after the census of 1871⁹. It is composed of a part of Strathcona County and part of Leduc, County #25. Both these subdivisions have F.M.T. population less than 10% (20%:505 and 5.6%:590 respectively). It will be necessary to investigate E.A.S. within these subdivisions, as was done for Coquitlan, for areas > 10%

Part C (cont'd)

Division #13

(F.M.T. 3.5 : 1,520)

(see part B)

Westlock (subd.)¹ 10.2 : 695

²Clyde (urban) 10.9 : 25

²Westlock (urban) 5.5 : 180

Total (10,290) 8.7 : 900

¹ Southern part of Subd. only, recommended in 1st report

Division #14

Hinton (urban) 7.7 : 380

Note: I.D. boundaries changes throughout Alberta.

Hinton now a part of #95 I.D. 2.9 : 105

Edson (urban) 2.7 : 105

Hinton(urban) 7.7 : 380

Total (12,310) 4.8 : 590

*F.M.T. population < 500

Census Division #15

Census subdivision

16 I.D. (3.4% : 145)

110 I.D. 2.8 : 15

Fox Creek (urban) 2.3 : 30

Grande Cache (") 2.0 : 50

111 I.D. 3.2 : 20

126 I.D. 3.6 : 110

Valleyview (urban) 5.6 : 95

Total (4760) 4.3 : 205

17 I.D. pt.

123 I.D. - : -

Swan Hills (urban) 2.5 : 35

124 I.D. 9.5 : 200

Kinuso (urban) - : -

Slave Lake (") 3.4 : 70

Total (4420) 6.1 : 270

125 I.D. 4.7 : 155

High Prairie (urban) 5.9 : 140

Total (5640) 5.2 : 295

128 I.D. 1.1 : 10

129 I.D. 0.7 : 5

131 I.D. 20.9 : 440

Peace River (urban) 5.7 : 285

Nampa (urban) 7.0 : 20

Total (7435) 10.2 : 745

144/145 I.D. - : -

19 I.D.	22.0 : 475
Wanham (urban)	3.7 : 10
Eaglesham (urban)	<u>27.0 : 55</u>
Total (2640)	29.5 : 540
20 I.D.	
21 I.D.	0.6 : 20
Hines Creek	1.1 : 5
22 I.D.	1.1 : 35
Manning	3.7 : 40
23 I.D.	3.0 : 125
145/144 I.D.	- : -
146 I.D.	0.8 : 5
147 I.D.	2.7 : 85
High level (urban)	5.3 : 85
148 I.D.	- : -
149 I.D.	8.7 : 30
Rainbow Lake (urban)	4.2 : 15
130 Smokey River (see data sheet)	69.3 : 2390
Girouxville (urban)	78.3 : 270
Donnelly (urban)	74.5 : 205
Falher (urban)	83.1 : 760
McLennan (urban)	<u>30.3 : 330</u>
Total (6075)	651 : 3955

133 Spirit River	7.2 : 55
Spirit River (urban)	2.2 : 35
Rycroft (urban)	<u>1.1 : 5</u>
Total (2605)	8.7 : 95

135 Peace	1.8 : 30
Berwyn (urban)	1.1 : 5
Grimshaw (urban)	<u>3.8 : 65</u>
Total (3815)	2.6 : 100

136 Fairview	1.2 : 20
Fairview (urban)	<u>2.8 : 60</u>
Total (3725)	2.2 : 80

Grande Prairie County #1	
Hyth (urban)	1.0 : 95
Beaverlodge (urban)	2.0 : 10
Wembley (urban)	1.4 : 5
Sexsmithy (urban)	0.9 : 5
Grande Prairie (urban)	2.9 : 385

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Suggested plan of work and timetable
for consideration by the Board

Meetings with Provincial governments

- St. John's, Newfoundland	2 days
- Charlottetown, P.E.I.	2 days
- Halifax, N.S.	2 days
- Fredericton, N.B.	2 days
- Quebec, Que.	2 days
- Toronto, Ont.	2 days
- Winnipeg, Man.	2 days
- Regina, Sask.	2 days
- Edmonton, Alta.	2 days
- Vancouver, B.C.	2 days
	<u>20 days</u>

Meetings with Members of parliament

- P.E.I.	2 days
- New Brunswick	2 days
- Quebec	2 days
- Ontario	2 days
- Manitoba	2 days
- Saskatchewan	2 days
- Alberta	2 days
	<u>14 days</u>

Visits

- P.E.I.	
Egmont	3 days
- Nova Scotia	
Antigonish - Inverness - Richmond	4 days

- New Brunswick			
Northern region	5 days		
Southern region	3 days	8 days	
- Quebec			
Montreal region	3 days		
Quebec - Valcartier			
- Chicoutimi	3 days		
Gaspé region	3 days		
Eastern Townships	4 days		
Argenteuil - Rawdon	3 days		
Pontiac - Gatineau - Papineau	4 days		
Témiskaming - Noranda	3 days	23 days	
- Ontario			
Prescott - Glengarry			
- Russell - Stormont	4 days		
Midland - Penetang	2 days		
Welland - Port Colborne	2 days		
Windsor - Essex - Kent	4 days		
Renfrew - Nipissing - Sudbury	4 days		
Timiskaming - Cochrane	4 days		
Algoma - Elliot Lake	4 days	24 days	
- Manitoba			
St-Boniface - St-Vital region	3 days		
Rivière Seine - Rivière Rouge	3 days		
Cheval Blanc - Lamontagne	3 days		
St. George - Powerview	2 days		
Ste-Rose - St-Lazare	2 days	13 days	
- Saskatchewan			
Storthoaks - Reciprocity			
- Antler			
Gravelbourg - Shaunavon	4 days		
Assiniboya - Willow Bunch			
Battleford - Prince Albert			
Region	3 days	7 days	

- Alberta

Lac La Biche - Bonnyville

- St-Paul

5 days

Legal - Morinville - St-Albert

Donnelly - Falher

4 days 9 days

Girouxville - Peace River

91 days

R. Morency

le 11 janvier 1973

(Suggested plan of work and timetable: cont'd)

- 12-13 January 1973 Fifth general meeting (2 days)
1. To consider New Brunswick and Alberta
- 22 January 1973
1. Visit of Egmont, P.E.I. (3 days)
- 29 January 1973
1. Visit of Antigonish - Inverness
- Richmond (4 days)
- 5 February 1973
1. Visit of Donnelly - Falher
- Girouxville - Peace River (4 days)
- 12 February 1973
1. Visit of Northern New Brunswick (5 days)
- 23-24 February 1973 Sixth general meeting (2 days)
1. To consider Saskatchewan and Manitoba
- 5 March 1973
1. Visit of Lac La Biche - Bonnyville
- St-Paul - Legal
- Morinville - St-Albert (5 days)
- 19 March 1973
1. Visit of Southern New Brunswick (3 days)
- 26 March 1973
1. Visit of St. Boniface - St. Vital (3 days)
2. Meeting with Newfoundland Government (2 days)
- 6-7 April 1973 Seventh general meeting (2 days)
1. To consider Ontario
- 16 April 1973
1. Visit of Storthoaks - Reciprocity
- Antler - Gravelbourg
- Shaunavon - Assiniboya
- Willow Bunch (4 days)
2. Meeting with P.E.I. Government (2 days)

23 April 1973

1. Visit of Rivière Seine - Rivière Rouge (3 days)
2. Meeting with Nova Scotia Government (2 days)

30 April 1973

1. Visit of Cheval Blanc - La Montagne (3 days)
2. Meeting with New Brunswick Government (2 days)

7 May 1973

1. Visit of Ste-Rose - St-Lazare (3 days)
- St-George - Powerview (2 days)
2. Meeting with Alberta Government (2 days)

18-19 May 1973 Eighth general meeting

1. To consider Quebec (2 days)

28 May 1973

1. Visit of Battleford - Prince Albert (3 days)
2. Meeting with B.C. Government (2 days)

4 June 1973

1. Visit of Windsor - Essex - Kent (4 days)
2. Meeting with Manitoba Government (2 days)

11 June 1973

1. Visit of Midland - Penetang (2 days)
2. Visit of Welland - Port Colborne (2 days)

18 June 1973

1. Visit of Prescott - Glengarry (4 days)
- Russell - Stormont (4 days)
2. Visit of Renfrew - Nipissing - Sudbury (4 days)

29-30 June 1973 Ninth general meeting

1. To review and formulate final decision (2 days)
re: Newfoundland
Prince Edward Island
Nova Scotia
New Brunswick
British Columbia
Alberta
2. To review first draft of report

9 July 1973

1. Visit of Timiskaming - Cochrane (4 days)
2. Visit of Algoma - Elliot Lake (4 days)

16 July 1973

1. Visit of Quebec - Valcartier
- Chicoutimi (3 days)
2. Visit of Gaspé Region (3 days)
3. Meeting with Ontario Government (2 days)

23 July 1973

1. Visit of Argenteuil - Rawdon (3 days)
2. Visit of Pontiac - Gatineau - Papineau (4 days)

- 10-11 August 1973 Tenth general meeting (2 days)
1. To review and formulate final decision
re: Ontario
 2. To review second draft of report

20 August 1973

1. Visit of Montreal (3 days)

27 August 1973

1. Meeting with Quebec Government (2 days)

21-22 September Eleventh general meeting

1. To review and formulate final decision
on Quebec
2. To approve final draft of report

SECOND BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD (1972)

Minutes of the Fifth Meeting

January 12 and 13, 1973

O T T A W A

The fifth meeting of the Second Bilingual Districts Advisory Board (1972) was convened by the Chairman at 9:00 a.m. Friday, January 12, 1973 in the conference room at 110 Argyle Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario.

Present: Paul Fox, Toronto, Ont. - Chairman
Jane Carrothers, Calgary, Alta.
Eleanor Duckworth, Halifax, N.S.
W. Harry Hickman, Victoria, B.C.
Léopold Lamontagne, Ottawa, Ont.
William Mackey, Québec, Qué.
Alfred Monnin, Winnipeg, Man.
Yvonne Raymond, Montréal, Qué.
Albert Regimbal, Sudbury, Ont.
Adéland Savoie, Moncton, N.-B.

Roland Morency, Secrétaire général adjoint

In attendance: Donald Cartwright, Research Consultant
Marguerite Wagner, Secretary

Absent: The meeting noted with regret the absence, due to illness, of Neil M. Morrison, Secretary-General.

The Chairman expressed the deep regret and concern of all the Board members in regard to the sudden illness of the Secretary-General. He said he would convey an appropriate message to Mr. Morrison on behalf of the Board extending the members' regrets and their best wishes for a rapid recovery. The Chairman added that it might be hard for Board members not in Ottawa to realize how much work is done in the office in Ottawa but, having seen the difficulties encountered he can appreciate that members of the Board staff are under considerable strain.

I - Adoption of Agenda

Moved by M. Lamontagne, seconded by Père Regimbal, the agenda for the fifth meeting of the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board was approved.

II - Minutes of fourth meeting

Mrs. Carrothers remarked she was under the impression that the minutes would be recorded in the language used and that

it would no longer be necessary to circulate a translation. The staff was instructed to follow this practice.

Moved by Mr. Mackey, seconded by Mr. Hickman that the minutes of the last meeting of the Board, November 3 and 4, be adopted as submitted. Carried.

III - Business arising from the minutes

1. Administrative matters: Staff and Budget

M. Morency avise les membres qu'il existe un poste vacant au secrétariat à la suite de la démission, en date du 31 décembre dernier, de Mlle Marie-Marthe Fortin et que les mesures nécessaires ont été prises pour combler cette vacance.

L'état financier, tel que transmis aux membres, démontre que les dépenses sont en deçà des montants prévus. M. Morency déclare avoir reçu du Conseil du Trésor l'approbation des montants requis par le Conseil pour 1973, soit jusqu'à la fin de son travail prévue pour le 31 décembre 1973.

M. Morency avise les membres du Conseil que le bail pour les locaux au 110 Argyle a été approuvé et qu'il sera en vigueur jusqu'à la fin de février 1974.

Les membres du Conseil sont incités à ne pas tarder à soumettre leurs réclamations pour honoraires et frais de voyage afin de permettre une tenue de livres aussi à jour que possible.

Les membres du Conseil accusent réception de leurs cartes d'accès pour appels interurbains au siège social.

2. Report on progress of survey of government departments and agencies

M. Morency explique que les réponses au questionnaire se chiffrent à 31 sur 51 et que de ce nombre 11 ne contiennent pas l'information complète et ont fait l'objet d'une demande additionnelle. La documentation reçue en réponse au questionnaire est si considérable que l'analyse en sera longue et difficile. M. Morency cite comme exemple le cas du Canadien national qui est dit très volumineux.

3. Report on collaboration with Statistics Canada re computer maps and data

Mr. Cartwright reported that the staff has been receiving excellent cooperation from Statistics Canada. This has been acknowledged officially by

the Secretary-General in a letter to the Chief Statistician.

Mr. Cartwright explained that the work being done by Statistics Canada with regard to retrieval and computer maps is a new venture for that department and consequently requires a certain amount of time on the part of our own staff to double-check the material produced.

Mr. Mackey commented on a document he has prepared for distribution to members of the Board entitled, "Conclusion of our November meeting with Statistics Canada". He added that the department has much more data than we know about and has developed capabilities which are the most advanced of the world. He stressed the fact the staff can produce tables and documents to prove any arguments the Board might include in its report and that full use should be made of this information data.

4. Correspondence

The Chairman reported that Messrs Morrison and Morency had written to all the people visited during the Labrador and Nova Scotia trips and that he had written personal notes to Mayor F. J. Emin of Yarmouth and the Hon. Fraser Mooney, MLA, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Tourism.

M. Morency affirme que toutes les provinces ont maintenant répondu aux lettres qui leur étaient adressées par le président. (Une vérification ultérieure des dossiers révèle que la réponse du Premier ministre de l'Ontario est encore attendue).

M. Morency souligne un excellent article, distribué aux membres, publié dans le Chronicle-Herald de Halifax, signalant la visite des membres du Conseil dans cette région.

IV - Discussion of statement on "Bilingualism in the Public Service of Canada" by Hon. C.M. Drury, President of the Treasury Board, December 1972

Le document ayant été distribué aux membres du Conseil, l'on signale des réactions mixtes à travers le pays. M. Morency souligne que la politique énoncée dans ce document dépend d'un guide administratif à l'ébauche touchant non seulement l'identification des postes bilingues mais aussi celle des postes unilingues ou indifférents quant à la langue.



V - Report on recent field trips and review of informal discussion held Thursday evening

M. Morency sollicite la réaction des membres quant à la forme du compte rendu qu'ils préfèrent. Les membres affirment qu'il serait important qu'un sommaire précède leurs rapports individuels.

1. Labrador and Newfoundland

Churchill Falls, Labrador City & Wabush,
Stephenville and Port au Port

From the reports and statistics available, some members recommended that a tentative decision be made now with regard to Division D - Labrador West being declared a bilingual district subject to review at a later date when the whole situation is being finalized.

Moved by Judge Monnin, seconded by Mr. Savoie that the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board recommend tentatively the creation of Division D - Labrador West as a bilingual district subject to possible review at a later date. Carried.

D'après les rapports et les statistiques disponibles, les membres appuient la recommandation provisoire que la péninsule de Port au Port soit déclarée district bilingue.

M. Savoie, appuyé par Mme Carrothers, propose que le Conseil consultatif des Districts bilingues recommande provisoirement que la Péninsule de Port au Port soit déclarée district bilingue tout en se réservant le privilège d'une révision ultérieure. Motion approuvée.

2. Schefferville

In discussing the area as a whole, the opinion was expressed that provincial frontiers should be respected.

From the reports and statistics available, members of the Board were of the opinion that a tentative recommendation could be made now regarding the creation of a bilingual district at Schefferville.

Moved by Judge Monnin, seconded by Mr. Savoie that the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board recommend tentatively the creation of a bilingual district at Schefferville subject to possible review at a later date. Carried.

3. Southwestern Nova Scotia

From the reports, computer maps and statistics available, it was established that the area has a sufficient



minority group to support the establishment of a bilingual district. The members who visited the area all mentioned in their report the lack of French TV in the Church Point and Digby areas and the need for this problem to be submitted to CRTC.

Moved by Mr. Savoie, seconded by Mrs. Carrothers, that the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board recommend tentatively the creation of the Yarmouth-Digby area as a bilingual district, subject to possible review at a later date. Carried.

VI - British Columbia

The members noted with interest studies made on the area and a newspaper report, distributed by Mr. Lamontagne, indicating that the provincial government was making funds available, through the Department of Education, for French education in the schools.

As requested at the last meeting of the Board, Mr. Hickman presented a report on his visit to the municipality of Coquitlam. (See Annex "A").

Mr. Cartwright submitted the statistical data of the area of Maillardville within the municipality of Coquitlam indicating a French mother tongue population of 2,223 for a percentage of 23.6 of the total population of that particular region, in the suburb of Vancouver. These statistics are based on enumeration areas.

M. le juge Monnin, appuyé par M. Savoie, propose provisoirement, que le Conseil consultatif des Districts bilingues ne recommande pas un district bilingue pour la région de Coquitlam à moins qu'on puisse faire valoir des éléments nouveaux, et que le prochain Conseil soit avisé de ré-examiner la situation. Motion approuvée.

It was agreed, however, that some members of the Board might visit Vancouver at a future date to ascertain the possibility of federal services in French being provided in the metropolitan region.

VII - New Brunswick

Mr. Cartwright made a detailed presentation of maps and statistical data of the province, indicating the French and English mother tongue concentrations, and the established trade areas resulting from transportation conveniences and the geographical location of the population.

After this presentation, the members were asked to take some time over the lunch hour to study the material on display and were invited to resume the discussion in the afternoon.



The meeting recessed for lunch at 12:15 p.m.

The meeting reconvened at 2:15 p.m.

M. Savoie énonce qu'étant donné que le Nouveau-Brunswick est la seule province qui ait adopté une loi des langues officielles que le pourcentage de 34.0 de la population de cette province est de langue maternelle francophone; qu'il existe à travers la province non seulement des concentrations de population francophone mais aussi des îlots de population francophone d'envergure considérable; que le gouvernement provincial tient à ce que la province soit déclarée district bilingue; que les villes de Fredericton et de Saint-Jean tout en ne possédant pas le pourcentage requis pour un district bilingue desservent une population francophone à travers la province; le Conseil serait justifié dans sa recommandation que toute la province soit déclarée district bilingue. Une rencontre avec le Premier ministre provincial et une visite à Fredericton et à Saint-Jean s'imposent toutefois tel que la loi le requiert.

M. Savoie, appuyé par M. Lamontagne, propose que le Conseil consultatif des Districts bilingues recommande provisoirement que la province du Nouveau-Brunswick soit déclarée district bilingue et qu'une rencontre avec le Premier ministre provincial ait lieu et que des visites soient faites à Fredericton et à Saint-Jean. Motion approuvée.

VIII - Alberta

Mr. Cartwright made a detailed presentation of maps and statistical data of the province indicating a complete change of census division boundaries since 1961.

On the strength of data now available and subject to confirming visits, it was moved by Mr. Mackey, seconded by Mrs. Carrothers, that the areas of:

- (1) Donnelly-Falher-Girouxville-Peace River (to include the area of the airport);
- (2) Beaumont-Legal-Morinville-St. Albert (including Westlock);
- (3) St. Paul, Bonnyville-Lac La Biche

be identified as possible bilingual districts in Alberta. Further: That according to data now available the area of Hinton, recommended by the first Board as a district for reconsideration, does not qualify as a bilingual district. Motion carried.

The question was raised as to whether it is a function of the Board to decide where service areas should be located in the event such service centres were recommended to supplement actual bilingual districts and reach a greater number of the minority population. M. Morency informed the members that he

was preparing a paper which he would present at the next meeting on the question of principal offices.

IX - Meeting with the Commissioner of Official Languages

Mr. Lamontagne advised the members that he was greatly disturbed at the amount of misinformation about the whole aspect of bilingualism being disseminated through the news media in particular on the nature of bilingual districts. The members agreed that this problem exists and expressed the desire to discuss the matter with members of the office of the Commissioner.

5:00 h. - La réunion est suspendue jusqu'au lendemain à 9:00 h.

Saturday, January 13th

IX - cont'd

The Chairman indicated that he would write an official letter to the Commissioner of Official Languages to thank him for the meeting the previous night. (See Annex "B" for a report of this meeting).

III - (3) (a)

Mr. Mackey introduced a second paper (distributed to members) entitled "On the Permanence of Bilingual Districts".

Avant de décider de la question de l'établissement de centres de service dans les régions marginales, M. Morency suggère que l'analyse des réponses au questionnaire complété par les ministères et agences pourrait établir les régions déjà atteintes par le truchement des bureaux principaux dans les districts bilingues proposés ou par ces bureaux qui les desservent de l'extérieur.

Les membres sont d'accord qu'il serait bon de conserver la proposition de M. Mackey et d'inclure au rapport du Conseil une recommandation quant aux services dans les régions où nous ne pouvons pas créer un district bilingue. Dans chaque cas où il n'y aurait pas lieu de recommander un district, il serait souhaitable que la minorité soit servie et il faudrait pouvoir trouver une alternative.

The members discussed the application of section 9(2) of the Official Languages Act and the view was expressed that it contains too many escape hatches.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

LECTURE NOTES

BY

PROFESSOR

JOHN D. MATYJKA

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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X - Review of list of all official language minority areas over 10% in Quebec and other provinces

Mr. Cartwright presented a document entitled "Regions to be considered by the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board" prepared as a guideline to the formulation of a time-place plan for visits. He explained that in preparing this document the staff had elected tentatively to eliminate the areas numbering less than 750 of minority population to obtain a rough picture of the work to be accomplished by the Board. He also outlined the areas concerned on the maps prepared for this purpose.

Mr. Morency also presented a suggested plan of work and timetable for consideration in conjunction with the above material indicating 125 working days in all would be required to complete visits to the areas and to hold meetings with provincial governments and federal members of parliament.

During the discussion which followed, several points of view were expressed regarding the need to visit regions already visited by the first Board and/or the regions this Board does or does not foresee recommending as bilingual districts; the difficulty at this time to decide on a minimum minority population figure; the need for a policy of a maximum population or a minimal population; the need for flexibility in areas where viability is apparent.

1. Timetable

The members discussed in detail, a suggested timetable prepared by Mr. Morency regarding possible visits and meetings. It was suggested this be used as a target and redrafted with a view to dividing the work and thereby reducing the amount of time required of each person. The members decided they would study this timetable and advise the staff of the areas they would like to visit and the dates they would be available.

2. Board Meetings

The members decided on the following Board general meeting and programme, subject to change, if necessary:

16-17 February 1973 - Sixth general meeting
- to consider Saskatchewan and Manitoba

23-24 March 1973 - Seventh general meeting
- to consider Ontario
- schema of report

18-19 May 1973 - Eighth general meeting
- to consider Quebec

22-23 June 1973 - Ninth general meeting

- to review and formulate final decision re: Nfld., P.E.I., N.S., N.B., B.C., and Alta.
- to review first draft of report

20-21 July 1973 - Tenth general meeting

- to review and formulate final decision re: Ontario
- to review second draft of report

14-15 September 1973 - Eleventh general meeting

- to review and formulate final decision re: Quebec
- to approve final draft of report

3. Visits

Remaining visits in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island will be organized by Miss Duckworth and Mr. Savoie after initial contacts with the Premiers, keeping in mind the suggested target dates.

Mrs. Carrothers will be making a preliminary visit to the St. Paul and Bonnyville area in Alberta during the week of January 14th. If necessary, a further visit to include Mrs. Carrothers, Mr. Cartwright and Judge Monnin will be arranged before the Sixth General meeting on 16 February. This could be combined with a meeting in Edmonton and Victoria with the provincial governments.

It was decided that the staff would present a list of names of people and associations that have requested a hearing with the Board and this would be included in the agenda for the next meeting.

As a result of a discussion regarding visits to governments, opposition leaders and municipal officials, it was decided this matter also be included in the agenda for the next meeting.

The members requested they be kept informed when visits are planned in case they might be free to join the delegation.

The members stressed the importance of a visit to British Columbia. It was decided that a visit to the Premier of Newfoundland could be delayed.

The staff was requested to redraft the timetable for presentation at the next general meeting in February.

XIII - Other business

Mr. Cartwright drew the attention of the members to a document prepared for their convenience indicating regional concentrations of French mother tongue population in Canada in 1971.

XIV - Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 12:45 p.m. on the motion of Mr. Mackey, seconded by Mrs. Carrothers.

Paul Fox
Chairman

Roland Morency
Associate Secretary-General

December, 1972.

A brief report to the Chairman and Members
of the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board

re: Visit to Coquitlam Municipality

At my request, Mr. Roméo Paquette, formerly General Secretary of La Fédération Franco-Colombienne, arranged a meeting with the Mayor and one or two Aldermen for Thursday, December 7th at 2 p.m. in the Municipal Hall in Coquitlam.

Before the meeting, I had a long chat with Mr. Paquette who quite understands clauses in the Act under which we are working. He agreed that the Municipality is the smallest unit (the School District and the Census Divisions are larger) and that it would not be possible to cut the Municipality in half. He shared our disappointment on learning that the francophone percentage had dropped from 11.1% in 1961 to 6.3% in 1971--but he was not surprised. He agreed with me that it would be helpful if the French-mother-tongue population of Vancouver (approximately one-half of such in B.C.) could be recognized: however, he made no definite suggestions on this problem.

We met with Mr. J.L. Tonn, the Mayor (who was present as an Alderman when the First Board visited Coquitlam) and Mr. Roy Stibbs, Alderman of several years standing. They were genuinely disappointed to hear of the disappearance of the required 10% because, as on our previous visit, they are enthusiastic about the idea of retaining something of the unique aspect of their area--not so much from the picturesque as from the human and practical point of view.

The Mayor told me of their project of revitalizing the Maillardville community. As a first step, they wish to make a survey of the residents themselves to determine whether or not they would support efforts to improve housing, recreational programmes, bilingual signs, etc. The Municipality has sought support for this survey from the Secretary of State and from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

If the redevelopment plans should materialize, the Mayor and Alderman asked if they might "designate a portion" of their Municipality as Maillardville and request, at some future date, that such an area be named a Bilingual District. I said that I thought that, if their dreams should come true, they might well make such a request.

It was heart-warming to meet with broad-minded and enthusiastic Canadians. They were only three in number, but they understood the cold fact that there could not be a Bilingual District in British Columbia.

CONSEIL CONSULTATIF DES DISTRICTS BILINGUES

Rencontre avec M. Keith Spicer, Commissaire
des langues officielles et ses adjoints

à 18 h., jeudi le 11 janvier 1973
à 171, rue Slater, Ottawa

Suite à une demande que lui adressait le Conseil de discuter des problèmes qui retiennent son attention, le Commissaire acceptait d'emblée de rencontrer les membres et de procéder à un échange de vues bénéfique de part et d'autre.

Assistent à la réunion:

- CLO: - M. Keith Spicer, Commissaire
- M. Royce Frith, Conseiller juridique
- M. Marcel Blais, Directeur, direction des plaintes
- M. Lloyd Stanford, Directeur, direction des études spéciales
- M. O. Kruhlak, Coordonnateur d'études spéciales
- Mlle K. Weiss, Agent aux études spéciales
- M. G. Robitaille, Chef de cabinet

- CCDB: - M. Paul Fox, Président
- Mme A.W.R. Carrothers
- Mlle E. Duckworth
- M. H.W. Hickman
- M. Leopold Lamontagne
- M. W.F. Mackey
- M. A.M. Monnin
- Mme Y. Raymond
- M. A. Regimbal
- M. A. Savoie
- M. R. Morency, sec.-gén.adj.

Le Commissaire ayant reçu très aimablement les membres du Conseil à un dîner-buffet, il les invitait par la suite au visionnement d'un film d'information touchant le rôle du Commissaire des langues officielles.

Le film est en couleurs et le scénario est essentiellement une consultation de deux jeunes, anglophone et francophone, avec le Commissaire lui-même, à ses bureaux à Ottawa. La nécessité de répondre à toutes les questions de ces jeunes dans la langue officielle qui leur est propre et de les interpréter un à l'autre ainsi que le choix des questions qui sont posées font que ce film est dans les deux langues officielles et décrit, de façon très simple, le rôle du Commissaire, ses modalités de travail, ses obligations et l'effet d'entraînement de ses décisions et interventions.

Les sentiments recueillis à la suite de ce visionnement furent fort favorables et le film fut adjugé un instrument d'information très utile pour faire connaître les attributions du Commissaire, sans équivoque.

Au début de l'entretien qui suivit, le Commissaire procédait à une présentation plus élaborée de ses adjoints et de la tâche qui leur incombe et le Président du Conseil agissait de même à l'égard de ses collègues, soulignant les postes importants qu'ils occupent et les régions qu'ils représentent.

Tout en invitant les membres du Conseil à lui donner les conseils qu'ils jugeraient à-propos pour qu'il puisse mieux s'acquitter de sa tâche d'ombudsman des langues officielles, le Commissaire décrivait lui-même sa conception du rôle très important du Conseil consultatif et des moyens qu'il jugeait propres à élargir son influence à l'étendue du pays et à sensibiliser la population sur la nature même des districts bilingues et à l'aspect positif de leur création. A ses yeux, le Conseil est le porteur de la bonne parole partout où il fait connaître sa présence. Il verrait moult avantages à ce que le Conseil consulte ou sensibilise les chefs de partis politiques, y compris l'opposition, les journalistes et reporters de la radio et de la télévision et enfin, tous les moyens pouvant servir à une information juste et valable.

Compte tenu de la permanence du rôle du Commissaire et de ses ressources variées, contrairement au court terme et rôle plutôt obscur du Conseil consultatif, M. Mackey demandait si le Commissaire, de sa part, pouvait lui-même oeuvrer à corriger la publicité erronée que font les journaux à l'égard des districts bilingues. Ceci faisait suite à une proposition de M. Lamontagne lors de la séance précédente du Conseil. Peut-être aussi que le Commissaire pourrait tirer partie de son rapport annuel pour en traiter de façon objective. Cette possibilité sembla prendre le Commissaire par surprise ayant lui-même plutôt envisagé un rôle inverse.

Dans la discussion qui suivit sur l'information du public, tous les moyens furent étudiés sans apporter d'élément nouveau puisque déjà les membres du Parlement et des Assemblées législatives dont les circonscriptions électorales sont touchées, sont déjà au programme des consultations, si ce n'est la possibilité d'ajouter à ce long répertoire, les chefs de gouvernement et des partis d'opposition qui n'y figureraient pas déjà.

M. Spicer soulevait ensuite l'interprétation et l'usage que le Conseil entendait faire des articles 9(2) et 10 de la Loi et de la possibilité à la fois d'élargir

l'interprétation qu'on en fait et par ce fait de réduire le nombre des petits districts plus ou moins viables. Ces flots pourraient de beaucoup diluer la valeur des recommandations. Sur ce point, le Secrétaire émettait la possibilité de définir la "demande suffisante" et d'en faire un élément intrinsèque des districts bilingues pour les services donnés par tous les ministères et agences à la population des districts bilingues, que ses bureaux se trouvent dans ces limites ou qu'ils les servent de l'extérieur.

Un autre point souligné lors de cette discussion, sans conclusion précise, était l'effet psychologique des districts bilingues. Cet effet est d'ailleurs reconnu des membres du Conseil et M. Savoie en faisait part se servant de l'exemple de la péninsule de Port au Port.

La réunion se terminait à 23 h. avec le souhait, de part et d'autre, d'une autre rencontre lorsque le Conseil se sera acheminé plus avant dans son enquête.

R. Morency
le 17 janvier 1973



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